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NINETEENTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

108181

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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NINETEENTH REPORT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty this our Nineteenth Report.

During the last twelve months several important questions, bearing on the proceedings of this Commission, have been raised by the reports of a committee appointed to inquire into various matters connected with the Civil Service; but as no action has yet been taken upon these reports, which are understood to be at present under the consideration of Your Majesty's Government, we think it better to abstain altogether from touching upon any of the points to which they are addressed, and to content ourselves on this occasion with giving a brief statistical account of the examinations which have been conducted under our directions.

The total number of cases which have come before this Commission between the date of the Order in Council of May 21st, 1855, and the 31st of December 1874, has been 142,423,* of which 70,452, or nearly one-half, belong to the comparatively short period of 4½ years subsequent to July 1st, 1870. We subjoin, in a tabular form, some facts connected with these cases —the first table (A.) distinguishing cases of simple nomination from those of competition, limited or open; the second (B.) distinguishing examinations held under the provisions of the Orders in Council from those held under other authority.

(A.)

	Period.		Total.
	From 21st May 1855 to 30th June 1870.	From 1st July 1870 to 31st Dec. 1874.	
Candidates nominated singly	53,280†	15,109	68,389
Candidates nominated to compete	8,304	3,983	12,287
Candidates entered for open competitions.	10,387	41,264	51,651
Candidates for registration as Writers and Messengers.	Nil.	10,096	10,096
Total	71,971	70,452	142,423

* This number does not include 1,307 cases dealt with under the Superannuation Act Amendment Act (1873), as shown in detail in the Appendix, pp. 146-148.

† In this and similar statements a candidate who appeared twice (or more) is counted as two (or more) candidates.

(B.)

Description of Cases.	Period. From 21 May 1855, to 30 June 1870.	Period. From 1 July 1870, to 31 Dec. 1874.	Total.
I.—*Cases falling within the provisions of the Orders in Council of* 21 *May* 1855, *and* 4 *June* 1870:—			
Candidates who were passed and certificated	34,199	20,186	54,385
Candidates who were rejected on examination	6,372	8,540	14,912
Candidates who were ineligible in respect of age	1,257	1,126	2,383
Candidates who were ineligible in respect of health	647	1,297	1,944
Candidates who were ineligible in respect of character	709	562	1,271
Candidates who were unsuccessful in competition	7,528	21,970	29,498
Candidates who passed preliminary test examinations	2,556	1,829	4,385
Candidates who failed in preliminary test examinations	2,418	2,102	4,520
Candidates who did not proceed to examination	4,800	8,250	13,050
	60,486	*65,862*	*126,348*
II.—*Cases not falling within the provisions of the Orders in Council.*			
Candidates for various Home Services; for the Indian Services; for the Military Services	11,485	4,590	16,075
	71,971	*70,452*	*14,423*

Coming now to the year to which this report specially refers, viz. the year 1874, we find the total number of cases dealt with to have been 15,199, which may be thus distributed:—

I.—Cases falling within the provisions of the Orders in Council of 21 May 1855 and 4 June 1870		12,209
II.—Cases not falling within the provisions of the Orders in Council:—		
A. For Home services	882	
B. For Indian services	486	
C. For Military services	1,622	
		2,990
Total		15,199

s above, the 12,209 cases which fall within the the Orders in Council, we find the following

Candidates who were passed and certificated	4,007
„ who were rejected on examination	1,400
„ who were ineligible in respect of age	166
„ who were ineligible in respect of health	156
„ who were ineligible in respect of character	123
„ who were unsuccessful in competition	3,955
„ who passed preliminary test examinations	468
„ who failed in preliminary test examinations	533
„ who did not proceed to examination	1,401
	12,209

The following table gives some details of the 2,990 cases which do not fall within the Orders in Council:—

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.*	Absent, &c.†	Total.
A. Home Services.				
1. Admiralty: Artificers examined for promotion -	—‡	—‡	—	421‡
„ Boys examined for entry as Engineer Students and Dockyard Apprentices -	114	76	4	194
2. County Surveyors, Ireland (examined under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 101.) - - -	5	5	8	18
3. Education Department, England: Inspectors of Schools and Examiners (examined medically only) - - -	12	1	—	13
4. Scotch Education Department: Inspectors of Schools (examined medically only) -	2	—	—	2
5. National Education Office, Ireland: Inspectors of Schools - - -	4	10	3	17
6. Foreign Office: Third Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, examined for certificates in Public Law -	2	—	—	2
7. Mercantile Marine Offices: Clerks and Deputy Superintendents -	3	—	—	3
8. Metropolitan Police: Constables, &c., examined for promotion -	159	53	—	212
	301	145	15	882

* Either unsuccessful in competition, or rejected on qualifying examination.

† Including candidates who withdrew from the examinations, or were ineligible on the ground of health, &c.

‡ The Commissioners simply reported the results of these examinations to the nominating authority, and were not informed what candidates obtained appointments.

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.*		
B. Indian Services.				
India Civil Service: Open Competition	[illegible]rofess	167	10	215
„ Periodical examinations	—	—	—	108
„ Final examination	33	2	1	36
India Civil Engineering College	50	63	7	120
India Forest Service	2	5	—	7
	123	235	18	486
C. Military Services.				
1. Candidates for First Appointments in the Cavalry and Infantry:—General List (including Queen's and Indian Cadets and Pages of Honour)	257	511	73	841
2. Ditto from the Militia	99	72	13	184
3. Ditto from the Universities	24	26	22	72
4. Candidates for the R. M. Academy, Woolwich	66	229	22	317
5. Candidates for the Control Department	16	163	23	202
6. Candidates for Commissions in the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery	—‡	—‡	—	6
	462	1,001	153	1,622

* Either unsuccessful in competition, or rejected on qualifying examination.

† Including candidates who withdrew from the examinations, or were ineligible on the ground of health, &c.

‡ The Commissioners simply reported the results of these examinations to the nominating authorities, and were not informed what candidates obtained appointments.

We subjoin lists containing the names of the gentlemen who have, from time to time, assisted us in the work of examination, distinguishing by asterisks those who have rendered such assistance during the year under review.

Examiners attached to the Commission.

J. G. Maitland, F.R.S.; Theodore Walrond; *Edward Headlam, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; *Edward Poste, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Superintendents of Examinations in Ireland.

R. Ball, LL.D.; *G. Johnstone Stoney, LL.D., F.R.S.

Superintendents of Examinations in Scotland.

A. C. Longmore, Esq.; *G. Seton, Esq.

OCCASIONAL EXAMINERS.

Subjects.—Hon. George Brodrick; J. Bryce; Rev. [illegible] LL.D.; *A. H. Burgess; Rev. G. Butler; S. Butler; [illegible] Congreve; *H. Craik; W. F. Edwards; F. V. Hawkins; [illegible] J. Headlam; C. W. [illegible]ing; E. J. Lawrence; *Rev. T. Leary, D.C.L.; C. Marett; [illegible] J. de Mazzinghi; J. M. D. Meiklejohn; W. Perry, LL.D.; W. Spottiswoode, LL.D., F.R.S.

English Language, Literature, and History.—Rev. J. Angus, D.D.; *M. Arnold; T. Arnold; *Professor Bain; *Rev. G. D. Boyle; Rev. J. S. Brewer, D.D.; Rev. J. F. Bright; W. J. Courthope; L. H. Courtney; Professor Craik; *M. Creighton; G. W. Dasent, D.C.L.; *C. Elton; *J. G. Fitch; *Rev. G. W. Kitchin; R. Laing; *J. Marshall; Professor Masson; Rev. Professor Maurice; *F. T. Palgrave; C. H. Pearson; Rev. E. H. Plumptre; Rev. L. Rendell; Rev. H. G. Robinson; Professor Seeley; William Smith, LL.D.; W. Stebbing; *C. Knight Watson.

Irish.—Professor Connellan.

Welsh.—Rev. R. Jones.

Greek and Latin Languages.—Rev. C. Badham, D.D.; *Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D.; Rev. G. G. Bradley, D.D.; Rev. C. Bradley; Rev. W. E. Buckley; Rev. Lewis Campbell; *Rev. J. Ll. Davies; Rev. W. Dobson; Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.; *C. Elton; Rev Professor Evans; *Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D.; *Rev. J. A. Hessey, D.D.; R. C. Jebb; Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D.; Rev. Professor Kennedy; Very Rev. Dean Lake; Rev. G. Marshall; Rev. J. B. Mayor; *Very Rev. Dean Merivale; Rev. W. W. Merry; *C. Neate; R. Ormsby; *F. A. Paley; *Rev. T. L. Papillon; *Rev. Professor Rawlinson; *J. Roberts; H. J. Roby; *Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers; *H. E. Trevor; Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D.; Rev. E. C. Wickham.

French.—Rev. J. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D.; M. Jules Andrieu; Professor R. Atkinson; M. de Blandine; Rev. P. H. E. Brette; M. Jules Bué; Professor Cassal; *M. E. Chantrelle; *M. A. de Charente; M. Dupont; *M. Alfred Hamonet; Professor Karcher; M. Henri Van Laun; M. Gustave Masson; *W. Markheim, Professor Merlet; Professor Selss; *Baron A. de la Taille des Essarts.

German.—*Dr. Althaus; Professor Aufrecht; Dr. Buchheim; Herr Fontane; Dr. Heimann; Professor G. Kinkel; Professor Max Müller; *Rev. Dr. Schöll; *Rev. Dr. Walbaum.

Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene; Sir James Lacaita; *Signor Pistrucci; Count Saffi; *Signor de Tivoli; Signor Volpe.

Spanish.—E. Delmar; J. M. de Mora; *Rev. L. Lucena; Señor Vives.

Portuguese.—J. M. de Mora; Senhor Monteiro.

Modern Greek.—Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.; F. Lushington; Rev. N. Morfinos; Dr. J. N. Valetta.

Dutch.—Rev. Dr. Gehle; M. Köster; M. Rudolf.

Danish.—C. Gosch.

Swedish.—Rev. F. Carlson; G. W. Dasent, D.C.L.

Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff.

Polish.—Major Czulczewski ; M. Sosnowski.

Hebrew.—Rev. A. McCaul, D.D.; Dr. Kalisch.

Arabic, Persian, and Turkish.—E. B. Eastwick, *Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley ; J. W. Redhouse.

Sanskrit.—Dr. Ballantyne ; *Professor Cowell ; Professor Goldstücker ; Professor Max Müller ; Professor Monier Williams.

Hindustani.—John Dowson ; Rev. W. D. Maclagan.

Chinese.—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B. ; Rev. J. Summers ; Tang-Chee-Yui.

Mathematics.—*W. H. Besant ; Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D. ; Rev. C. Graves, D.D. ; Rev. W. N. Griffin ; *Rev. Canon Heaviside ; W. Hopkins ; Rev. Bartholomew Price, F.R.S. ; Rev. C. Pritchard, F.R.S. ; E. J. Routh, F.R.S. ; Rev. George Salmon, D.D., F.R.S. ; *Professor H. J. S. Smith, F.R.S. ; *Professor Sylvester, LL.D., F.R.S. ; P. G. Tait ; I. Todhunter, F.R.S. ; *Rev. R. Townsend, F.R.S. ; *Rev. H. Watson ; *H. Woodrow.

Natural Sciences, viz.: Chemistry ; Electricity and Magnetism ; Geology and Mineralogy ; Zoology ; Botany.—F. A. Abel, F.R.S. ; *Professor W. G. Adams ; Professor Allman, F.R.S. ; *Dr. E. Atkinson ; *Rev. M. J. Berkeley ; *Rev. T. G. Bonney ; H. W. Bristow, F.R.S. ; W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S. ; *Professor G. Carey Foster, F.R.S. ; Michael Foster, M.D., F.R.S. ; *Professor T. McK. Hughes ; *Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S. ; *Professor Liveing ; Professor Story-Maskelyne, F.R.S. ; Professor W. H. Miller, LL.D., F.R.S. ; Professor Morris ; *Professor Odling, F.R.S. ; *W. Ogle, M.D. ; Professor Oliver, F.R.S. ; Professor John Phillips, LL.D., F.R.S. ; A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S. ; P. L. Sclater, F.R.S. ; Maxwell Simpson, M.D., F.R.S. ; Professor Balfour Stewart, LL.D., F.R.S. ; Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S. ; Sir William Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S. ; Professor Wyville Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S. ; *Professor A. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Astronomy.—Rev. Professor Challis, F.R.S.

Nautical Astronomy.—Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D.

Map and Chart Projection.—*Staff-Commander Hull, R.N.

Astronomical Computation.—W. Godward.

Spectroscopy.—W. Huggins, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Civil Engineering, Land Surveying, and Practical Geometry.—H. J. Castle ; Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E. ; C. P. Colton, C.E. ; Lieut. Cunningham, R.E. ; Lieut.-Col. Fisher, R.E. ; Captain Galton, R.E., C.B., F.R.S. ; *Captain Luard, R.E. ; Maj.-Gen. H. Y. D. Scott, R.E., C.B. ; *Major Seddon, R.E. ; Major the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, R.E. ; *W. Castle Turner.

Geometrical Drawing.—*Colonel Hutchinson, R.E. ; Maj.-Gen. H. Y. D. Scott ; Major Tyler, R.E.

Freehand Drawing.—*Rev. W. Kingsley ; Maj.-Gen. H. Y. D. Scott.

Mining.—Captain Henderson ; J. Petherick ; *Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S.

Metallurgy.—John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.

Physical Geography.—Alfred Wallace.

From the last Report, dated July 1874, it appears that in the three and a half years ending 30th June 1874, 111 candidates entered themselves for the junior examination, of whom 67 passed; and 46 for the senior examination, of whom 33 passed.

It further appears that of 87 persons who had passed the examinations of the board since its institution, 67 had received appointments in the public service, the remaining 20 being either still at school, in private employ, or unaccounted for.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this Ninth day of August One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)

APPENDIX I.

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF 21ST MAY 1855, 26TH APRIL 1862, 5TH FEBRUARY 1870, 4TH JUNE 1870, AND 19TH AUGUST 1871.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 21 May 1855.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Assistant Comptroller General of the Exchequer, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords, and Edward Romilly, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Audit, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men so proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in the civil establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties herein-after assigned to them.

And it is hereby ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of a secretary to the said Commissioners, and of such examiners and others as may be required to assist in the performance of their duties.

And it is hereby ordered, that all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by or under the directions of the said Commissioners, and shall receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation.

And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners in respect of every such candidate, before granting any such certificate as aforesaid,

1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted;

2d. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties;

3d. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment; and,

4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 21 May 1855.

The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department; but, except that candidates for admission to any of the junior situations in any branch of the Civil Service will be required to obtain certificates of qualification as aforesaid, such Examining Board shall not make any alteration in respect to the nomination or appointment of candidates by those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment.

After the candidate has passed his examination and received his certificate of qualification from the Commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation.

And it is lastly hereby ordered, that in case the chief of any department considers it desirable to appoint to any situation for which there are no prescribed limits of age a person of mature age having acquired special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits, such person shall not in virtue of this Order be required to obtain any certificate from the said Commissioners in order to obtaining such appointment, but the chief of the department shall cause the appointment of any person not previously examined to be formally recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of April 1862.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 26 April 1862.

WHEREAS by an Order made by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the 21st day of May 1855, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, did order that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, (now Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of the Bath,) and Edward Romilly, Esquire, or such other persons as Her Majesty should from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, should be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and should hold their offices at the pleasure of Her Majesty, and should have power, subject to the approval of

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 26 April 1862.

the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as might be required to assist them in the performance of the duties by the said Order assigned to them.

And whereas since the date of the said Order the said Edward Romilly and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre have severally resigned their said offices of Commissioners to which they were so appointed as aforesaid: And whereas it is deemed expedient that the said Sir Edward Ryan should be appointed First Commissioner for the purpose aforesaid, and that the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, should be appointed Commissioners in the place and stead of the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre and Edward Romilly, Esquire; and further, that the said Commissioners should have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of their duties.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, for the purpose aforesaid, the said Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner; and that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of their duties, and further shall have all powers and authorities given by the said Order.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of the First Commissioner aforesaid.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth confirm the said Order in all respects, so far as the same is not hereby altered.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 5th day of February 1870.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 5 Feb. 1870.

WHEREAS by an Order made by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the 21st day of May 1855, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, did order that the

Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq. (now Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of the Bath), and Edward Romilly, Esq., or such other persons as Her Majesty should from time to time approve, in the stead of them or any of them, should be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and should hold their offices at the pleasure of Her Majesty.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 5 Feb. 1870.

And whereas by another Order made by Her Majesty in Council, on the 26th day of April 1862, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, did order that the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., and the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton should be appointed Commissioners in the place and stead of the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre and Edward Romilly, Esq.

And whereas, since the date of the said last-mentioned Order, the said Sir Edmund Walker Head has departed this life, and the said Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton has resigned the said office of Commissioner, and whereas it is deemed expedient that George Webbe Dasent, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, should be appointed Commissioner in the place and stead of the said Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Sir Edward Ryan and George Webbe Dasent, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them, or either of them, shall be Commissioners, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty for the purpose aforesaid, the said Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner, and the said George Webbe Dasent being the Second Commissioner.

And it is further ordered that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament, an estimate for the remuneration of the Second Commissioner aforesaid.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth confirm the said Orders in all respects, so far as the same are not hereby altered.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 4th day of June 1870.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to continue, with certain amendments, the existing provision for testing according to fixed rules the qualifications of persons who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 4 June 1870.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 4 June 1870.

any situation or employment in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, except as herein-after mentioned:

I. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, now First Commissioner under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 21st of May 1855, and the 26th of April 1862, and George Webbe Dasent, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them, or either of them, shall be Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners for testing the qualifications of the persons so proposed to be appointed to any situation or employment in the Civil Establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty; the said Sir Edward Ryan continuing to be the First Commissioner, and the said George Webbe Dasent being the Second Commissioner; and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties herein-after assigned to them.

II. And it is hereby ordered, that (except as may be excepted under clause VII. of this Order, and in the Schedule marked B. annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any situation or employment in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners; and no person (except as aforesaid) shall be employed in any department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

III. No person shall be appointed to any office or employment in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them—

1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed for the situation or employment to which he desires to be admitted.

2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment; and

4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

IV. The rules applicable to each department, under each of the above heads, shall be settled, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the said Civil Service Commissioners and the chief authorities of the Department.

V. Except as herein-after is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make, after the 31st day of August next, to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A.

to this Order annexed, shall be made by means of competitive examinations, according to regulations to be from time to time framed by the said Civil Service Commissioners, and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character, and other qualifications prescribed in the said regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fees as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the consent of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may from time to time require; such examinations to be held at such periods, and for such situations, or groups of situations in the same or different departments, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time determine, and to have reference either to the vacancies existing at the time of the examinations respectively, or to the number which may be estimated to occur within any period not exceeding six months after the commencement of the examinations, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, after consultation with the chief authorities of the various departments, and with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may deem expedient.

VI.* After the candidate, reported as aforesaid by the Commissioners, has been appointed to an office or employment, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department to which he is attached, and he shall not remain in the public service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such department, and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. A formal record of the particulars and of the result of such probation, signed by the chief of the department, shall be furnished to the Civil Service Commissioners, and filed in their office, and they shall thereupon, and not sooner, if such record should be satisfactory, issue their certificate of the candidate's qualification for employment. The candidate after, no less than before, the issue of such certificate shall hold his office at the pleasure of the chief of his department.

VII. In case the chief of a department to which a situation belongs, and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that the qualifications in respect of knowledge and ability deemed requisite for such situation are wholly or in part professional, or otherwise peculiar, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the Civil Service, and the said chief of the department shall propose to appoint thereto a person who has acquired such qualifications in other pursuits, or in case the said chief of the department and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that either for the purpose

* Clause VI. was cancelled by a subsequent Order in Council, see page 10.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 4 June 1870.

of facilitating transfers from the Redundant List, or for other reason, it would be for the public interest that examination should be wholly or partially dispensed with, the Civil Service Commissioners may dispense with examination, wholly or partially, and may grant their certificate of qualification upon evidence satisfactory to them that the said person possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, and is duly qualified in respect of age, health, and character.

VIII. And it is lastly hereby ordered, that the situations mentioned or referred to in the Schedule marked B., hereto annexed, shall be wholly excepted from the operation of this Order, provided that the chief authorities of any department, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, by notice in the London Gazette, may from time to time add situations to either of the said schedules, or withdraw situations therefrom, or restore thereto situations which may have been withdrawn.

EDMUND HARRISON.

SCHEDULE A.

DEPARTMENTS to which the principle of Open Competition, provided in Clause V. of this Order, is to be applied.

SCHEDULE A.

Treasury.
Privy Council Office.
Colonial Office.
India Office.
War Office.
Admiralty.
Board of Trade.
Privy Seal Office.
Customs.
Inland Revenue.
Paymaster-General's Department.
Civil Service Commission.
General Post Office (Clerks in Secretary's Department).
Mint.
Exchequer and Audit Department.
General Register Office.
Office of Works.
Office of Woods, &c.
National Debt Office.
Public Record Office.
Stationery Office.
Charity Commission.
Education Office.
Registry of Designs.
Registry of Seamen.
Registry of Joint Stock Companies.
Emigration Office.
University of London.
Science and Art Department.
London Gazette Office.
County Courts Judgments Registry.
Office of Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland).
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).
Constabulary Office (Ireland).
Director of Convict Prisons' Office (Ireland).
Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons (Ireland).
General Register Office (Ireland).
Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks' Office (Ireland).
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums' Office (Ireland).
Registry of Deeds (Ireland).
Public Works Office (Ireland).
Dublin Metropolitan Police Office.
Divisional Justices' Office, Dublin.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 4 June 1870.

Departments, &c. added to Schedule A.

The following Departments and situations have since been added to Schedule A.:—

Second Class Assistants of Excise in the Inland Revenue.
Out-door Officers in the Customs.
Clerks in the Public Record Office (Ireland).
Clerks in the Lunacy Commission (England).
Clerks in Convict Prisons and in the Office of the Directors of Convict Prisons.
Clerks in the Metropolitan Police Courts.
Clerks in the Office of the Inspectors of Factories.
Clerks in the Office of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries.
Clerks in the Office of the Inspector of Burial Grounds.
Clerks in the Office of Prison Managers (Scotland).
Situations under the Local Government Board in like manner and in so far as situations formerly held under the Poor Law Board.
Junior Clerks in the Superior Establishment and Junior Clerks in the Supplementary Establishment of the Ecclesiastical Commission.
Patent Office.
Junior Clerks in the Office of the Comptroller in Bankruptcy.
Home Office and subordinate Departments.

Departments, &c. withdrawn from Schedule A.

The following Departments and situations have since been withdrawn from Schedule A.*:—

Boatmen and Watermen in the Customs.
Clerks and Enumerators in connexion with the taking of the Census of 1871.
Throughout Her Majesty's Civil Establishments.
- Office Keepers.
- Messengers.
- Porters and Gate Keepers.
- Journeymen Artificers.
- Park Keepers and Woodmen.
- Workmen.
- Firelighters and Firemen.
- Cleaners.
- Labourers.
- Warders, Matrons, and other subordinate servants in Prisons and Hospitals.
- Attendants.
- Domestic Servants (male and female).

Inspectors' Assistants in the Education Department.
Junior Stamper in the Inland Revenue.
University of London.
Excise Preventive Men (Scotland) in the Inland Revenue.
Temporary Third Clerk in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council Office.
Foreman of the Press Room, Foreman of the Die Department, and Gasfitter and Lamplighter in the Mint.
Subordinate appointments made locally in the Control Department in the Colonies.
Temporary Draughtsman and Clerk of Works employed locally under the provisions of "The "Military Forces Localization "Act, 1872."
Civil Assistants in the Ordnance Survey Department of the Office of Works who have served continuously from a date preceding the 29th September 1870.
Situations created under the second of the Admiralty Regulations, dated the 1st November 1873, intituled "Regula- "tions for appointment of "Admiralty Writers."

* *See also* the list (p. 125) of situations added to Schedule B., and therefore, *ipso facto*, withdrawn from Schedule A. if previously included therein.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 4 June 1870.

Departments, &c. withdrawn from Schedule A.

War Office: Surveyor's Clerk temporarily employed under the provisions of the Military Forces Localization Act.
Science and Art Department: Temporary Assistant Geologist, and Temporary Fossil Collector.
All Situations of whatever kind in Convict Prisons and State Lunatic Asylums in Great Britain.
Inland Revenue: Senior Warehousemen.
Home Office: Sub-Inspector of Factories.
Do. Clerks in the Offices of the Commissioner and the Receiver of Metropolitan Police.
Board of Trade: Light Keeper and Assistant Light Keeper at the Island of Sombrero.

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE B.

SITUATIONS altogether excepted from the operation of this Order.

1. All situations to which the holder is appointed directly by the Crown.
2. All situations included in any Order or Warrant made by the Commissioners of the Treasury under Section 4. of the Superannuation Act, 1859.
3. All situations which are filled, in the customary course of promotion, by persons previously serving in the same Department.

Additions to Schedule B.

For Departments and situations which have since been added to Schedule B. see page 125.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 19th day of August 1871.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 19 Aug. 1871.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, whereby rules were laid down for testing the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations or employments in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered—

I. In Clause II. of the said Order the words "until he shall "have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified "to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment," are hereby cancelled; and instead thereof the words "until a "certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil "Service Commissioners" shall be substituted.

II. Clause VI. of the said Order is hereby cancelled, and instead thereof shall be substituted the following clause:—

"After the candidate has passed his examination, and his certificate of qualification has been issued by the Commissioners, he shall enter on a six months' period of probation, during which his

conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the Department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the Public Service unless his six months' probation shall furnish to the head of his Department satisfactory proof of his fitness to be permanently employed in that Department."

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 19 Aug. 1871.

III. A report by the Commissioners under the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, that a person is qualified to be admitted on probation to a situation or employment, if given before the date of this Order in Council, shall, for the purposes of this present Order in Council, be deemed to be a certificate of qualification.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 19th day of August 1871.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 4th June 1870, Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners therein named have framed, and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have approved, sundry regulations for testing the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations or employments in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and part of such regulations (viz., the regulations contained in the schedule hereto,) relate to temporary writers, whose services are not confined to any single Civil Establishment, but who represent, to whatever Establishment they may happen for the time being to be attached, the same description of labour:

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 19 Aug. 1871.

And whereas it is expedient to place at the service of every Department where temporary writers are for the time being needed persons whose wages and conditions of employment are the same:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered as follows, viz.:—

I. That no temporary writers be attached henceforth to any Establishment of Her Majesty's Civil Service except in conformity with the annexed regulations, or with such further regulations as the said Civil Service Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, issue in execution of their powers in that behalf.

II. That a week's notice, which may, at the discretion of the chief of the Department, be extended to a month's notice, be given to all acting writers (except such as fall within the terms of Clause III. of this present Order) who are not willing to continue their service upon the terms of the regulations hereto appended.

III. That temporary writers heretofore certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners for service in any particular Depart-

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 19 Aug. 1871.

ment, and temporary writers now borne upon the Register of the Civil Service Commissioners who have been respectively serving in the same Department continuously from a date preceding 4th June 1870,* be excepted from Clause II., and be retained, but only so long as their services are required in the same Department, at the salary or wages, and on the other terms, which they were actually receiving, and were actually subject to, on 4th June 1870,* without any addition thereto, or alteration therein, on account of service following that date.

IV. That Departments connected immediately with Courts of Justice, or with the registration of legal titles or instruments, be excepted from this Order, so long as the chiefs of such Departments shall not have signified their consent to be bound by it.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

SCHEDULE referred to in the preceding Order in Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING TEMPORARY WRITERS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

(To take effect from and after the 1st day of June 1871, until otherwise ordered.)

1. A register of writers will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. Such writers will be employed in the Public Departments when wanted. When not wanted, they will have no claim to employment; refusing to serve when called upon, they will be removed from the register.

2. Writers will be subject to the orders of the Departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment, but they will be under the Civil Service Commissioners, and paid by them from week to week or day to day, as circumstances may require.†

3. Writers must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (4 and 5).

4. The limits of age will be,—

(*a*) For men-writers,—over 18.
(*b*) For boy-writers, 14 to 18.

5. The subjects in which candidates will be tested are:—

MEN-WRITERS:—

Obligatory.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying manuscript.
4. Copying figures and tabular statements.

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* A subsequent Order in Council dated 9th August 1872, provides that the above Order is to be read as if the date 19th August 1871 had been inserted instead of this date, *see* page 14.

† For the present, writers engaged for more than a week at a time in one Department will be paid by that Department, and not by the Civil Service Commissioners.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. 9 Aug. 1872.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1872.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Order in Council, dated the 19th day of August 1871, relating to writers in the Civil Service:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered as follows, viz.:—

That where the words "4th June 1870" occur in the third clause of the said Order, the words "19th August 1871" be substituted instead thereof.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

The following Treasury Minutes referring to the Order in Council of 19th August 1871 have been issued:—

TREASURY MINUTE. 27 June 1872.

Treasury, 27th June 1872.

My Lords advert to an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 19th August 1871, whereby it was ordered, among other things,—

1. That no temporary writer should be attached thenceforth to any establishment of Her Majesty's Civil Service, except in conformity with certain regulations to the order now in recital annexed, or with such further regulations as the said Civil Service Commissioners might, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, issue in execution of their powers in that behalf.

2. That a week's notice which might, at the discretion of the chief of the department, be extended to a month's notice, should be given to all acting writers (except such as fell within the terms of clause 3 of the order now in recital) who should not be willing to continue their service upon the terms of the regulations thereto appended.

3. That temporary writers theretofore certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners for service in any particular department, and temporary writers at the date of the order now in recital borne upon the register of the Civil Service Commissioners, who had been respectively serving in the same department continuously from a date preceding 4th June 1870, should be excepted from clause 2, and be retained, but only so long as their services were required in the same department at the salary or wages, and on the other terms, which they were actually receiving and were actually subject to on 4th June 1870, without any addition thereto or alteration therein on account of service following that date.

My Lords take notice that many temporary writers were serving in Her Majesty's civil establishments on 4th June 1870, upon terms which included certain annual increments of their wages up to a maximum according to their efficiency and good conduct, and also included certain provisions for terminating their service should it be no longer required.

My Lords further advert to various communications showing that the said last-mentioned writers had, up to the date of the herein-before recited Order in Council of 19th August 1871, generally, although erroneously, construed the said terms to mean that (with the exception

Optional.

5. Arithmetic.

BOY-WRITERS :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.

6. Examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number, regulated by the probable demand from the Public Departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

7. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 5*s.* for each person in Class (*a*) and 2*s.* 6*d.* for each person in Class (*b*).

8. Writers placed upon the register will be eligible for employment in any Department. They will be summoned for employment when and for such time as their services may be needed, the order in which they may be employed, and the Departments to which they may be assigned, being determined on each occasion by the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. The engagement of all writers not engaged for a shorter period will be by the week. Writers may also be engaged by the day or the hour, as may be found advisable. Boy-writers will not be retained as such after they shall have reached the age of 19.

10. The pay of men-writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 10*d.* per hour. No greater number of hours than those constituting an official day in each Department may be charged for without previous authority from the chiefs of the Department. Those engaged by the piece will be paid at the rate of 1½*d.* for every 100 words well and correctly copied, or at such other rates for special kinds of work as may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

11. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

12. The remuneration of boy-writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 4*d.* per hour, an addition of ½*d.* per hour being allowable by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any boy-writers be engaged by the piece they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

13. When a writer has a week's pay to receive he shall lose no part of it for days on which the office is shut for public holidays. With this exception writers will only receive pay for the hours or parts of hours during which they actually attend.

14. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connexion with the Committee of Council for Education or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a writer, unless he shall have first obtained the consent of the Treasury.

*** For the regulations now in force respecting Temporary Writers see page 30.

of misconduct) the same writers should be retained in employment on their then terms, as long as work of the kind which they had been engaged to do required to be done in the departments where they were employed.

TREASURY MINUTE. 27 June 1872.

My Lords hold that in order to maintain clearly a distinction between temporary writers and persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the state, it was absolutely necessary to substitute such terms as those in the said Order in Council of the 19th August 1871, for the terms which included progressive wages, but, in order to compensate the existing writers, as far as is reasonable, for any disappointment which this alteration in the terms of temporary service may have occasioned to them, my Lords are pleased to direct as follows :—

Every temporary writer, under whatever name, who was on the 4th June 1870 employed in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments, and was engaged upon terms which included progressive wages, shall (subject to the provision by Parliament of the necessary funds) be allowed his choice of the following alternatives :—

(A.) Either to continue in his employment upon the terms laid down in clause 3 of the Order in Council of 19th August 1871; or,

(B.) To retire, receiving a gratuity upon the scale of a pension commuted at five years' purchase under section 7 of the Superannuation Act of 1859, as applied by the Treasury Minute of 14th June 1859.*

Those writers who may elect to receive the gratuities will be eligible for re-employment as writers on the ordinary scale under the regulations contained in the schedule to the Order in Council of 19th August 1871.

10th September 1872.

TREASURY MINUTE. 10 Sept. 1872.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submits to the Board that in order to secure that uniform effect be given to the Order in Council of 9th August 1872, on the subject of writers, intimation should be conveyed to the chiefs of departments that the Order in question contemplates—

(*a.*) The payment to every writer to whom it applies of the difference between his actual receipts up to the 9th August 1872, and what his receipts would have been had no alteration been made in his old scale, including his increments before 19th August 1871; and,

(*b.*) That he be paid from 9th August 1872, inclusive, at the rate to which his old scale, including his increments, would have brought him on the 19th August 1871, had no change been made in it upon that date.

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* Extract from Treasury Minute of 14th June 1859—"With respect to cases of "abolition of office which may arise under clause 7 of 22 Vict. cap. 26, to persons "who shall have served 20 years and upwards, a period of 10 years shall be added "to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance under the circumstances described in the clause in question.

"To persons who shall have served under 20 years, and not less than 15 years, a "period of seven years shall be added.

"To persons who shall have served under 15 years, and not less than 10, a period "of five years shall be added.

"To persons who shall have served under 10 years, and not less than five, a "period of three years shall be added.

"To persons who shall have served less than five years an allowance shall be "awarded calculated at the rate of one sixtieth for each year of service, "with an addition of one year or one sixtieth.

"In consideration, however, of the very small allowances which would frequently "have to be granted in these latter cases, my Lords will . . . . . commute "such annual allowances for fixed payments calculated at five years purchase."

TREASURY MINUTE. 10 Sept. 1872.

My Lords approve.

Let a copy of this minute be sent to the heads of the various public departments, in order that they may give effect to the Order in Council in the manner explained above.

13th September 1872.

TREASURY MINUTE. 13 Sept. 1872.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have received several applications from writers to be promoted, as vacancies occur, to the establishment of the department in which they have been serving, and such applicants have referred my Lords to the reply given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a question put by Mr. Otway in the House of Commons, on the 4th of August, relative to the position of writers employed in public departments.

Their Lordships learn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the statement alluded to in your report was of a much more limited character than the applicants' reference to it assumes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not speaking of any general system whereby temporary writers were, as vacancies occur, to be converted into members of the permanent Civil Service, but of a particular class of cases, incident to periods of transition, where the work assigned to writers is discovered to be such as ought to be given to established clerks, and where writers, who have been doing it for some time in a satisfactory manner, are recommended by the heads of departments as fit for the clerkships which are to be created, and are able and willing to pass for admission into them a suitable test examination.

In all cases where either the department is included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, or (as must generally be the case) the writer is over the age fixed for admission into the service, the Lords of the Treasury, supposing them to have consented to the increase of establishment, must further be applied to for their consent to the application of Clause VII. of the same Order to such cases.

Before giving such consent my Lords would look to see what reason any writer so recommended had had to expect any such advancement, and they would not be disposed to suspend the ordinary rules of admission into the department in favour of any writer who, besides satisfying the conditions stated above, had not also something to plead in the way of expectations either held out to him in express terms, or created and encouraged by the receipt of progressive wages. It would obviously be out of the question for the Government to withdraw from the public any portion of those offices which are now open to competition, to the great promotion of education and improvement of the Civil Service.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was speaking of writers engaged on terms which are no longer continued, and of the means which occasional changes in the organization of departments offer of relieving such men.

It is evident that such a statement as this does not warrant individual writers in making application for promotion to vacancies, but is only an intimation to the heads of departments that whenever a writership has to be converted into a clerkship, there is an opportunity of considering the writer who occupies the post if at the time when he began to serve in the department the then existing rules were more in his favour than now.

APPENDIX II.

REGULATIONS FRAMED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870, FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WRITERS AND MESSENGERS.

APPENDIX II.

REGULATIONS FRAMED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870, FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WRITERS AND MESSENGERS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS* (issued 8th April 1872; and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873, 21st November 1873, and 16th June 1874,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for SITUATIONS in the CIVIL SERVICE.

N.B.—*These Regulations apply only to situations included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June* 1870. *They are liable to alteration at any time.*

1. Competitive examinations of candidates for various situations or classes of situations in the different public departments will be held from time to time at such places as may be deemed expedient. Before every such examination special regulations will be issued, in which the particular conditions of the competition will be specified. At each examination such a number of candidates will be selected as may be necessary to fill the situations which may have been reported to the Civil Service Commissioners as vacant up to the date at which the result of the examination is declared.

2. These examinations will be open, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of good health and character.

3. Persons actually serving in the army or navy will not be admitted to compete for situations in the Civil Service.

4. Engineer students in Her Majesty's Dockyards will not be eligible to compete unless they obtain the express consent of the Lords of the Admiralty to their presenting themselves as candidates.

5. Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary of less than 12 years' service will not be admitted to any open competition, until they have resigned their appointments in that force, unless the Inspector General of Constabulary shall otherwise recommend.

6. Any person who after succeeding in any examination held under these regulations may have declined to accept the situation offered him in accordance with their provisions, or who may have accepted such a situation and passed into actual employment in the Civil Service, will be disqualified for admission to any subsequent competition for the same situation or class of situations.

7.† Persons already in the Public Service will not be eligible unless they shall have produced to the Civil Service Commissioners before the competitive examination the written permission of the authorities of the department in which they are serving to attend the examination.

8. Candidates who have served as pupil teachers or schoolmasters in schools under inspection by the Committee of Council on Education, England, or by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, will be reported specially to those departments; and such of them as have been trained in normal schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments in the Civil Service until the consent of those departments, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. In reckoning age for competition the following allowances will be made, viz., (1) members of the military and naval services (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served; (2) persons who have served for two full consecutive years (a) in any civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, (b) in the Royal Irish Constabulary, or (c) as registered writers in connexion with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

10. If at any examination two or more situations, whether in the same or in different departments, shall be offered for competition, the successful candidates will be per-

* For the General Regulations as amended by notice in the London Gazette of 5th February 1875 see page 34.

† The 7th clause was introduced by notice in the London Gazette of 16th June 1874.

mitted to choose in their order as determined by the competitive examination among the situations offered for competition; provided that they be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under Clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for the particular situations to which they may severally be assigned. If there be a vacant situation for which no one of the selected candidates is duly qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine; or they may reserve it to be filled by means of a subsequent open competition, or otherwise, as they may see fit, in accordance with the Order in Council of 4th June 1870. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

*** *Every candidate who applies for admission to an Open Competition under the above Regulations is required to fill up a form of application, which may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners after a competition has been announced.*

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for CLERKSHIPS (Class II.), SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &c. in the CIVIL SERVICE. REGULATIONS. SCHEME II. 8 April 1872.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

1. The limits of age for these situations are 16 and 20, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects only; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows; viz.:—

Handwriting	400
Orthography	400
Arithmetic	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	200
Indexing or docketing	200
Digesting returns into summaries	200
English composition	200
Geography	200
English history	200
Book-keeping	200

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

3. No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate, at such times as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

4. A fee of 10*s.* will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1*l.* from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,
8th April 1872.

An open competition for clerkships (Class II.), supplementary clerkships, &c. in the Civil Service, was held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 28th April 1874, and following days. Competition, April 1874.

Preliminary examinations were held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Friday the 27th of March and on Friday the 10th of April.

REGULATIONS.

SCHEME II.

Competition, Nov. 1874.

An open competition for clerkships (Class II.), supplementary clerkships, &c. in the Civil Service, was held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the same regulations, on Tuesday the 10th of November 1874, and following days.

Preliminary examinations were held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Friday the 25th of September, on Friday the 9th of October, and on Friday the 23rd of October.

REGULATIONS.

Clerk in Solicitors' Office of the Treasury, Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Customs.

5 Nov. 1872.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by subsequent Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of CLERK in the SOLICITOR'S OFFICE of the TREASURY, POST OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE, and CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

Obligatory Subjects :

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Criminal Law, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.
6. Law of Evidence.
7. Common Law Procedure and Practice.
8. Elements of Conveyancing.

Optional Subjects :

9. Geography.
10. English History.
11. Latin.
12. French or German.
13. Mercantile Book-keeping.
14. Equity and Practice of the Courts.
15. Bankruptcy and Practice of the Courts.

II. A fee of 2*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is ess than 20 or more than 30.

Note.—Professional clerks in the solicitor's office of the General Post Office, London, receive salary commencing at 200*l.*, and rising by annual increments of 10*l.* until the maximum of 300*l.* is reached ; the salary of the class above commences at 350*l.* The increase, however, will depend upon the satisfactory discharge of the duties.

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,
5th November 1872.

Competition, August 1874.

An open competition for one situation of professional clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the General Post Office, London, was held in London, under the above regulations, on Wednesday the 12th of August 1874, and following days.

Note.—No candidate was considered eligible on this occasion who had not served for at least three years as a clerk in an attorney's office.

REGULATIONS.

Supplementary Clerk in Solicitor's Office, Treasury, and Unprofessional Clerk in the Solicitors' Offices of the

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATIONS of SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK in the SOLICITOR'S OFFICE of the TREASURY, and UNPROFESSIONAL CLERK in the SOLICITORS' OFFICES of the GENERAL POST OFFICE in LONDON and DUBLIN.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The limits of age for these situations are 18 and 30, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. No candidate will be eligible who is not serving, or has not within two years been serving as a clerk (not articled) in a solicitor's office.

III. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

IV. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

V. A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—Unprofessional clerks in the solicitor's office of the General Post Office, London, receive salary commencing at 100*l.*, and increasing by annual increments of 10*l.* until the maximum of 180*l.* is reached.

Civil Service Commission,
23rd April 1873.

REGULATIONS.
General Post Office, London and Dublin.
23 April 1873.

An open competition for one situation of unprofessional clerk in the solicitor's office of the General Post Office, London, was held in London under the above Regulations on Friday the 6th February 1874.

Competition of Feb. 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT OF EXCISE in the DEPARTMENT of INLAND REVENUE.

REGULATIONS
Excise.
26 April 1873.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 19 and 22, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the month in which the examination is held.
2. Candidates must be unmarried and without family.
3. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

	Marks.
1. Handwriting	200
2. Orthography	200
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)	300
4. English Composition	200

4. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.
5. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.
6. A fee of 15*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—Second class assistants of excise receive a salary of 60*l.* per annum, with an additional allowance of 2*s.* per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

Civil Service Commission,
26th April 1873.

An open competition for 150 situations as assistant of excise in the Inland Revenue Department was held, under the above regulations, in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Glasgow, Dundee, Inverness, Aberdeen, Cork, Galway, Belfast, Omagh, and Limerick, on Friday the 12th of June 1874.

Competition of June 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by subsequent Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATIONS of ASSISTANT of EXCISE in the DEPARTMENT of INLAND REVENUE, and of OUT-DOOR OFFICER in the CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration for future Examinations.*

REGULATIONS.
Assistant of Excise, and Out-door Officer in Customs.
9 Nov. 1874

1. The limits of age for these situations are 19 and 22 for an appointment in the Inland Revenue, and 19 and 25 for an appointment in the Customs. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the month in which the examination is held.

REGULATIONS.

Assistant of Excise, and Out-door Officer in Customs.

9 Nov. 1874.

2. Candidates for the Excise must be unmarried and without family.

3. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

	Marks.
1. Handwriting	200
2. Orthography	200
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)	300
4. English Composition	200

4. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

5. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

6. A fee of 15*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—Second-class assistants of Excise receive a salary of 60*l.* per annum, with an additional allowance of 2*s.* per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

Out-door officers of the Customs receive salaries varying according to the port at which they may be employed. The lowest rate of pay is 55*l.* per annum. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations after a period of approved service, either by a further competitive examination or by selection on account of merit and good conduct.

Civil Service Commission
9th November 1874.

Competition of Dec. 1874.

An open competition for 100 situations as assistant of Excise in the Inland Revenue Department, and 82 situations of out-door officer in the Customs Department, was held, under the above regulations, in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Swansea, Glasgow, Dundee, Inverness, Aberdeen, Cork, Galway, Belfast, Omagh, Limerick, Waterford, and Londonderry, on Wednesday the 30th of December 1874.

REGULATIONS.

Draughtsman, Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty.

3 Jan. 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of DRAUGHTSMAN in the HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT of the ADMIRALTY.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The limits of age for this situation are 17 and 25, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. Practical Geometry (so far as relates to perpendiculars, parallels, the mode of dividing lines, and of determining a position from two or more angles).
5. Map and Chart Projection (*i.e.*, the principles of the projection of Mercator's chart; and the mode of computing the scale for a Mercator's chart of certain limits of latitude and longitude; and laying off these in degrees, &c.).
6. Topographical Plan-drawing (*i.e.*, the principles of topographical plan-drawing by scale and compass bearing; copying such plans by squares on the same, or reduced or enlarged scales; adapting them to altered relative positions of points. Also fair practical proficiency in topographical and perspective drawing with pencil, pen, and brush).
7. Translation from French, Spanish, or some other modern language.

III. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first six subjects. They will also be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. These include particularly aptness in hydrographical chart drawing, and on this point the Commissioners will ask for a report from the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

IV. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint.

V. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—Draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty receive salary commencing at 150*l.* a year, and increasing by annual increments of 10*l.* to 200*l.* a year; with a prospect of reaching, in the course of service, 400*l.* a year. The increase will be dependent on the efficient discharge of the duties.

Civil Service Commission,
3rd January 1874.

REGULATIONS.

Draughtsmen, Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty.

3 Jan. 1874.

An open competition for one situation of draughtsman in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty was held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 17th of February 1874, and following days.

Competition of Feb. 1874.

An open competition for one situation of draughtsman in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty was held in London, under the same regulations, on Tuesday the 23rd of June 1874, and following days.

Competition of June 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES in the DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

REGULATIONS.

Inspector of Coal Mines.

4 Nov. 1873.

I. The limits of age for this situation are as follows, viz.: 23 and 35. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

Obligatory:

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English composition.
5. Theoretical and practical acquaintance with coal mines and mining.

*** *Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.*

Optional:

6. A knowledge of metalliferous mines.

III. No person will be qualified as a candidate who has not, within five years previous to his application, been employed for two years underground in a coal mine.

IV. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission,
4th November 1873.

An open competition for one situation as inspector of coal mines was held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 3rd of March 1874, and following days.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of CLERK in the CHARITY COMMISSION.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

REGULATIONS.

Clerk, Charity Commission.

12 Jan. 1874.

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

Obligatory Subjects:

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English composition.
5. Précis writing.
6. The principles of Law and Equity having relation especially to charitable and public trusts.
7. Procedure and practice in Courts of Law and Equity.
8. Elements of conveyancing.

REGULATIONS.

Clerk, Charity Commission.

12 Jan. 1874.

Optional Subjects:

9. Geography.
10. English history.
11. Latin.

II. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 19 or more than 30.

Note.—The salary of clerks in the Charity Commission commences at 90*l.* per annum, and increases annually by 10*l.* to 200*l.*

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,
12th January 1874.

An open competition for two situations of clerk in the Charity Commission was held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 24th of February 1874, and following days.

REGULATIONS.

Receiver and Examiner of Job Printing, Stationery Office.

22 Jan. 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of RECEIVER and EXAMINER of JOB PRINTING in HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The examination will consist of two parts, and will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English composition.

Note.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. They must have served the usual apprenticeship to the trade of printing, and must have been recently and for a sufficient time in actual employment.

*** No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.

PART II.—COMPETITIVE.

1. Knowledge of printing.
   (Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of good work, both as to the composition and presswork. They should be able readily to detect literal errors and defective execution of any sort, and to count the number of copies of each job with facility.)
2. Estimating.
   (Candidates must be able readily to calculate the quantity of paper required for any job, and to cast up accounts with ease.)

The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates.

II. A fee of 5*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the preliminary part of the examination, and a further fee of 10*s.* from each candidate who may be admitted to the competitive part.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the competitive examination is less than 23 or more than 30.

IV. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

Note.—The salary of the receiver and examiner of job printing is 100*l.* per annum rising by 10*l.* annually to 200*l.* per annum, with a prospect of subsequent promotion if conduct and capacity prove satisfactory.

Civil Service Commission,
22nd January 1874.

An open competition or one situation of receiver and examiner of job printing in Her Majesty's Stationery Office was held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 3rd of March 1874, and following days.
A preliminary examination was held on Tuesday the 24th of February.

REGULATIONS.

Competition of March 1874.

An open competition for one situation of receiver and examiner of job printing in Her Majesty's Stationery Office was held in London, under the same regulations, on Tuesday the 25th of August 1874, and following days.
A preliminary examination was held on Tuesday the 18th of August.

Competition of August 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of SECOND ASSISTANT ASTRONOMER in the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

REGULATIONS.

Second Assistant Astronomer, Edinburgh Observatory.

20 Feb. 1874.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 17 and 33, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.
2. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—
   1. Handwriting.
   2. Orthography.
   3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
   4. English Composition.
   5. Mathematics, *i.e*,
      Algebra, including Quadratic Equations.
      Plane Trigonometry, including the Solution of Triangles.
3. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.
4. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.
5. A fee of 10*s*. will be required from each candidate attending the examination.
6. The successful candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the Department as to his fitness in respect of the following among other qualifications, viz.:—
   Quickness of sight.
   Neatness in handling delicate instruments, and physical strength for working others.
   Punctuality.

Civil Service Commission,
20th February 1874.

An open competition for one situation of second assistant astronomer in the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 14th of April 1874, and following days.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT ENGINEER to the BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

REGULATIONS.

Assistant Engineer, Public Works Office, Ireland.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

6 March 1874.

I. The limits of age for this situation are 26 and 35, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.
II. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training they have undergone to qualify them for the situation, and that they have been employed for at least five years in the capacity of engineer or of resident engineer on works of magnitude.
III. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—
   1. Handwriting.
   2. Orthography.
   3. English Composition.
   4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
   5. Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.
   6. Geometry.

REGULATIONS.

Assistant Engineer, Public Works Office, Ireland.

6 March 1874.

7. Plane Trigonometry.
8. Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Hydraulics.
9. Levelling and Surveying, including the adjustment of the Instruments and the plotting the Surveys and Sections.
10. Drawing, including the preparation of working drawings in detail.
11. Taking out quantities, and preparing Estimates and Specifications from drawings.
12. The various machines used in Engineering works, and the working of them.
13. Knowledge of the qualities, uses, modes of testing, and strength of Materials.
14. Engineering works, including the construction of roads, railways, canals, harbours, docks, piers, and breakwaters; drainage of marsh lands, reclamation from the sea, and drainage and water supply of towns.

IV. Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.

V. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint.

VI. A fee of 3*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—The salary is 400*l.*, rising by 20*l.* annually to 600*l.*, with prospect of possible promotion to the situation of chief engineer with a salary of 800*l.*

Civil Service Commission,
6th March 1874.

An open competitive examination for one situation of assistant engineer to the Board of Public Works, Ireland, was held in Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 21st of April 1874, and following days.

REGULATIONS.

Clerk of Works, Public Works Office, Ireland.

6 March 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872) and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of CLERK OF WORKS in the BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The limits of age for this situation are 25 and 30, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. Candidates must possess the practical experience necessary to qualify them for a situation of this nature. They must have been employed for at least five years in the superintendence of buildings, and will be required to produce satisfactory proof of their efficiency and practical knowledge.

III. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. English Composition.
4. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. Algebra (to simple Equations).
6. Elementary Geometry.
7. Geometrical Drawing.
8. Freehand Sketching in outline.
9. Theory of Construction.
10. Knowledge of the qualities, uses, modes of testing, and strength of Materials.
11. Designs and Specifications and Estimates for Buildings.
12. Taking out quantities, measuring and valuing.
13. Surveying and levelling.
14. Sanitary Science, including air, water, gas, daylight, ventilation, sewage, &c.

IV. Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.

V. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint.

VI. A fee of 2*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—The salary is 150*l.*, rising by 10*l.* annually to 300*l.*, with prospect of possible promotion to the situation of surveyor of buildings, with a salary of 310*l.* a year, increasing annually by 15*l.* to 400*l.*

Civil Service Commission,
6th March 1874.

An open competitive examination for two situations of clerk of works in the Board of Public Works, Ireland, was held in Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 21st of April 1874, and following days.

REGULATIONS.

Clerk of Works, Public Works Office, Ireland.

6 March 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT CLERK in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, which on this occasion will be filled up in the manner provided by the 5th Section of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

REGULATIONS.

Assistant Clerk, Office of Woods.

6 March 1874.

I. No member of the Faculty of Advocates will be eligible as a candidate.

II. The examination will be in the following subjects, of which a competent knowledge will be required; viz.:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Measures and Denominations in use in various parts of Scotland).
4. English Composition.
5. Accounts and Book-keeping.
6. Scotch Law.
7. Latin Translation.

III. Candidates will be required to show what business habits and practical experience they have acquired to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition. Their knowledge of Scotch Law must especially include some acquaintance with the Law as to Teinds, and the Law relating to Salmon and other Sea Fishings. They must also possess practical experience of the Scotch mode of conducting proceedings in each subject.

IV. A fee of 2*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

V. Application for permission to attend the examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

VI. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 23 or more than 30.

Note.—The salary of assistant clerks in the Office of Woods commences at 300*l.*, and rises by annual increments of 15*l.* until the maximum of 400*l.* is reached. The increase, however, will depend on the satisfactory discharge of the duties.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,
6th March 1874.

An open competition under the above regulations was held in London and Edinburgh on Tuesday the 21st of April 1874, and following days.

Civil Service Commission,
6th March 1874.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872,) and amended by subsequent Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE, respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of CLERK in the RECORD OFFICE, ENGLAND.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration on future occasions.*

REGULATIONS.

Clerk in Record Office, England.

11 July 1874.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 25, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

2. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. Latin (translation).
5. French (translation).
6. History of England.
7. Blackstone (Books I. and II.).

REGULATIONS. No candidate will be eligible who does not pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the first five subjects. The competition will be in the last five only.

Clerk in Record Office, England.

4. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

5. A fee of 2*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

11 July 1874.

Note.—Junior Clerks in the Record Office, England, receive salary commencing at 100*l.*, and increasing by annual increments of 10*l.* until the maximum of 200*l.* is reached. The salary of the class above commences at 250*l.*, and rises by annual increments of 15*l.* to 400*l.* The increase, however, will depend upon the satisfactory discharge of the duties.

Civil Service Commission,
11th July 1874.

An open competition for two situations of Clerk in the Record Office, England, was held in London under the above regulations on Tuesday the 18th of August 1874, and following days.

REGULATIONS. SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by subsequent Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of CLERK in the EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Clerk in Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration on future occasions.*

28 July 1874.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 35, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

2. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. French.

3. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

4. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

5. A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—The salary commences at 60*l.* per annum.

Civil Service Commission,
28th July 1874.

An open competition for one situation of clerk in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art was held in Edinburgh, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 1st of September 1874, and following days.

REGULATIONS. SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by subsequent Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of INDEX COMPILER and STATISTICAL ABSTRACTOR in the REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ENGLAND.

Index Compiler and Statistical Abstractor, Registrar-

1. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 21, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the day of the examination.

2. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—
   1. Handwriting.
   2. Orthography.
   3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
   4. English Composition.

3. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

4. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

5. A fee of 10*s*. will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Note.—The commencing salary of index compilers and statistical abstractors is 6*s*. per diem.

Civil Service Commission,
31st October 1874.

An open competition for four situations as index compiler and statistical abstractor in the Registrar General's Office, England, was held, under the above regulations, in London, on Tuesday the 24th of November 1874.

REGULATIONS.

Writers.

17 Nov. 1873.

REGULATIONS respecting TEMPORARY WRITERS in PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

*** *Revised Regulations may at any time be issued, which will apply to every writer who may accept or renew an engagement after their publication in the London Gazette.*

Civil Service Commission, 17th November 1873.

1. A register of writers for temporary employment in Public Departments will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must satisfy the Commissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (2 and 3).

2. The limits of age will be:—

(*a*) For men writers,—over 18.

(*b*) For boy writers,—14 to 18.

3. The subjects in which candidates will be tested ar

Men Writers:

OBLIGATORY.*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying manuscript.
4. Copying figures and tabular statements.

OPTIONAL.

5. Arithmetic.

Boy Writers:

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography.
3. Elementary arithmetic.

4. Examinations, for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number, regulated by the probable demand from the Public Departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency, will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

5. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 5*s.* for each person in class (*a*), and 2*s.* 6*d.* for each person in class (*b*).

6. Registered writers will be summoned for employment in any of the public departments as they are wanted. When not wanted, they will have no claim to employment. Refusing to serve when called upon, except for reasons satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, they will be removed from the register. The order in which they may be employed, the departments to which they may be assigned, and their retention generally on the register, will be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners; but they will be subject to the orders of the departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment, and will be liable to dismissal from them by the authorities thereof, without notice, for inefficiency or misconduct.

7. Writers may be engaged by the hour, day, or week, or by the piece. The engagement of all writers, not engaged for a shorter period, will be by the week. Writers engaged for a day or upwards will ordinarily be employed for the number of hours constituting the official day in the department to which they are attached, but if they are required to give their services after official hours, they must do so, and they will be paid at the same rate, whether by the hour or by the piece, as in the official hours. A writer refusing to work after official hours on these terms without an excuse satisfactory to the authorities of the department will be liable to dismissal by them without notice.

8. Men writers will be paid either at the rate of 10*d.* per hour, or at the rate of 1½*d.* for every 100 words well and correctly copied, as the authorities of the department for which they are required may determine. Other rates for special kinds of work may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the previous approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury; but writers, as a rule, are not meant to be employed upon any work except copying, or the simpler forms of registration and calculation, under the direction and in relief of established officers.

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* Candidates should fully understand that only those who show themselves proficient in the obligatory subjects can be placed upon the register, and that those who do not pass in arithmetic will be excluded from employment where writers are required for arithmetical work.

REGULATIONS.

9. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

Writers.

17 Nov. 1873.

10. The pay of boy writers will commence at the rate of 4*d.* per hour; an addition of ½*d.* per hour may be allowed by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any boy writers be engaged by the piece they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Boy writers will not be retained, as such, after they shall have reached the age of 19.

11. If a public holiday, on which the office is closed, fall within the period of a writer's engagement, he may be paid in respect of it as for a working day. Writers may, with the consent of the department in which they are serving, or, if not at the time serving, with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, be allowed holidays, with pay, at the rate for the official day, in the proportion of one day for every 24 full days of actual and approved service previously rendered by them as registered writers. After the 1st of January 1875, no writer shall be allowed to take more than twelve days leave under these conditions, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, both days inclusive, in any one year. In calculating the leave to be allowed in any given year, no service shall be counted before the 1st day of January of the preceding year.

12. Writers who may fall ill while serving in any department, and whose illness may be attested by medical certificate to the satisfaction of the authorities of such department, may be allowed sick-leave, receiving three-fourths of the rate of pay for the official day; provided such writers have been borne on the register one year or upwards, and provided that no writer shall be paid for holidays and sick-leave, taken together, for more than 28 days within any one year, exclusive of public holidays.

13. Except in conformity with regulations 11 and 12, writers will only receive pay for the hours, or parts of hours, during which they actually attend.

14. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense, for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connexion with the Committee of Council for Education, or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a writer, until the consent of those departments, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

15. Writers are not intended to travel during an engagement, nor will they, as a rule, be required to accept engagements at a distance from their residence; but any writer who may be ordered to travel will be allowed such reasonable and customary expenses as the Lords of the Treasury may in each case approve.

16. All rights specially reserved by the Order in Council of 9th August 1872, or otherwise, to writers engaged before the 19th of August 1871, are continued.

REGULATIONS.

Messengers.

30 Jan. 1873.

REGULATIONS respecting TEMPORARY MESSENGERS in GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

1. A list of persons eligible for occasional employment as messengers, porters, &c. in Government Departments will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. The limits of age will be—

(*a.*) For men messengers,—over 20.

(*b.*) For boy messengers,—13 to 15.

3. For the present the list of men messengers will be limited to the following classes of persons, viz., persons nominated before 19th August 1872 by the chief authorities of the department in which their services continue to be required, and persons who have served in the Army or Navy, or Royal Irish Constabulary, and are in receipt of a pension for life.

4. Boy messengers will not be retained as such after reaching the age of 20.

5. Candidates may present themselves for examination, at such times as the Commissioners may fix, at the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster. They must be of good health and character, and must satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to read and write.

6. Whenever the occasional service of messengers, &c. is required by a department, application will be made to the Civil Service Commissioners, who will select a person from the list above mentioned. The insertion of a name on this list will not, however, imply a certainty of employment, it will merely render a candidate eligible for employment in case there should be a demand for his services.

REGULATIONS.

Messengers.

30 Jan. 1873.

7. The pay of persons selected for such service will be at the under-mentioned rates:—

MEN.—To those engaged for less than a week, 6*d.* per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day.

BOYS.—To those engaged for less than a week, 2*d.* per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, 1*s.* per day, rising by 3*d.* per day per annum when the employment is prolonged for more than a year.

8. The fee payable for examination is 2*s.* 6*d.* for men and 1*s.* for boys.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster,
30th January 1873.

APPENDIX III.

LIMITS OF AGE AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

STANDARDS OF QUALIFICATION and LIMITS OF AGE established in the various Departments.

Corrected to 31st March 1875. *It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*

GENERAL REGULATIONS* (issued 8th April 1872; and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873, 21st November 1873, 16th June 1874, and 5th February 1875) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for SITUATIONS in the CIVIL SERVICE.

1. Competitive examinations of candidates for various situations or classes of situations in the different public departments will be held from time to time at such places as may be deemed expedient. Before every such examination special regulations will be issued, in which the particular conditions of the competition will be specified. At each examination such a number of candidates will be selected as may be necessary to fill the situations which may have been reported to the Civil Service Commissioners as vacant up to the date at which the result of the examination is declared.

2. These examinations will be open, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of good health and character.

3. Persons actually serving in the army or navy will not be admitted to compete for situations in the Civil Service.

4. Engineer students in Her Majesty's dockyards will not be eligible to compete unless they obtain the express consent of the Lords of the Admiralty to their presenting themselves as candidates.

5. Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary of less than 12 years' service will not be admitted to any open competition, until they have resigned their appointments in that force, unless the Inspector General of Constabulary shall otherwise recommend.

6. Persons who have commuted a pension of any kind under the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 32., or the Act 34 & 35 Vict. c. 36. (the Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871), will not be admitted to compete for situations in the Civil Service without express permission from the Treasury; and in particular such persons should bear in mind section 10 in each of these Acts.

7. Any person who after succeeding in any examination held under these regulations may have declined to accept the situation offered him in accordance with their provisions, or who may have accepted such a situation and passed into actual employment in the Civil Service, will be disqualified for admission to any subsequent competition for the same situation or class of situations.

8. Persons already in the Public Service will not be eligible unless they shall have produced to the Civil Service Commissioners at least one week before the competitive examination the written permission of the authorities of the department in which they are serving to attend the examination.

9. Candidates who have served as pupil-teachers or schoolmasters in schools under inspection by the Committee of Council on Education, England, or by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, will be reported specially to those Departments; and such of them as have been trained in normal schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments in the Civil Service until the consent of those Departments, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

10. In reckoning age for competition the following allowances will be made, viz., (1) members of the military and naval services (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served; (2) persons who have served for two full consecutive years (*a*) in any civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, (*b*) in the Royal Irish Constabulary, or (*c*) as registered writers in connexion with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

11. If at any examination two or more situations, whether in the same or in different departments, shall be offered for competition, the successful candidates will be permitted to choose in their order as determined by the competitive examination among the situations offered for competition; provided that they be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for the particular situations to which they may severally be assigned. If there be a vacant situation for which no one of the selected candidates is duly qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine; or they may reserve it to be filled by means of a subsequent open competition, or otherwise, as they may see fit, in accordance with the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.

* These Regulations apply only to situations included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870. They are liable to alteration at any time.

	Limits of Age.

OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I.) IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

Fee, 1*l.*

COMPETITION:— Marks.

English Composition (including Précis Writing)	500	18 and 24.
History of England (including that of the Laws and Constitution)	500	
English Language and Literature	500	
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750	
" " " Rome	750	
" " " France	375	
" " " Germany	375	
" " " Italy	375	
Mathematics (Pure and Mixed)	1,250	
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000	
**** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.		
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500	
Jurisprudence	375	
Political Economy	375	

Fee, 5*l.*

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS (CLASS II.), SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &c. IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Fee, 10*s.*

COMPETITION:—

	Marks.		Marks.	
Handwriting	400	Digesting Returns into Summaries	200	16 and 20
Orthography	400	English Composition	200	
Arithmetic	400	Geography	200	
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	200	English History	200	
Indexing or Docketing	200	Book-keeping	200	

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

Fee, 1*l.*

	Limits of Age.
TEMPORARY MEN-WRITERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. *Obligatory.* 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Copying Manuscript. 4. Copying Figures and Tabular Statements. *Optional.* 5. Arithmetic. Fee, 5*s.*	over 18.
TEMPORARY BOY-WRITERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Elementary Arithmetic. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*	14 and 18.
TEMPORARY MEN-MESSENGERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. [*For the present the list of Men-Messengers will be limited to the following classes of persons, viz., persons nominated before 19th August 1872, by the Chief Authorities of the Department in which their services continue to be required, and persons who have served in the Army or Navy, or Royal Irish Constabulary, and are in receipt of a pension for life.*] Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*	over 20.
TEMPORARY BOY-MESSENGERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. Fee, 1*s.*	13 and 15.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY.	
I. CLERKS IN THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A.*—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER, VICTUALLING BRANCH, PURCHASE AND CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR GENERAL, AND DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTS, ALSO CLERKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. ADMIRALTY WRITERS (Scheme not yet arranged).	
IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
V. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows :—	17 and 25.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Geography.	
4. Practical Geometry (so far as relates to perpendiculars, parallels, the mode of dividing lines, and of determining a position from two or more angles).	
5. Map and Chart Projection (*i.e.*, the principles of the projection of Mercator's chart; and the mode of computing the scale for a Mercator's chart of certain limits of latitude and longitude; and laying off these in degrees, &c.).	
6. Topographical Plan-drawing (*i.e.*, the principles of topographical plan-drawing by scale and compass bearing; copying such plans by squares on the same, or reduced or enlarged scales; adapting them to altered relative positions of points. Also fair practical proficiency in topographical and perspective drawing with pencil, pen, and brush).	
7. Translation from French, Spanish, or some other modern language.	
[Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first six subjects. They will also be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. These include particularly aptness in hydrographical chart drawing, and on this point the Commissioners will ask for a report from the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.]	
Fee, 1*l.*	
[*Dated 3rd January* 1874.]	

* The situations included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 are to be filled up by open competition according to Schemes to be arranged by the Civil Service Commissioners and the chief authorities of the Department, subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
Observatories and Nautical Almanac Office.	
I. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.*—Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—	18 and 25.
Part I.—Preliminary.	
1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Extraction of Square Root); the Use of Logarithms; the Use of the Signs + and − as applied to numbers. Fee, 10*s.*	
Part II.—Competitive.	
OBLIGATORY.	
1. Latin (translation). 2. French (translation). 3. Mathematics, viz.:— *a.* Euclid, Books I. to IV. *b.* Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles. *c.* Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds. 4. Astronomy:— *a.* The use of the globes. *b.* The names and positions of the principal stars. *c.* The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times. *d.* The appearance and phases of the moon and planets, and the causes of the phases; their real and apparent movements. 5. Optics:— *a.* The laws of reflexion and refraction. *b.* The theory of the prism. *c.* Chromatic dispersion and the spectrum. *d.* The formation of images by plane mirrors and simple lenses. *e.* The theory of the eye. *Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.*	
OPTIONAL.	
6. German (translation). 7. Mathematics, viz.:— *a.* The binomial theorem; De Moivre's theorem. *b.* Cubic equations; numerical equations. *c.* Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy. *d.* The differential calculus; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles—fundamental differentials—fundamental integrals. *e.* Mechanics; including the parallelogram of forces—the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum. *Candidates are not required to pass in subjects* 6 *and* 7, *but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.* Fee, 1*l.*	

* *Regulations dated* 14 *December* 1874.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
JUNIOR ASSISTANT—*cont.*	
The successful Candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the Department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz. :—	
Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism.	
Accuracy of eye in observation.	
Distinctness of ear in time-reference.	
Promptitude in decision.	
Punctuality contingent on variable circumstances.	
II. JUNIOR ASSISTANT FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SPECTROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.—Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows :—	18 and 25.
Part I.—Preliminary.	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Extraction of Square Root) : the Use of Logarithms : the Use of the Signs + and − as applied to numbers.	
Fee, 10*s.*	
OBLIGATORY.	
1. Latin (translation).	
2. French (translation).	
3. Mathematics, viz. :—	
a. Euclid, Books I. to IV.	
b. Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles.	
c. Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds.	
4. Astronomy :—	
a. The use of the globes.	
b. The names and positions of the principal stars.	
c. The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times.	
d. The appearance and phases of the moon and planets, and the causes of the phases : their real and apparent movements.	
5. Optics :—	
a. The laws of reflexion and refraction.	
b. The theory of the prism.	
c. Chromatic dispersion and the spectrum.	
d. The formation of images by plane mirrors and simple lenses.	
e. The theory of the eye.	
6. Chemistry, Photography, and Spectroscopy.	
Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.	
OPTIONAL.	
7. German (translation).	
8. Mathematics, viz. :—	
a. The binomial theorem; De Moivre's theorem.	
b. Cubic equations; numerical equations.	
c. Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy.	
d. The differential calculus; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles — fundamental differentials — fundamental integrals.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
JUNIOR ASSISTANT, &c.—*cont.*	
e. Mechanics; including the parallelogram of forces—the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum.	
Candidates are not required to pass in subjects 7 and 8, but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.	
Fee, 1*l.*	
The successful Candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the Department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz.:—	
Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism.	
Accuracy of eye in observation.	
Distinctness of ear in time-reference.	
Promptitude in decision.	
Punctuality, contingent on variable circumstances.	
III.—CHIEF ASSISTANT IN THE OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.*—Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—	18 and 25.
Part I.—Preliminary.	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Extraction of Square Root); the Use of Logarithms; the Use of the Signs + and − as applied to numbers.	
Fee, 10*s.*	
Part II.—Competitive.	
OBLIGATORY.	
1. Latin (translation).	
2. French (translation).	
3. Mathematics, viz.:—	
a. Euclid, Books I. to IV.	
b. Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles.	
c. Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds.	
4. Astronomy:—	
a. The use of the globes.	
b. The names and positions of the principal stars.	
c. The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times.	
d. The appearance and phases of the moon and planets, and the causes of the phases; their real and apparent movements.	
Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.	
OPTIONAL.	
5. German (translation).	
6. Mathematics, viz.:—	
a. The binomial theorem; De Moivre's theorem.	
b. Cubic equations; numerical equations.	
c. Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy.	
d. The differential calculus; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles—fundamental differentials—fundamental integrals.	

* *Regulations dated* 1 *February* 1873.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
CHIEF ASSISTANT, &c.—*cont.*	
e. Mechanics; including the parallelogram of forces —the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum. *f.* Optics; including the laws of reflexion and refraction—the formation of images by plane mirrors and single lenses—the theory of the eye. *Candidates are not required to pass in subjects* 5 *and* 6, *but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.* Fee, 1*l.* The successful Candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the Department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz.:— Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism. Accuracy of eye in observation. Distinctness of ear in time-reference. Promptitude in decision. Punctuality contingent on variable circumstances. [*Dated* 28*th July* 1873.]	
IV. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows :— 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Extraction of the Square Root). 3. Art of Logarithms. 4. Algebra, as far as simple Equations. 5. Trigonometry, as applied to the Solution and Computation of Plane Triangles. 6. The use of the Globes. 7. Names and positions of the Principal Stars. 8. Proportions and dimensions of the Orbits of the Planets, and their periodic times. 9. The appearance and phases of the Moon and Planets, and the cause of the phases. Fee, 1*l.* [*Dated* 11*th December* 1872.]	18 and 25.
V. ASSISTANTS OR COMPUTERS IN THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.—Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows :— I. The Examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:— 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Algebra (including Quadratic Equations). 4. Logarithmic solution of plane and spherical triangles. 5. *Astronomical computations. Fee, 1*l.* * Candidates will be required to convert geocentric longitude and latitude into right ascension and declination, to find by the tables the hourly right ascension and declination of the Moon from her right ascension and declination at noon and midnight, and to compute, according to the method in the Appendix to the Nautical Almanac for 1836, the circumstances of an occultation of a star by the Moon. [*Dated* 20*th November* 1872.]	18 and 25.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
Naval Hospitals.	
DISPENSERS IN H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	20 and 25.
Certificates to be issued under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870. Candidates will be required to show that they possess the minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, and for appointments in charge of stores, the major qualification..	
II. MATRONS.	
STEWARD AND CLERK, UNDER STEWARDS, BUTLERS, PORTERS, AND GARDENERS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.	
COOKS AND ASSISTANT COOKS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.	
MALE ATTENDANTS IN YARMOUTH NAVAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.	
FEMALE ATTENDANTS IN YARMOUTH NAVAL LUNATIC ALYLUM.	
LABOURERS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.	
(*Schemes under consideration.*)	
Dockyards and Naval Establishments.	
I. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS ABROAD. (Included in Schedule A.—General Scheme not yet arranged.)	
CLERKS IN MALTA DOCK AND VICTUALLING YARD.	16 and 20.
A competition was held in 1872, under regulations from which the following are extracts :— This examination will be held at Malta in July or August, and will be open to all persons, being natives of Malta, provided, &c.	In reckoning their age members of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) will for the purpose of competition for this appointment, be considered to have on leaving their former service the same age as when they entered it; and for the same purpose, persons who have been employed for two full consecutive years in Malta Dock and Victualling Yard, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such employment.
Preliminary examination.	
1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
Competitive examination. — Marks.	
Handwriting - - - - 400	
Orthography - - - - 400	
Arithmetic - - - - - 400	
Copying MS. (to test accuracy) - - 200	
Indexing or docketing - - - 200	
Digesting returns into Summaries - - 200	
English composition - - - - 200	
Geography - - - - - 200	
English History - - - - 200	
Book-keeping - - - - 200	
[Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.]	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
III. Assistant Schoolmasters in Dockyards. — Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—	20 and 35.
1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic and Mensuration. 3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences. 4. English Composition. 5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe. 6. English History. 7. Euclid (first four books), Book VI., and the first 21 propositions of Book XI. 8. Algebra. 9. Plane Trigonometry. 10. Differential and Integral Calculus (elementary), and plane Co-ordinate Geometry (elementary). 11. The elementary principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, not requiring the Differential Calculus.	
Candidates will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and although it will not be necessary for each Candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them:—	
12. Plane Trigonometry (analytical), and Spherical Trigonometry. 13. Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (more advanced), and Analytical Geometry of three dimensions. 14. Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced), and the easier Differential Equations. 15. Higher Mechanics and Hydrostatics. 16. Elementary Chemistry and Physics.	
Fee, 1*l.*	
[No Candidate will be eligible who does not produce satisfactory proof of his ability and experience in teaching. Evidence on this point must be sent in at least a week before the date of the competition. If it prove primâ facie satisfactory, the Candidate will be admitted to compete, subject to such further inquiry as may be necessary.]	
[*Dated 17th February* 1875.]	
IV. Schoolmasters in Lewes Naval Prison. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
V. Clerks of the Works. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
VI. Foremen of Works in a Dockyard. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
VII. Dispensers in H.M. Naval Establishments See *Naval Hospitals.*	20 and 25.
VIII. Store Issuers. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IX. Hired Store Issuer or Storehouseman, Esquimalt Naval Yard. 1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	30 and 50.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
X. MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 40. In the case of seamen and marines, or persons who have been in the service of the Admiralty from the age of 40, the age of admission to be 45.
XI. CHIEF WARDERS, PRINCIPAL WARDERS, WARDERS, ASSISTANT WARDERS, AND MESSENGERS AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON. 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Addition and Subtraction (Simple and of Money).	25 and 45.
XII. MOUNTED COASTGUARD MEN 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 40.
XIII. SALARIED OFFICERS IN FACTORIES. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
XIV. TIMEKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT TIMEKEEPERS IN DOCKYARDS. 1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules).	21 and 35. Pensioned non-commissioned officers of marines are eligible up to any age.
XV. LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS The first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	21 and 45.
XVI. ARTIFICERS AND WORKMEN (No Literary Examination.)	21 and 35. Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.
XVII. BUTCHER IN VICTUALLING YARDS [The necessary technical qualifications to be certified by the Officers of the Yards.]	21 and 40. With extension to 45 in case of men borne on the hired list from a time at which they were under 40.
XVIII. ENGINEER STUDENTS* (These appointments are open to public competition.)	14 and 15.

	No. of Marks.
†1. Handwriting	100
†2. Orthography	100
†3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root)	250
4. Grammar	100
5. English Composition	100
6. Geography	100
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books)	300
(Algebra, including Quadratic Equations)	300
8. French translation	150

* Lists of candidates desiring to be examined at the different dockyards are kept by the superintendents. Those candidates who desire to be examined in London should address their applications to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. All applications should be sent in before the 1st of May in each year.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
ENGINEER STUDENTS—*cont.*	
Candidates will be subjected to a preliminary examination in the first three subjects, and should they fail in any of the three they will be at once rejected. Those who pass the preliminary test will then undergo a competitive examination in the remaining subjects, and the Candidates who display a competent knowledge of all the above subjects, and who obtain not less than 750 marks in the aggregate, will be classed in one general list in order of merit, according to the number of marks gained, and will be eligible for appointment as engineer students in the dockyards in existing vacancies.	
XIX. DOCKYARD AND VICTUALLING YARD APPRENTICES * (These appointments are open to public competition.)	14 and 15.
No. of Marks.	
1. Handwriting - - - - 100	
2. Orthography - - - - 100	
3. Arithmetic - - - - - 350	
4. Grammar - - - - - 100	
5. English Composition - - 100	
6. Geography - - - - - 100	
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books) - 150	
8. Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression - - - - 150	
For Victualling Yard apprentices the first three subjects only are to be taken.	
Candidates will be subjected to a preliminary examination in the first four subjects, and should they fail in any of the four they will be at once rejected. Those who pass the preliminary examination will then undergo a competitive examination, and the Candidates who display a competent knowledge of all the above subjects will be eligible for appointment in the various trades according to their position on the examination lists at the several dockyards.	
XX. EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION IN DOCKYARDS.†	
(1.) STOREHOUSEMEN (FROM LABOURERS AND OTHERS OF ONE YARD, AND ANY OTHER PERSONS THAT MAY BE NOMINATED). Marks.	Under 45.
First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use - - - - 200	
(2.) TIMBER REDUCERS, TIMBER ISSUERS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids - 200	
2. Practical shipbuilding - - - - 600	

* Lists of candidates desiring to be examined at the different dockyards are kept by the superintendents. Those candidates who desire to be examined in London should address their applications to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. All applications should be sent in before the 1st of May in each year.

† These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

Note.—As a rule the candidates are examined for the situations named above at one yard only, but cases sometimes occur in which it is considered desirable to examine candidates in all the yards.

Department and Qualifications required.	Marks.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*		
EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION IN DOCKYARDS—*cont.**		
(3.) LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS (WHEN EXCLUSIVELY FROM ESTABLISHED LABOURERS OF ONE YARD.)†		Under 45.
First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound	200	
(4.) LEADING MEN OF RIGGERS (FROM RIGGERS OF ONE YARD).		Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound	200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	400	
(5.) LEADING MEN OF SPINNERS OR ROPEMAKERS (FROM SPINNERS OR ROPEMAKERS OF ONE YARD).		Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound	200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	400	
(6.) LEADING MEN OF BLOCK MILLS OR METAL MILLS (FROM WORKMEN AT THE RESPECTIVE MILLS OF ONE YARD).		Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three	200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their respective departments	400	
(7.) LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES (FROM STOREHOUSEMEN AND OTHERS OF ONE YARD, AND ANY OTHER PERSONS WHO MAY BE NOMINATED ACCORDING TO EXISTING RULES).		Under 45.
First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, and Practice	200	
(8.) LEADING MEN OF PAINTERS (FROM PAINTERS OF ONE YARD).		Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice	200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	400	
(9.) LEADING MEN OF PLUMBERS (FROM PLUMBERS OF ONE YARD).		Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Duodecimals	200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	400	
(10.) LEADING MEN OF SAILMAKERS (FROM SAILMAKERS OF ONE YARD).		Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Mensuration of Surfaces	200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	400	
(11.) LEADING MEN OF JOINERS (FROM JOINERS OF ONE YARD).		Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Duodecimals	200	

* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty. † See Scheme XV., p. 44.

Note.—As a rule the candidates are examined for the situations named above at one yard only, but cases sometimes occur in which it is considered desirable to examine candidates in all the yards.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—*cont.**	
Marks.	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - 400	
(12.) LEADING MEN OF CAULKERS (FROM CAULKERS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three - - - 200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - 400	
(13.) LEADING MEN OF MILLWRIGHTS (FROM MILLWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals - 200	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - 400	
(14.) LEADING MEN OF SHIPWRIGHTS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS, TIMBER ISSUERS, TIMBER REDUCERS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals - 200	
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding - - 600	
(15.) LINERS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS AND LEADING MEN OF DITTO OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals - 200	
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding. Also the lining of masts and spars - - - 600	
(16.) MODELLERS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals - 200	
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding; shipdrawing, laying off, and calculation of displacement - - - - - 400	
(17.) DRAUGHTSMEN (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, with Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids 200	
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding, shipdrawing, laying off, and calculation of displacement - - - - - - 600	
(18.) MECHANIC WRITERS (FROM WORKMEN OF VARIOUS TRADES OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, with Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids - - - - - 300	
2. Same as for Leading Men of the various trades 300	

* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

Note.—As a rule the candidates are examined for the situations named above at one yard only, but cases sometimes occur in which it is considered desirable to examine candidates in all the yards.

Department and Qualifications required.	Marks.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*		
EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—*cont.**		
(19.) LAYERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF ROPEMAKERS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound	200	
2. Questions relating to ropemaking	400	
(20.) FOREMAN OF STOREHOUSES (FROM LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES OF ONE YARD, AND LEADING MEN OF SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD, IF NOMINATED BY STOREKEEPING OFFICER).		Under 50.
First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions	300	
(21.) FOREMEN OF RIGGERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF RIGGERS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice	240	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	420	
(22.) FOREMEN OF SAILMAKERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF SAILMAKERS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces	240	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	420	
(23.) FOREMEN OF SMITHS (FROM 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD CLASS SMITHS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions	240	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	600	
(24.) FOREMEN OF FACTORY, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS, FITTERS, ALSO ENGINEERS AND MILLWRIGHTS AT DEVONPORT (FROM LEADING MEN OF FACTORY, BOILERMAKERS, &C., OF ALL YARDS, AND SUCH OTHER PERSONS AS MAY BE NOMINATED).		Under 45 years, if hired, provided the candidate was under 35 years of age when first entered on the hired list, and that his service has been continuous. (Under 50 if already on the establishment.)
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions	240	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their respective departments	600	
(25.) FOREMEN OF JOINERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF JOINERS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids	240	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their departments	420	

* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

Department and Qualifications required.		Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*		
EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—*cont.**		
(26.) FOREMEN OF CAULKERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF CAULKERS OF ALL YARDS):	Marks.	Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids	240	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their departments	420	
(27.) FOREMEN OF THE YARD (FROM LEADING MEN, LINERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, MODELLERS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, together with Algebra to Simple Equations, and the first three books of Euclid, with deductions therefrom	300	
2. Practical Shipbuilding, Laying off, and Calculation of Displacements	600	
(28.) FOREMEN OF ROPEMAKERS OR SPINNING MACHINES (FROM LAYERS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice	240	
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department	420	
(29.) MASTER ROPEMAKER (FROM LAYERS AND FOREMEN OF ROPEMAKERS).		Under 50.
1. Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals	300	
2. Questions relating to the trade	450	
(30.) MASTER SMITH (FROM FOREMEN OF SMITHS OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of surfaces and solids	300	
2. Questions relating to the trade, including the quality and manufacture of iron, and the building, survey, and repair of iron ships	600	
(31.) ASSISTANT MASTER SHIPWRIGHT (FROM FOREMEN OF THE YARD OF ALL YARDS).		Under 50.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of surfaces and solids, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, first six books of Euclid and deductions therefrom, Elementary Mechanics, and Hydrostatics	1,000	
2. Practical Shipbuilding, Laying off, and Calculation of Displacement, and the Elements of Ship-Design	1,500	

* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	
EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—*cont.**	
(32.) VICTUALLING YARD—MASTERS, FOREMEN, AND LEADING MEN OF COOPERS (FROM COOPERS). 1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 2. Conversion of timber and gauging of casks.	Under 50.
(33.) VICTUALLING YARD MASTERS AND LEADING MEN OF MILLERS (FROM MILLERS). 1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. A knowledge of the various grains used in the service; miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.	Under 50.
(34.) VICTUALLING YARD—MASTERS AND LEADING MEN OF BAKERS (FROM BAKERS). 1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. A knowledge of the quality of flour; miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.	Under 50.
(35.) VICTUALLING YARD — FOREMEN OF STORES AND LEADING MEN OF STORES (FROM LEADING MEN OF STORES AND STOREHOUSEMEN). Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Under 50.
(36.) VICTUALLING YARD—STOREHOUSEMEN AND LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS (FROM MECHANICS OR LABOURERS). Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.	Under 50.
ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY AND LIGHT INFANTRY.	
Extract from Regulations of 31st March 1875.	
I. A limited number of candidates will be nominated to compete for admission into the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, as probationary Lieutenants in the Royal Marines.	16½ and 18.
II. The examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will be held once a year, commencing on the second Wednesday in August.	
III. No candidate will be eligible who is under 16½ or above 18 years of age on the 1st of October following the examination.	
IV. Public notice will be given in May of each year of the number of vacancies, and of the number of candidates to be nominated to compete for them.	
V. A candidate who qualifies, but is not successful in the competition, will be allowed to compete again at the next	

* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY AND LIGHT INFANTRY—*continued.*

examination if not over age; but a candidate who fails to qualify will not be admitted to compete again; and no candidate will be allowed to compete more than twice.

VI. Every candidate will be required to be at least 5 feet 5 inches in height, and to pass the medical examination according to the prescribed regulations, under the direction of the Medical Director-General of the Navy.

He must be in good health, and free from any physical defect of body, impediment of speech, defect of sight or hearing, and also from any predisposition to constitutional or hereditary disease, or weakness of any kind, and must be in all respects well developed, and active in proportion to his age.

Any candidate rejected at the medical examination will, subject to the approval of the Board, be finally excluded from the Royal Marines.

VII. Each candidate, before the examination, will be required to produce the following certificates, viz.:

1. A registrar's certificate of birth,* or declaration thereof made before a magistrate.

2. A certificate of good conduct for the two previous years from the masters of the schools at which he may have been educated; or, if educated at home, from his tutors, or the clergyman of the parish in which he has resided for that period.

3. A certificate of good health and physical development from the Medical Director-General.

4. A certificate of height.

VIII. A candidate will be required to pass a preliminary examination in the following subjects, the maximum number of marks obtainable for each being as stated:—

	Marks.
1. Writing English from dictation correctly in a good legible hand.	No marks allowed.
2. Arithmetic	300
3. Algebra (including Quadratic Equations and the three Progressions)	500
4. Geometry (up to the standard of the Sixth Book of Euclid's Elements)	600
5. Plane trigonometry (including definitions, fundamental formulæ, and the solution of Plane Triangles)	600
	2,000

IX. The "further examination" will be proceeded with immediately on the conclusion of the "preliminary examination." Candidates who fail in the "preliminary examination" will be informed of their failure as soon as possible, and they will then be released from further attendance.

* A certificate of baptism will not be accepted.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY AND LIGHT INFANTRY—*continued.*

X. The subjects of the "further examination" and the maximum of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follows:—

	Maximum Marks.
1. Applied mathematics (viz., elementary statics, dynamics, and hydrostatics)	1,000
2. Physics (viz., sound, light, heat, magnetism, and electricity)	1,000
3. Chemistry	600
4. Latin	1,500
5. Greek	1,000
6. English language and composition	1,000
7. History, ancient and modern, with geography	1,000
8. French	1,000
9. German, Spanish, or Italian	1,000
10. Drawing { Freehand	400
10. Drawing { Geometrical	400
	9,900

XI. A candidate may be examined in as many of the above subjects as he chooses. A certain number corresponding to a merely elementary knowledge will be deducted from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject, except drawing and applied mathematics.

XII. To qualify, a candidate must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the subjects specified in Paragraph VIII., and in two at least of the subjects of the "further examination." He must also obtain such an aggregate of marks as shall indicate, in the judgment of the Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND.

I. Clerks in Registrar's Office — 17 and 35.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:
   - (*a.*) Latin or a Modern Language.*
   - (*b.*) The leading points of English or Modern History.
   - (*c.*) Geography.
   - (*d.*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND—*continued.*	
II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three). 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.	17 and 30.
III. MESSENGERS USHERS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (Elementary).	20 and 35. 20 and 40.
IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 40. If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers even though above the age of 40.
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND).	
CLERKS IN REGISTRY, CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN COURT. 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Indexing. 4. Comparison of copies with originals. 5. English Composition. 6. (For clerks in Court) Shorthand.	17 and 35. With an extension of five years in favour of persons who have been in the Public Service continuously from a time at which they were under 35.
BANKRUPTCY COURT (ENGLAND).	
CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER IN BANKRUPTCY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
BANKRUPTCY COURT (IRELAND).	
CLERK OR ASSISTANT 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Book-keeping and Accounts. 5. Geography of the United Kingdom.	18 and 30.
BRITISH MUSEUM.	
I. ASSISTANTS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. British History. 7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin. [*Persons possessing a special knowledge, whose services are particularly needed, will be examined with regard to the knowledge in which special proficiency is required rather than with regard to the general subjects of the qualifications for Assistants.*]	18 and 30. "Persons possessing a special knowledge, whose services are particularly needed," may be appointed up to 35.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
BRITISH MUSEUM—*continued.*	
II. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Précis. 4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.	17 and 25.
III. MESSENGERS AND MALE ATTENDANTS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (first two rules, simple and compound).	18 and 40.
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.	
I. CLERKS, CLERKS OF THE WORKS BAILIFFS AND GARDENERS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).	18 and 40.* 24 and 40.*†
II. SCHOOLMASTERS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Grammar and English Language. 5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 6. School Management. 7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:— (*a.*) English History; (*b.*) Geography; (*c.*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics; (*d.*) Latin.†	21 and 40.*
III. STEWARDS, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (elementary).	25 and 42.*
IV. MATRON 1. Writing and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables). 4. Elementary Grammar.	25 and 40.*
V. CHIEF ATTENDANT, PRINCIPAL ATTENDANT 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	20 and 40*. With same exception as for subordinate officers (male). *See note* § below.
VI. ENGINEERS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	24 and 40.* Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c. from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible up to 50.
VII. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS (MALE) 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 40.*§ § An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† Candidates who have been discharged from the army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM—*cont.*	
VIII. Subordinate Servants and Attendants (Female). 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 36.
BURIAL GROUNDS, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.	
Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
CENSUS OFFICE (ENGLAND).	
Temporary Clerks 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	15 and 40.
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND).	
I. Temporary Clerks 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	15 and 40. In the case of all persons who have been employed either as Temporary Clerks or as Task Workers on the Census of 1861, the limit of age will be extended to 55.
II. Taskworkers 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	18 and 60.
III. Office Keeper 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	Not fixed.
IV. Packers and Messengers 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 50.
V. Boy Messengers 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	14 and 18.
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).	
Temporary Clerks 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	15 and 40.
CHANCERY, ENGLAND (COURT OF).	
(Scheme under consideration.)	
CHANCERY, IRELAND (COURT OF).	
I. Clerks in Record and Writ Office 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Comparison copies with originals. 4. English Composition. 5. British History. 6. The first two volumes of Stephen's Commentaries.	18 and 30.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CHANCERY, IRELAND—*continued.*	
II. Clerks in Crown and Hanaper Office 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. English History.	16 and 30.
III. Clerks in Registrar's Office A candidate nominated under sect. 17 of 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 74, without the right of succession referred to in sect. 11, was examined under the following scheme:— 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Comparison of copies with originals. 4. English Composition. 5. British History from the year 1688.	16 and 30.
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).	
I. First and Second Clerk 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Latin Translation. 6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing. 7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the records; and a general knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.	21 and 25. Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed and have served continuously.
II. Permanent Assistant Clerks 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge). 5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.	18 and 30. Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.
CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).	
Messenger and Office Keeper 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 40. An extension to 45 will be allowed in favour of *all* persons who may have been discharged from the Army, provided their service commenced when they were under 40 and has been continuous.
CHARITY COMMISSION.	
I. Junior Clerks. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:— *Obligatory Subjects.* 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Précis Writing.	19 and 30.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CHARITY COMMISSION—*continued.*	
JUNIOR CLERKS—*cont.*	
6. The principles of Law and Equity having relation especially to Charitable and Public Trusts.	
7. Procedure and Practice in Courts of Law and Equity.	
8. Elements of Conveyancing.	
Optional Subjects.	
9. Geography.	
10. English History.	
11. Latin.	
Fee, 1*l.*	
[*Dated 17th May* 1873.]	
II. CLERKSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF CHARITABLE FUNDS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. MESSENGERS - - - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Handwriting and spelling.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
IV. FIRELIGHTERS - - - - - -	21 and 30.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
CHELSEA HOSPITAL.	
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS - - -	17 and 25. An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25, have served continuously.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.	
4. English Composition.	
5. Précis.	
6. One Dead or Modern Foreign Language.*	
II. WOMEN (NURSES, &c.) - - - -	23 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS - - -	20 and 35.†
MESSENGERS AND EXTRA MESSENGERS - -	19 and 35.†
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION (IRELAND).	
I. CLERKS - - - - - - -	17 and 30.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Précis.	
II. OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS - - -	20 and 50.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

† Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)	
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, providing the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.	21 and 35. For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be
IV. TEMPORARY PORTER - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	21 and 50.
V. LABOURERS - - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	21 and 30.
VI. BOY MESSENGERS - - - - - - 1. Reading MSS. 2. Writing. 3. Spelling (easy words). 4. Arithmetic (elementary).	13 and 15.
COLLECTOR GENERAL OF RATES, DUBLIN (OFFICE OF).	
CLERKS - - - - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and per-centages). 3. English Composition.	18 and 26.
COLONIAL OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. CLERKS IN ACCOUNTS' BRANCH. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. WRITERS IN CEYLON, HONG KONG CADETS AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CADETS.*	20 and 23.
A.—*Obligatory.*	
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Latin, and one of the following languages:—Greek, French, German, Italian. 4. English Composition, including Précis Writing.	

* For the full regulations as to these appointments see the 15th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, pp. 66 to 71.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*	
B.—*Optional.*	
WRITERS IN CEYLON, &c.—*cont.*	
5. Pure and Mixed Mathematics.	
6. Ancient or Modern History, and Geography.	
7. Elements of Constitutional and International Law and Political Economy.	
8. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.	
Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.	
IV. SUPERNUMERARIES IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF CEYLON. (Appointments made after open competition under special Regulations).	20 and 25.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. English Composition.	
4. Practical Geometry.	
5. Algebra to Quadratic Equations.	
6. Practical Trigonometry (Heights and Distances).	
7. Taking out Quantities and Estimating.	
8. Chain Surveying and Levelling.	
9. Plan Drawing and Tracing.	
[No person will be eligible who has not served a pupilage of three years in the office of, or on works conducted by, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers who was at the time in active practice.]	
Fee, 3*l.*	
[*Dated 14th February* 1874.]	
V. PORTERS, EXTRA PORTERS, AND LIBRARY MESSENGERS.	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
COMMON PLEAS (COURT OF).	
CLERKS - - - - - - - -	18 and 30.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Writing from Dictation or transcribing written documents.	
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.	
4. Arithmetic - - - - }	
5. English History - - - } elementary.	
6. Geography - - - - }	
7. Latin or French, at option of candidate }	
COMMON PLEAS, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).	
CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS - - - -	16 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Geography.	
4. English History.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
COMMONS, HOUSE OF.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE SPEAKER.	
I. CLERK IN THE VOTE OFFICE 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.	19 and 25.
DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.	
II. CLERKS AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. History of England, and of the Constitution. 6. Latin or French.* 7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.	19 and 25. For Candidates who have previously been in the Public Service as Temporary Clerks or otherwise the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the Candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.
III. ACCOUNTANT 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	25 and 30. Except in the case of a person already in the public service, when the maximum limit may be extended to 35.
IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF COPYING DEPARTMENT 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 40.
V. OFFICE MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including moderate correctness of Spelling). 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	25 and 40.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.	
I. EXTRA MESSENGERS, ATTENDANTS IN THE OFFICE OF THE EXAMINERS OF PRIVATE BILLS. ATTENDANTS ON THE OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS. 1. Reading and Writing. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	25 and 40.
II. ATTENDANTS IN THE LOBBY 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 40.
III. PORTERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including a moderate proficiency in spelling). 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	21 and 35.
IV. PORTERS IN THE MEMBERS' WAITING ROOM [No literary examination.]	21 and 40.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CONSTABULARY (ROYAL IRISH).	
I. Clerks in Inspector General's Office. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme II.)	
II. Messengers 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35. Any Candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.
III. Cadets of Constabulary	21 and 26. (When sons of Constabulary Officers, 18 and 26). Any Candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.
	Maximum of Marks
1. Handwriting and Orthography	150 / 150
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Per-centages)	200
3. English Composition	200
Intelligence in Dictation and Orthographical Paper	100
4. Geography of British Isles (especially that of Ireland)	150
5. British History	200
6. Précis Writing	150
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).	
I. Clerks in the Office of the Directors. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. Messengers in the Office of the Directors 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.*†
III. Assistant Schoolmasters and Assistant Schoolmistresses. 1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Grammar. 3. Geography. 4. History. 5. School Management.	24 and 42.*†
IV. Clerks in the Convict Prisons 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).	18 and 40.*†
V. Stewards and Accounting Clerks 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (elementary).	25 and 42.*†
VI. Steward's Clerks 1. Reading. 2. Handwriting and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	18 and 40.*†

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of a person already in the Convict Service, and any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided in each case that he has served in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CONVICT PRISONS, &c.—*continued.*	
VII. Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers, and Night Watchmen.	23 and 40.*†‡
Trades' Warders (when military men) - -	23 and 45.*†
Trades' Warders (when civilians) - - -	23 and 40.*†
Temporary Trades' Warders (military and civil candidates).	23 and 45.*†
Office Keeper (Director's Office), Assistant Matrons and Hospital Nurses. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	23 and 42.*†
CONVICT SERVICE.	
I. Secretary. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. Deputy Governors - - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables). 3. English Composition.	25 and 45.*§
III. Clerks in Directors' Office. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme II.)	
IV. Clerks in Prisons - - - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice and the Arithmetical Tables).	18 and 40.*§
V. Clerk and Draughtsman, Office of the Surveyor-General of Prisons. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
VI. Stewards - - - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (elementary).	25 and 42.*§
VII. Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses - - Appointments to be made under clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4 June 1870 from among the certificated schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the Education Department. Should a candidate thus qualified not be obtainable, the situation will be filled by limited competition.	25 and 40.*§

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of a person already in the Convict Service, and any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided in each case that he has served in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

‡ Persons admitted as Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers, or Night Watchmen, may be transferred from one to another of these appointments, although their age exceeds 40.

§ The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*	
VIII. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF FEMALE CONVICT PRISON. 1. Writing and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables). 4. Elementary Grammar.	25 and 40.*†
IX. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS - - - - SCRIPTURE READERS - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.	25 and 40.*† 24 and 40.*† Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible as scripture readers while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.
X. COMPOUNDERS - - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). Appointments to be made under clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4 June 1870 in the case of persons who have passed the major or the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.	24 and 40.*†
XI. FARM BAILIFFS - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).	24 and 40.*† Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.
XII. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (Elementary).	24 and 40.*† Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.
XIII. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS - 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	14 and 20.*

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*	
XIV. MATRONS AND ASSISTANT MATRONS - - -	23 and 40.*†
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN PRISONS, DIVISION I. (Instructing Warders, Assistant Warders, Infirmary Nurses, Trades Warders, Messengers in Directors' Office and in Prisons, Artisans, Stewards, Porters, Manufacturers' Porters, Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers, Foremen of Platelayers, Gasmen.) 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	24 and 42.*‡
XV. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN PRISONS, DIVISION II. (Civil Guards, Night-Watchmen, Stokers, Labourers, Assistant Mechanics, Dairywomen, and Assistant Gasmen.) 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	24 and 42.*‡
XVI. HOUSEKEEPERS, OFFICE OF DIRECTORS - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	25 and 45.*†
XVII. DOOR-PORTER, OFFICE OF DIRECTORS - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	18 and 35.*†
XVIII. WATER POLICE CONSTABLES (Western Australia). 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	24 and 40.§
CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND). *See* PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).	
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.	
I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANT RECORD KEEPERS. (Scheme under consideration.)	
II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR. (Scheme under consideration.)	
III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT. (Scheme under consideration.)	
IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT. (Scheme under consideration.)	

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

‡ The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

§ An exception to be made in favour of those who have served either in this or other Departments of the Public Service, such candidates to be eligible while under 45 years of age, provided their service commenced while they were under the superior limits and has been continuous.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION—*continued.*	
V. MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35. The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.
COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.	
CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND) [Examined under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 101.]	26 and 40.

PART I.	Maximum of Marks.
Mathematics, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Geometrical Optics	100
Mechanical Philosophy, including Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Heat regarded as a source of Power	100
Experimental Science, including Inorganic Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism	100
Geology and Mineralogy	40
(No candidate will be eligible who does not show some proficiency under one at least of the heads included in Part I.)	
PART II.	
Strength and other Properties of Materials, and the Calculation of Strains	100
(A.) Railway and Canal Engineering	140
(B.) Marine Engineering, including Harbour, Dock, Sea, and Reclamation Works	140
(C.) Hydraulic Engineering, including Water Supply, Sewage, and Irrigation	140
(D.) County Works, including Architecture, Roads, Drainage, and River Works	140
	1,000

*** Each of the groups lettered A., B., C., D., to include Designs, Estimates, Specifications, and the mechanical contrivances connected with it; and candidates will be required to show that they have been engaged in the practice of their profession on adequate works for a sufficient time, or have had in some other way satisfactory opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practice of their profession in some one of the branches thus indicated.

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling.	21 and 40.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.	
I. Clerks 1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. English Composition.	20 to 26.
CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH. (See Queen's Bench.)	
CUSTOMS.	
I. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office. (Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations.—See Treasury, Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.)	20 and 30.
II. Other Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. Draughtsmen for Tonnage. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. Outdoor Officers. (Included in Schedule A.—To be selected by same competition as Second Class Assistants of Excise in the Inland Revenue.) The examination will be in the following subjects:— 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. Fee, 15*s.* Regulations published 11 November 1874.	19 and 25.
V. Messengers Housekeepers 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	20 and 35.*†‡ 25 and 45.*†
VI. Watermen or Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters at Dublin, and Quarantine Mariners.	20 and 30.*†
Quarantine Boys 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	14 and 16.*† With the same exceptions as for Messengers (Class V., above).
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).	
I. Clerks, Transcribers. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme II.)	
II. Housekeepers 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	25 and 45.

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† An established officer may be appointed to a second situation whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation.

‡ Extra Officers promoted to the establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF, IN MIDDLESEX. (Nothing fixed.)	
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.	
I. Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. Office Keepers, Messengers, and Porters. (The same as in the Board of Trade.)	
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS.	
Warders and other Subordinate Officers (Male); Subordinate Officers (Female). 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	21 and 40.†
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.	
I. Clerks in the Commissioners' Office, and Clerks in the Receivers' Office. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. Clerks in Divisional Offices. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme II.)	
III. Messengers - - - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2 Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.*
DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.	
I. Clerks - - - - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules and Vulgar Fractions). 3. Account Keeping.	18 to 25.*† Persons already in the Public Service to be regarded as eligible, provided their service has been continuous from a time at which they were within the ordinary limits.
II. Storekeepers - - - - - (Same as for Clerks.)	25 to 40.*†
III. Assistant Storekeepers - - - -	20 and 40.*†
Matrons, Assistant Matrons - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 40.*† A person originally appointed an attendant may be promoted to one of these situations, provided she was within the limits of age prescribed at the time of her original appointment.

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† Any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided he has served continuously in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM—*continued.*	
IV. ATTENDANTS (MALE AND FEMALE), COOKS 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 40.*†
V. NIGHT WATCHMEN 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	23 and 44.*
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)	
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. OFFICE KEEPERS	25 and 45.
MESSENGERS AND PORTERS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. *Arithmetic* (elementary).	21 and 35. Persons employed as Extra Porters from a time at which their age did not exceed 35 years will be eligible as porters.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.	
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS AND EXAMINERS. (In these cases the Civil Service Commissioners grant certificates in respect of health only).	
II. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS [The examination to be based on Standards 5 and 6 of the current code.‡] 1. Reading. 2. Handwriting and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Practice, Bills of Parcels, Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition.	22 and 35.
III. ACCOUNTANTS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. ASSISTANT CLERKS. (To be selected by open competition under Scheme for Class II.)	
EMIGRATION OFFICE.	
I. EMIGRATION OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT EMIGRATION OFFICERS. Appointments to be made under clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	25 and 45.
II. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† Any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided he has served continuously in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

‡ The Code is "revised annually, the character of the examination for the post of Inspector's "assistant, is, therefore, liable to change from year to year."

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
EMIGRATION OFFICE—*continued.*	
III. CLERK IN THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, LIVERPOOL. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
IV. MESSENGERS IN LONDON - - - - -	20 and 35.
MESSENGERS AT OUTPORTS - - - - -	16 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
V. TEMPORARY SERVANT AND HOUSEKEEPER - -	25 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
VI. OFFICE CLEANERS IN THE OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICERS. (No literary examination.)	16 and 30.
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. CLERKS IN THE EXAMINING BRANCH (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTABLISHMENT). Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.	
III. MESSENGERS AND LIBRARY PORTERS - - -	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
EXCHEQUER, COURT OF.	
I. CLERKS - - - - - - - -	18 and 30. An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Writing from Dictation or transcribing written documents.	
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.	
4. Arithmetic - - - - }	
5. English History - - - } elementary.	
6. Geography - - - - }	
7. Latin or French, at option of candidate }	
II. MESSENGERS IN MASTERS' OFFICE - - -	20 and 35.
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
EXCHEQUER, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).	
CLERKS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. English History.	16 and 30. An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.
EXCHEQUER OFFICE (SCOTLAND).	
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COURT HOUSE BUILDINGS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	21, and 45.
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.	
SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES 1. Handwriting. 2. Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Précis. 6. Political Economy. 7. Mathematics, *i.e.*, Euclid (VI. Books), Algebra (to Binomial Theorem), Plane Trigonometry (to solution of Triangles). 8. Latin. 9. Greek. 10. French. 11. German. 12. Italian. 13. Any one of the six branches of Mechanical Philosophy, *i.e.*, (*a.*) Statics, (*b.*) Dynamics, (*c.*) Hydrostatics, (*d.*) Hydraulics, (*e.*) Pneumatics, and (*f.*) Heat regarded as a source of power. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first five subjects, and in three at least of the remaining subjects.	21 and 30.*
II. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 50.

* In reckoning age, the following allowances will be made, viz., (1) Members of the Military and Naval Services may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served; (2) persons who have served for two full consecutive years in any Civil situation to which they were admitted with the Certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners may deduct from their actual age any time, not exceeding five years, which they may have spent in such service.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.	
I. Clerks 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. Correspondence.	17 and 25.
II. Fishery Officers 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration). 3. Correspondence.	21 and 35.
III. Porters 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	21 and 40.
FISHERIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF (IRELAND).	
Clerks 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (up to the Rule of Three). 3. Geography of Ireland. 4. French (translation into English).	17 and 25.
FOREIGN OFFICE.	
I. Clerks Obligatory:— 1. Orthography and Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 3. English Composition. 4. Précis writing. 5. French (Translation from and into French, Writing from Dictation, and Conversation). 6. Latin. 7. General Intelligence. Optional: 8. German (Translation from and into, Writing, Speaking, and Reading MS.). 9. Geography and History of Europe from 1783 to 1847 inclusive. 10. Constitutional History of England — Hallam and May. 11. Geometry (Euclid, Books I. to IV.). 12. Ancient Greek. 13. Italian or Spanish.	18 and 24. As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.
II. Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Accuracy of Punctuation, and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and the Principles of Exchange). 3. Geography (a general knowledge). 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (an elementary knowledge). 5. French (translation).	18 to 24.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*	
III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange). 4. Book-keeping. 5. English Composition. 6. Précis. 7. One dead or modern Language.*	18 and 26. With an extension in favour of persons who have been previously employed as Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department.
IV. ATTACHÉS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE - - Candidates, subject to the exceptions herein-after stated,†‡ must satisfy the examiners in respect to the following points:— 1. Orthography. 2. Handwriting. 3. Précis writing. 4. Latin Grammar, translating and parsing a portion of some good classical Latin author, and giving the derivation of words.‡ 5. The first four rules of arithmetic, and decimal fractions, as given in Colenso's arithmetic. 6. Euclid (Book I.). 7. Geography. 8. French grammar, and the power of conversing fluently in the French language on ordinary topics: translation from French into English and from English into French. 9. A general knowledge of the constitutional history of England (to be acquired from Blackstone's "Commentaries," (Kerr's edition, 1862), and Hallam's "Constitutional History of England"). 10. A general knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period. 11. A general knowledge of political economy, to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's "Political Economy." 12. General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves under examination, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.	20 and 26.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

† Candidates who, after statutable residence, have taken a degree in one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, will be exempted from examination in all the above-mentioned subjects, except handwriting, précis, and French.

‡ Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, or at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, or one of the public examinations for the Army or Navy, will be exempted from being examined in Latin; but candidates claiming this exemption must on going up for examination, exhibit to the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate from the duly constituted authorities or others under whom they have been examined, that they have passed the first public examination in classics, in whatever manner that examination may have been conducted, and to whatever point directed.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*	
V. THIRD SECRETARIES.	
Third secretaries who desire a certificate of having satisfactorily passed an examination in public law (see section 6 of the Regulations for H. M. Diplomatic Service, dated 16th December 1872), will be required to show a competent general knowledge of the ordinary rights and obligations of sovereign states in time of peace, and of belligerents and neutrals in war.	
They will also be expected to be able to give an account of—	
(1.) The nature and authority of international law.	
(2.) The sources from which it is derived, the leading authorities (British and Foreign) on the subject, and the manner of referring to and applying those authorities.	
(3.) The political constitution of the several States, and Unions of States, in Europe and America, so far as the constitution of each may affect its international relations.	
(4.) The status, duties, and privileges of public ministers, and diplomatic agents.	
(5.) The general principles of the law of nationality and of domicil.	
The books recommended are Wheaton's *Elements of International Law*; Heffter, *Das Europaische Völkerrecht der Gegenwart*, either in the original German or in the French translation of Jules Bergson, and for (5) Westlake's *Treatise on Private International Law*, Chapters I., II., III., with the Naturalization Acts, 33 Vict. c. 14., and 35 & 36 Vict. c. 39.	
VI. TRANSLATORS TO MISSIONS - - - -	25 and 55.
Exercises in Translations from and into that language or those languages upon which the candidate is destined to be employed.	
VII. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS - - -	25 and 50.
1. English Composition and Writing from Dictation.	
2. French (written and spoken).†	
3. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.*†	
4. British Mercantile and Commercial Law. [Text Book, Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law.]	
5. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
VIII. INTERPRETERS IN JAPAN - - - -	25 and 50.
ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN - - - -	20 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
3. Précis.	
4. French.	
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.	

* In the case of Denmark, Norway, and the Baltic ports, German. In the case of ports on the Mediterranean, and some of the Black Sea ports, Italian. For Mazagan, Spanish, and for Mosul, Arabic have been prescribed. Consuls for the United States and Polynesia have been examined in French only.

† A candidate for appointment as Second Vice-Consul at New York was examined in Nos. 1, 4, and 5 only.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*	
IX. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM. (Appointments to be made after open competition.—Special Regulations.) The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:— *Obligatory:* 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. *** Candidates failing in any of these subjects will not be admitted to the further examination. *Optional:* 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Euclid (Books I. to IV.). 7. Latin. 8. French. 9. German. 10. The elements of Civil and Criminal Law; the Text Books being Smith's Mercantile Law, and Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases.	18 and 24. Must be British subjects.
X. SHIPPING CLERK AT SHANGHAE. (Appointments to be made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	
XI. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS - - - 1. Arithmetic (first four rules). 2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge). [*Candidates must be able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback.*]	25 and 35. Must be British subjects.
XII. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURTS - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Précis. 3. French (copying and translation).	18 and 24.
XIII. CLERK IN CHANCERY OF LEGATION, TEHRAN; CLERK TO LEGATION, TANGIER. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. French.	18 and 40.
XIV. CONSULAR CLERK - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. One Foreign Language* (speaking, translating, and copying).	17 and 40.
XV. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; EXTRA MESSENGERS AT MISSIONS ABROAD; CHIEF USHER TO THE SUPREME COURT, SHANGHAE; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	— and 40. Must be British subjects.

* For Constantinople French has been prescribed.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*	
XVI. HOUSEKEEPERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).	— and 50.
XVII. CONSTABLE OR GAOLER TO H.M. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS AT TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Addition and Subtraction (simple and compound).	20 and 35. With exception up to any age for pensioners from the army or navy.
XVIII. EUROPEAN GUARDS AT THE LEGATIONS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. [No literary examination.]	20 and 45.
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.	
See QUEEN'S BENCH IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE); EXCHEQUER, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE); COMMON PLEAS, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).	
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).	
(Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)	
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.	
I. CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANT REGISTRAR 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Law relating to Friendly Societies.	25 and 35.
II. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Orthography. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	16 and 25.
HABITUAL CRIMINALS REGISTRY (IRELAND).	
CLERKS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 35.
HOME OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. ACCOUNTANT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
HOME OFFICE—*continued.*	
IV. OFFICE KEEPERS - - - - - -	30 and 45.
MESSENGERS - - - - - -	20 and 40.
1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	For Queen's Messengers the limit is to be 50 in the case of persons nominated by way of promotion, having entered the Home Office while within the limits, and served continuously.
V. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND PORTERS -	20 and 40.
1. Reading. 2. Writing.	
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.	
SENIOR ASSISTANTS - - - - - -	21 and 35.
ASSISTANTS - - - - - - -	16 and 28.
1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	
INDIA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.	
Open Competitions are held under special regulations. Admission to the College will be obtained by competitive examination, open to all British-born subjects.	
Extract from the Regulations for the Open Competition of June 1875.	
Marks assigned.	
(1.) English (Composition, History, and Literature*) - - - - - 750	17 and 20.
(2.) Mathematics (pure and mixed) - - 2,500	
(3.) Latin (translation from and into) - - 1,000	
(4.) Greek ditto ditto - - 1,000	
(5.) French (translation from and into, and dictation) - - - - - 750	
(6.) German ditto ditto - - 750	
(†7.) Inorganic chemistry - - - 700	
(†8.) Heat and light - - - - 700	
(†9.) Electricity and magnetism - - - 700	
(†10.) Geology and physical geography - - 700	
(11.) Mechanical drawing of geometrical figures, plane and solid, use and construction of scales, perspective - - - 500	
(12.) Freehand (figure and landscape) drawing - 500	
Of these subjects two will be compulsory, viz.:—	
(1.) English Composition to the extent of a candidate's being able to write grammatically and with correct spelling. An exercise will also be given in writing English from dictation.	
(2.) The following branches of mathematics, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry (first four and sixth books of Euclid), Mensuration, Plane Trigonometry, and the elements of Statics and Dynamics, in each of which the candidate will be required to show competent proficiency.	

* The examination in English Literature was limited to the following authors:—

Shakespeare - - -	Henry VIII.
Milton - - - -	Comus and Lycidas.
Bacon - - - -	Essays.
Cowper - - - -	The Task.
Trench - - - -	The Study of Words.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period from 1727 to 1759.

† No candidate may take up more than three out of these four subjects.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
INDIA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE—*continued.*	
A deduction of 200 marks will be made from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject at the competitive examination, except Mathematics, in which there will be no deduction, and Mechanical Drawing, in which only 100 marks will be deducted. But a part or the whole of such deduction may be remitted in cases of special proficiency exhibited in any subject.	
INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.	
Open Competitions are held under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 53.	17 and 21.
The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:	
Marks.	
English Composition - - - - 500	
History of England, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - - 500	
English Language and Literature - - 500	
Language, Literature, and History of Greece - 750	
" " " Rome - 750	
" " " France - 375	
" " " Germany - 375	
" " " Italy - 375	
Mathematics (pure and mixed) - - - 1,250	
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany - - - - 1,000	
*** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - 500	
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - 500	
Arabic Language and Literature - - 500	
Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.	
Fee, 5*l.*	
Selected candidates, during their two years' probation in England, undergo periodical examinations in Oriental Languages, Law, &c.	
INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.	
Competitors are examined in—	
1. English writing from Dictation and English Composition.	17 and 22.
2. Arithmetic (in all its branches).	
3. Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem.	
4. Geometry (Euclid, Books I.–IV. and VI.) and Plane Trigonometry.	
5. Freehand Drawing.	
6. Surveying, Land measuring, Plan drawing, and the use and adjustment of Instruments.	
7. A good colloquial knowlege of French or German, to be tested partly by dictation, with the facility of translating from one of these languages.	
A preference will be given to those candidates who, in addition to the above, show proficiency in translation into French or German, and in the elements of Mechanics and Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
INDIA OFFICE.	
I. Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)	
II. Bookkeepers. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.; but candidates must have passed in the course of the competition a satisfactory examination in Book-keeping.)	
Bookkeepers in Stores Department. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and Messengers - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 35. Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.
IV. Labourers in Store Department - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	18 and 35.
INLAND REVENUE.	
I. Junior Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, London. (Included in Schedule A., under special regulations. *See* Treasury, Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.)	
II. Clerks in the Secretaries' Office; Clerks in the Legacy Duty Office; Clerks in the Accountant and Comptroller General's Office; Clerks in the Receiver General's Office; Clerks in the Storekeeper General's Office; Clerks in the Office of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax; Supplementary Clerks in the Secretaries' Office; Clerks in the Solicitor and Comptroller General's Office, Edinburgh; and Clerks in the Office of the Examiner of Spoiled Stamps. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.; but candidates for the Accountant and Comptroller General's Office must have passed in the course of the competition a satisfactory examination in Book-keeping by Double Entry.)	
III. Other Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. Assistant Surveyors of Taxes. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	18 and 20.
V. Practical Mechanician in the Stamping Office. Included in Schedule A., under special regulations, as follows:—	24 and 30.
Part I.—Preliminary Examination.	
1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
Fee, 10*s.*	
Part II.—Competitive Examination.	
1. Arithmetic and elementary Algebra and Geometry. 2. Mechanical Engineering. 3. Metallurgy (elementary). 4. The strength and properties of Materials and Calculation of Strains. 5. Drawing Machinery to scale and by the eye.	
Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.	
Fee, 1*l.*	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
INLAND REVENUE—*continued.*	
[No candidate will be eligible who has not passed with credit through the various branches of a Mechanical Engineer's establishment, and satisfactory evidence on this point will be required.] [*Dated 23rd September* 1872.]	
VI. Second Class Assistants of Excise. Included in Schedule A.—Under special scheme, as follows :— Marks. (1.) Handwriting - - - - 200 (2.) Orthography - - - - 200 (3.) Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions) 300 (4.) English Composition - - - 200 Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible. Candidates must be unmarried and without family. [Examinations to be held half-yearly, in June and December.] Fee, 15*s.*	19 and 22.
VII. Senior Warehousemen, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, Office Keepers, Messengers, Porters at Glasgow, and Will Keepers or Sorters. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.*† Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.
VIII. Housekeepers - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). (Under the head of Arithmetic Housekeepers at Glasgow will only be required to show a sufficient knowledge for simple accounts.)	25 and 45.*† At branch offices the wife of the resident messenger or porter may be appointed though under 25.
IX. Keeper of Chemicals and Scientific Apparatus. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (first three rules).	20 and 35.*†
X. Preventive Men - - - - - 1. Reading 2. Writing.	20 and 30.
XI. Chief Coal Porters - - - -	30 and 40.*†
Hall Porters, Door Porters, Coal Porters -	20 and 35.*†
Watchmen - - - - - - [No literary examination.]	20 and 40.*†
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRY.	
I. Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. Office Keepers, Messengers, and Porters - (The same as in the Board of Trade.)	— and 40.

* A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in continuous employment of the Government, may be admitted, whatever his age, provided he has served from a time at which he was within the limits of age for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him.

† Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).	
I. Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. Office Keepers, Messengers, and Porters - (The same as in the Board of Trade.)	— and 40.
JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).	
Junior Clerks, Keepers of Office Books - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition.	17 and 30.
KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.	
I. Matron. (Under consideration.)	
II. Housekeepers, Nurses, Cooks, &c. - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).	23 and 40.
LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.	
Clerks - - - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Writing from Dictation and Copying Manuscripts (to test accuracy). 3. Indexing, Docketing, and Précis writing. 4. English Composition. 5. English History. 6. Geography of England. 7. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 8. Bookkeeping. 9. One of the following— Latin. Greek. French. Mathematics. A branch of Science.	18 and 25.
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).	
Clerks and Assistants in Registrar's Office - 1. Reading. 2. Handwriting and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).	18 and 35. With an extension of 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were under 35.
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).	
I. Clerks - - - - - - - - (*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). (*t*) 3. Surveying. (*t*) 4. Bookkeeping. (*t*) 5. English Composition. 6. Précis. 7. Geography. 8. Irish and English History.	18 and 22.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND) *—continued.*	
CLERKS—*cont.*	
(*t*) 9. Latin.*	
(*t*) 10. French.*	
Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary examination in the subjects marked (*t*).	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - - -	20 and 35.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.	
I. DEPUTY KEEPER.	
An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
II. ASSISTANT KEEPER. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. OFFICE KEEPERS - - - - - -	21 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).	
I. SENIOR CLERKS - - - - - -	18 and 35.†
CLERKS - - - - - - -	18 and 25.†
1. Writing from Dictation.	In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Précis.	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - - -	18 and 35.†
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.	
I. CLERKS IN POOR LAW DEPARTMENT, CLERKS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT DEPARTMENT, and CLERKS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - - -	18 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Spelling.	
4. First four rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound).	
III. TEMPORARY MESSENGERS - - - -	18 and 45
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. First four rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound).	

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

† Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. INDEX MAKERS - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. Indexing.	— and 45.
III. WAREHOUSEMEN - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 45.
LONDON UNIVERSITY.	
I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE - - - - 1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition (especially epistolary). 5. Précis. 6. Account-keeping.	25 and 35.
II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS - - - - - *Preliminary Examination:* 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules). *Further or Technical Examination:* 4. Copying from MSS. 5. Composition. 6. English Language. 7. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages, and Plain Accounts). *Final Examination* (to take place when candidates are equal on the result of the other; Latin, French, Algebra to Simple Equations, Euclid (Book I.), Modern Geography, English History, or the elements of some one Science).	18 and 24.
III. OFFICE KEEPER - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Spelling. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Writing down from memory the substance of matter orally communicated.	30 and 40.
IV. MESSENGERS - - - - - - - 1. Handwriting. 2. Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 30.
V. BOY MESSENGERS - - - - - - 1. Reading a written paper. 2. Writing. 3. Spelling. 4. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	13 and 18.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
LONDON UNIVERSITY—*continued.*	
VI. PORTERS AND LABOURERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	21 and 35.
VII. HOUSEMAIDS AND ASSISTANT HOUSEMAIDS (No literary examination.)	17 and 35.
LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF).	
OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	25 and 40.
LORDS, HOUSE OF. (See Parliament Office.)	
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).	
CLERKS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Book-keeping by single entry.	18 and 25.
LUNACY COMMISSION (ENGLAND).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class I.)	
II. HOUSEMAIDS 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 30.
III. PORTER AND MESSENGER 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	21 and 35.
IV. BOY MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	13 and 16.
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. MESSENGERS AND TEMPORARY MESSENGERS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE).

I. CLERKS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

III. REGISTRAR, HABITUAL CRIMINALS' REGISTRY. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

IV. CLERKS IN HABITUAL CRIMINALS' REGISTRY. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

V. METROPOLITAN POLICE CONSTABLES FOR PROMOTION TO BE SERGEANTS OR THIRD CLASS INSPECTORS; TEMPORARY SERGEANTS TO BE PERMANENT SERGEANTS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Writing a report of circumstances of supposed accident or occurrence.
4. Numeration, Notation, and Compound Addition.

VI. SERGEANTS FOR PROMOTION TO BE INSPECTORS; THIRD CLASS INSPECTORS FOR PROMOTION TO BE SECOND CLASS INSPECTORS; AND TEMPORARY INSPECTORS TO BE PERMANENT INSPECTORS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Ordinary English Composition, including Punctuation.
4. Arithmetic, first four Rules, simple and compound.
5. Writing a report of case on which directions are given to a sergeant or constable, stating what the directions are.
6. A supposed statement of facts will be made on which a charge may be received or refused; the sergeant is to receive and enter same on a Charge Sheet, or to refuse to receive the charge (according to his judgment), and enter same on Refused Charge Sheet.

VII. INSPECTORS FOR PROMOTION TO BE SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Ordinary English Composition, including Punctuation.
4. Arithmetic, first four rules, Reduction and Proportion.
5. To make out a Morning State, the strength of Division, and variations being supplied.
6. To make out an estimate for Divisional Pay from the numbers on Morning State.
7. To abstract from a set of papers to be supplied the leading points of a case necessary to be brought under the notice of Commissioner, and embody the same in a Special Report.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.) [Candidates are required to show that they are able to read aloud "in an audible voice and distinct "manner."]	
II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, AND GAOLERS - -	30 and 50.
MESSENGERS AND DOOR-KEEPERS - - -	25 and 39.
1. Reading. 2. Writing.	
METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)	
MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.	
I. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.	
These are open competitions.	
Extract from the Regulations issued with War Office G.O. 29 of 1875.	16 and 18. The candidate being required to be within those limits on the 1st January next following the Winter Examination, and on the 1st July for the Summer examination.
*** *These Regulations will come into force at the July Examination, 1875.*	
9. A candidate will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:—	
(1.) Mathematics, viz., (*a*), arithmetic, and the use of common logarithms; (*b*) algebra, including equations, progressions, permutations and combinations, and the binomial theorem; (*c*) geometry, up to the standard of the sixth book of Euclid; (*d*) plane trigonometry, including the solution of triangles.	
(2.) French, German, or some other modern language, the examination being limited to translation from the language and grammatical questions.	
(3.) Writing English correctly and in a good legible hand, from dictation, and English composition.	
(4.) The elements of geometrical drawing; including the construction of plane scales and the use of simple mathematical instruments.	
(5.) Geography.	
A thorough knowledge of each of the four branches of mathematics will be required.	
The Commissioners may, however, if they think fit, dispense with this preliminary examination, except as regard mathematics, English composition, and geometrical drawing, in the case of any candidate who has satisfied them on a previous occasion.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.

MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

ADMISSION TO ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY—*cont.*

10. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination, excepting for mathematics (2,000), for English composition (500), and for geometrical drawing (300).

11. The "further examination" will be proceeded with immediately on the conclusion of the "preliminary examination." Candidates who fail in the preliminary examination will be informed of their failure as soon as possible, and they will then be released from further attendance.

12. The subjects of the further examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follows:—

	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics; viz., further questions and problems on the subjects of the qualifying examination, and the elements of the following subjects: theory of equations; analytical geometry; conic sections; solid geometry; differential and integral calculus; statics; and dynamics - -	4,000
N.B.—*In all the subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.*	
(2.) English; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods, the authors and periods being notified beforehand - - - - - -	*2,000
†(3.) Classics, viz., Latin - - -	2,000
Greek - - -	2,000
(4.) French; the examination to be partly colloquial - - - - -	2,000
(5.) German; the examination to be partly colloquial - - - - -	2,000
(6.) Any one of the following languages at the option of the candidate, viz.: Italian, Russian, Spanish, or Hindustani; the examination to be partly colloquial -	2,000
‡(7.) Experimental sciences, viz., (*a.*) chemistry and heat; or (*b.*) electricity and magnetism - - - - - -	2,000
(8.) General and physical geography, and geology - - - - - -	2,000
(9.) Drawing; freehand - - -	1,000

Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four, exclusive of drawing.

13. A certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject, except mathematics, and the remainders will be added to the marks gained by the candidate in the preliminary examination in mathematics, English composition, and geometrical drawing. The resulting total will determine the candidate's place in the competitive list; the successful candidates being those who stand first on the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.

* Including 500 allotted to English composition in the preliminary examination.

† Classics are divided into two sections, Latin and Greek, either or both of which the candidate may take up as one subject.

‡ Subjects (*a.*) and (*b.*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS— *continued.*	
II. EXAMINATIONS FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY (held in December and July.)	
Extracts from the Regulations issued with War Office G.O. 19 of 1875.	
*** *These Regulations will come into force at the July Examination, 1875.*	
11. All candidates will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:— (1.) Mathematics, viz., (*a*) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, and simple interest; (*b*) geometry, not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid. (2.) French, German, or some other modern language; the examination being limited to a translation from the language, and grammatical questions. (3.) Writing English correctly, and in a good legible hand, from dictation. (4.) The elements of geometrical drawing; including the construction of scales, and the use of simple mathematical instruments. (5.) Geography.	The limits of age for candidates for admission by competition, Queen's Cadets, Queen's Honorary Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour, will be from 17 to 20;* for students of the Universities who shall have passed the interim examination as specified in paragraph 24, from 17 to 21;† for graduates of the Universities who shall have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., from 17 to 22;† and for Lieutenants from the Militia, from 19 to 22.‡ Officers who entered the Militia between 16th February and 1st November 1871, inclusive, may be admitted up to the age of 23. Candidates for commissions in the West India Regiments may be admitted up to the age of 24.*
12. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination, excepting for geometrical drawing, the maximum number for which will be 300. The preliminary examination will be dispensed with in all other subjects in the case of candidates who have passed it at previous examinations.	
13. The "further examination" will be proceeded with immediately on the conclusion of the "preliminary exami- "nation." Candidates who fail in the preliminary examination will be informed of their failure as soon as possible, and they will then be released from further attendance.	
14. The subjects of the further examination, and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject, will be as follows:—	
	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics, viz., algebra up to and including quadratic equations; the theory and use of logarithms; geometry; plane trigonometry; and mensuration - - - -	3,000
(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods, the authors and periods being notified beforehand - - - -	3,000
(3.) Latin - - - - -	3,000
(4.) Greek - - - - -	2,000
(5.) French; the examination to be partly colloquial - - - - -	2,000
(6.) German; the examination to be partly colloquial - - - - -	2,000

* Must be within the prescribed limits of age on the 1st day of January next following the Winter examination, and on the 1st July for the Summer examination.
[Candidates who would have been within the limits of age on 1st April and 1st August 1875, will be permitted to present themselves at the July examination of that year.]
† Must be within the prescribed limits of age on the date of passing the University examination as specified in para. 24.
‡ Must be within the prescribed limits of age on the 1st of May of the year in which they are recommended for a commission in the Army.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.

MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO CAVALRY, &c.—*cont.*

Marks.

*(7.) Experimental sciences, viz., (*a*) chemistry and heat; or (*b*) electricity and magnetism - 2,000

(8.) General and physical geography, and geology 2,000

(9.) Drawing; free-hand - * - - - 1,000

Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four nor less than two, exclusive of drawing.

15. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by the candidate in each subject.

16. The following will be the mode of selecting the successful candidates at the open competitive examination. After the proper deduction (in accordance with para. 15) has been made from the number of marks gained by each candidate in the several subjects in which he has been examined, the remainders will be summed up, and the marks gained by the candidate in geometrical drawing at the preliminary examination will be added thereto. The resulting total will determine the place of the candidate in the competitive list; the successful candidates being those who stand at the head of the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.

Queen's and Indian Cadets and Pages of Honour.

22. In accordance with Article 1. of the Royal Warrant of 30th October 1871, Queen's Cadets, Honorary Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour will be required to pass a qualifying entrance examination only, *i.e.*, after having passed the preliminary examination under paragraph 11, to obtain under paragraphs 14 and 15 such an aggregate of marks as may indicate in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners a competent amount of general proficiency.

23. Candidates who can produce a University certificate as prescribed in paragraph 24, will be exempted from the qualifying entrance examination described in the preceding paragraph.

University Candidates and Lieutenants of Militia.

25. Notice will be given, from time to time, of the number of vacancies which will be allotted half yearly to University Candidates. In case there should be more candidates than vacancies, the required number will be selected by competition among the said candidates at the ensuing July or December examination for first appointments, but without a preliminary examination. The successful candidates must then be prepared to accept commissions in the course of the following six months; otherwise their claims will lapse.

27. Before a Lieutenant of Militia can be granted a commission as lieutenant in the army he will be required (*b*) to pass the qualifying examination described in paragraph 22, or to produce a University certificate as prescribed in paragraph 24.

28. Lieutenants of Militia, recommended under para. 26, who are within the limits of age prescribed in para. 5, will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, para. 27 (*b*)†, in October of each year. Notification of such examination will be made by the Military Secretary.

* Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

† The clause in paragraph 12 dispensing with the preliminary examination in certain cases applies also to Militia candidates.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.

MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

III. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL MALTA FENCIBLE ARTILLERY.

The subjects &c. are as follows :—

Subjects.	Marks. Maximum.	Minimum allowed to Count.	Required for Qualification.
*English	4,800	800	800
†Mathematics	3,600	600	200
French	1,200	200	—
Italian	1,200	200	—
General history (modern)	1,200	200	—
Geography	1,200	200	—
‡Fortification (permanent)	1,200	200	—
Experimental sciences	1,200	200	—
§Drawing	600	100	—

Of the above subjects English and Arithmetic alone must necessarily be taken up. The rest are voluntary.

* Eight hundred marks in English must be obtained.

† Two hundred marks in arithmetic must be obtained.

‡ Fortification will be confined to Vauban's system, with attack and defence of the same.

§ Drawing will be confined to freehand copying from examples.

An aggregate total of 1,800 on all the subjects taken up will be necessary for qualification.

IV. EXAMINATIONS for Appointments as SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY in the SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT SUB-DEPARTMENT of the CONTROL DEPARTMENT of the ARMY. — 17 and 20 for civilians; 17 and 22 for subalterns of Army and for subalterns of Militia who have served two annual trainings with their regiment.

These are open competitions.

The subjects of examinations are as follows :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Spelling.
3. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
4. English composition.
5. Latin.
6. Mathematics, *i.e.*, Euclid (Books 1–6), Algebra (to Binomial Theorem), Plane Trigonometry (to solution of Triangles).
7. French.
8. German.
9. Geography.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first four subjects, in one at least of the two modern languages, the test being partly colloquial, and in either Latin or Mathematics.

*** For REGULATIONS for the entry and examination of candidates for commissions in the ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY and LIGHT INFANTRY, *see* under ADMIRALTY, p. 52.

MINES, INSPECTORS OF.

INSPECTORS OF METALLIFEROUS MINES. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES. Included in Schedule A., under special regulations, as follows :— — 23 and 35.

Obligatory.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
MINES, INSPECTORS OF—*continued.*	
INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES—*cont.* 4. English Composition. 5. Theoretical and practical acquaintance with Coal Mines and Mining. *Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.* *Optional.* 6. A knowledge of Metalliferous Mines. No person will be qualified as a Candidate who has not, within five years previous to his application, been employed for two years underground in a coal mine. Fee, 1*l.* [*Dated 4th November* 1873.]	
MINT.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)	16 and 20.
CLERKS IN THE BRANCH MINTS AT SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Included in Schedule A.) [Two appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 on the result of an open competition held by the Professorial Board of the Melbourne University, as part of the University Matriculation Examination.]	
II. ASSISTANT ASSAYERS (appointments will be made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council).	18 and 30.
III. RESIDENT ENGRAVER. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. FOREMAN OF PRESS ROOM, FOREMAN OF DIE DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.	25 and 45.
V. BALANCE MECHANICIANS. (Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	25 and 50.
VI. ARTIFICERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS - - - -	17 and 40.
CHEMISTS' ATTENDANTS, WORKMEN IN THE MELTING DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT FIREMEN IN THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT.	17 and 35.
PACKERS, TELLERS - - - - -	17 and 35. With an extension to 40 if they have served for six months in each year from a time when they were under 35.
MESSENGERS - - - - - -	17 and 35.*
VISITORS' MESSENGER - - - - -	17 and 40.*
1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
VII. BOYS - - - - - - -	10 and 16.
1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	

* With an extension to 45 in the case of pensioners from the army or navy.

Department and Qualifications required.			Limits of Age.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.			
I. Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)			
II. Messengers - - - - - - - -			25 and 40.
1. Reading.			
2. Writing.			
3. Arithmetic (elementary).			
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).			
I. Inspectors of Schools - - - - -			23 and 34.
Obligatory Subjects.	No. of Marks for each subject.		Persons who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years are eligible up to 39.
1. English—			
English Composition - - -	800		
Spelling and Grammar - -			
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's Works (American Taxation, and On Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to Poll, 1780). Macaulay: Essays on Clive and Hastings. Shakspeare: Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar, and Merchant of Venice. Milton (Sonnets L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and First and Second Books of Paradise Lost). Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, Palamon and Arcite. Pope: Essay on Man. Tennyson: Ulysses, Tithonus, and Elaine - -	800	2,000	
Rhetoric and Criticism: Whately and Campbell - - - -	400		
2. Elementary Mathematics:—			
Arithmetic - - -	600		
Euclid, first, second, third, and sixth Books - - -	400		
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations - - -	400	1,700	
Trigonometry, to solution of Plane Triangles only - - -	300		
3. Geography - - - - -		500	
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome - - - - -		400	
5. Physical Science:—Mechanics, with any one of the following subjects, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, or Optics - - -		600	
6. Logic: Lessons on Reasoning only - -		300	
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book I., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters) - - - -		300	
8. Book-keeping - - - - -		200	
9. Latin:—			
Virgil, three first Books of the Æneid -			
The Odes of Horace, not to include their metrical construction - - -		800	
Sallust - - - - -			
10. Education:—			
Tracts of Ascham, Milton, and Locke. Joyce's Handbook of School Management. Robinson's Manual of Method and Organisation - - -		200	
Total - -		7,000	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)—*continued.*

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*cont.*

NOTE.—*No Candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to* 2,300 *or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.*

Optional Course.	No. of Marks for each subject.	The greatest No. of Marks attainable.
1. An extended course of Greek and Latin	1,000	1,000
2. An extended course of French	400	400
3. An extended course of German	400	
4. An extended course of Italian	400	
NOTE.—*No Candidate will be examined in more than one Modern Language.*		
5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books I., II., III., and V.)	400	1,800
6. History and Philosophy of Education	400	
7. Political Economy. Smith's Wealth of Nations (Books I., II., III., and V.). J. S. Mill (Books I., II., III., and V.)	400	
8. Higher Mathematics. (Spherical Trigonometry, Theory of Equations, Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus)	600	
9. Natural Science:—		
(1.) Chemistry; (2.) Heat; (3.) Electricity; and (4.) Magnetism	200 for each of the 8 divisions.	600
(5.) Animal; and (6.) Vegetable Physiology, with principles of classification (Carpenter)		
(7.) Geology; (8.) Mineralogy (Ansted, Page)		
Total attainable		3,800

No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head—Natural Science; but with this restriction and that above stated, confining him to one Modern Language, he is at liberty to ask to be examined in all the subjects.

A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.

The successful candidate must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the tests to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

II. CLERKS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

NATIONAL GALLERY.

I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	21 and 40.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
NATIONAL GALLERY—*continued.*	
II. MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 40.
III. FEMALE SERVANTS [No literary examination.]	20 and 40.
NATIONAL GALLERY (IRELAND).	
PORTER 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Addition and Subtraction, simple and compound).	21 and 40.
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND).	
DOORKEEPERS AND OUT-DOOR PORTERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	21 and 40.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.	
PORTERS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35. With an extension of five years in the case of persons previously employed in the Public Service.
PARLIAMENT OFFICE.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.	
I. CLERKS	18 and 24.
Under arrangements existing, 31 March 1875, these appointments were to be filled up under the Scheme for Class I.	
II. SUMMONING OFFICERS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. Correspondence.	21 and 35.
III. MESSENGERS	21 and 35. With an extension to 45 in the case of persons continuously employed in the Civil Service from a time at which they were below 35.
TEMPORARY MESSENGERS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules).	18 and 40.
DEPARTMENT OF THE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.	
I. CLERK 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Elementary Arithmetic. 3. English Composition.	25 and 45.
II. HOUSEKEEPER	20 and 35.
HOUSEKEEPER IN CROWN OFFICE 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Addition and Subtraction (simple and compound).	25 and 45.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
PARLIAMENT OFFICE—*continued.*	
III. MESSENGER 1. Reading aloud. 2. Writing. 3. Spelling. 4. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	20 and 35. With an exception up to any age in favour of discharged soldiers and policemen.
DEPARTMENT OF THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.	
I. DOORKEEPERS AND MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Spelling. 4. Elementary Arithmetic.	21 and 35.
PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF).	
I. CLERKS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 30.
II. MESSENGERS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	14 and 18.
PATENT OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. MESSENGERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple).	18 and 40.
III. PATTERN MAKER 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 40.
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. CLERKS IN CHANCERY PAY OFFICE. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. OFFICE KEEPERS	30 and 40.
MESSENGERS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).	20 and 35. Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.
PETTY BAG OFFICE.	
I. JUNIOR TEMPORARY CLERKS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Reading. 4. Engrossing (not including German Text or Old English).	7 and 25.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF).	
CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).	
I. AUDITORS OF UNION ACCOUNTS - - - -	28 and 50.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Copying.	
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. English Composition.	
5. Précis.	
6. Geography of the British Islands.	
7. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	
8. Irish Poor Law.	
II. CLERKS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. MESSENGERS - - - - - - - -	18 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
POST OFFICE.	
Metropolitan Offices.	
I. CLERK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRADE I. (*London*) Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.	
II. CLERK (*London*), SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRADE II.; RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE; METROPOLITAN SURVEYOR'S OFFICE; DISTRICT POST OFFICES.	16 to 20.
CLERK (*Dublin*), SECRETARY'S OFFICE; ACCOUNT OFFICE; SORTING OFFICE.	
CLERK (*Edinburgh*), SECRETARY'S OFFICE; ACCOUNT OFFICE; SORTING OFFICE. Open competition under the regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners respecting Clerkships (Class II.) in the Civil Service.	
III. PROFESSIONAL CLERK IN THE SOLICITORS' OFFICES (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*). Open Competition under special regulations of 5th November 1872.*	20 to 30.
IV. UNPROFESSIONAL CLERK IN THE SOLICITORS' OFFICE (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*). Open Competition. Regulations the same as for Supplementary Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, Treasury.	18 to 30

* *See* Treasury, Clerks in the Solicitor's Office (p.116).

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
POST OFFICE—*continued.*	
V. Boy Clerk (*London*) - - - - -	15 to 17.
Open Competition:—	
1. *Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. English Grammar and Composition.	
3. *Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. *Geography.	
Boys whose height is less than 5 feet will not be eligible.	
Boy Clerk (*Dublin and Edinburgh*) - - -	15 to 17.
Limited Competition:—	
1. *Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. English Grammar and Composition.	
3. *Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. *Geography.	
Boys whose height is less than 5 feet will not be eligible.	
Note.—So long as the Boys remain in the Boy Class their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation or gratuity under the Superannuation Acts of 1834 and 1859; and should they, on attaining the age of 19, be still in the Boy Class, their services will be dispensed with.	
VI. Female Clerks Savings Bank. - - -	16 and 30. (Temporary exception (for year 1875 only) up to 40).
Limited Competition:—	
1. *Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. English Grammar and Composition.	
3. *Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. *Geography.	
VII. Assistant, Secretary's Office (*London*) -	18 to 20.
Open Competition:—	
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
Assistant, Secretary's Office (*Dublin and Edinburgh*).	16 to 25.
Limited Competition:—	
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
VIII. Counterwoman; Female Returner, Returned Letter Office (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*).	18 to 30.
Limited Competition:—	
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	

* These subjects are obligatory.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
POST OFFICE—*continued.*	
IX. MESSENGER (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*) Limited Competition :— 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). Candidates whose height is less than 5 feet 4 inches will not be eligible.	19 to 30.
X. LETTER CARRIER (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*) (*see* notes, p. 99). Limited Competition :— 1. Copying manuscript addresses of letters. 2. Adding a few figures together (simple and compound). Candidates whose height is less than 5 feet 4 inches will not be eligible.	20 to 30.
XI. ASSISTANT LETTER CARRIER (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*). Limited Competition :— 1. Copying manuscript addresses of letters. 2. Adding a few figures together (simple and compound). Candidates whose height is less than 5 feet 4 inches will not be eligible. *Note.*—So long as Assistant Letter Carriers remain in the Assistant Letter Carriers' Class their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation or gratuity under the Superannuation Acts of 1834 and 1859; and should they, upon attaining the age of 25, still be in that Class, their services will be dispensed with.	16 to 20.
XII. BOY SORTER, CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT (*see* notes, p. 99).	15 to 17.
BOY SORTER, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (*see* notes, p. 99). Limited Competition :— 1. Copying manuscript addresses of letters. 2. Adding a few figures together (simple and compound). Boys whose height is less than 5 feet will not be eligible for Boy Sorterships, C. D., and Boys whose height is less than 4 feet 10 inches will not be eligible for Boy Sorterships, M.D.	14 to 16.
BOY SORTER (*Dublin and Edinburgh*) (*see* notes, page 99). Limited Competition :— 1. Copying manuscript addresses of letters. 2. Adding a few figures together (simple and compound). Boys whose height is less than 4 feet 10 inches will not be eligible.	14 to 16.
XIII. BOY MESSENGER (INDOOR) (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*) (*see* notes, page 99). Limited Competition :— 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting. 2. Writing from Dictation.	14 to 16.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
POST OFFICE—*continued.*	
XIII. BOY MESSENGER (INDOOR), &c.—*cont.* 3. Arithmetic (elementary). Boys whose height is less than 4 feet 10 inches will not be eligible. *Note.*—So long as the Boys shall remain in the Boy Class their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation or gratuity under the Superannuation Acts of 1834 and 1859; and should they, upon attaining the age of 19, still be in the Boy Class, their services will be dispensed with.	
XIV. PORTER (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*) - Limited Competition:— 1. Copying manuscript addresses of letters. 2. Adding a few figures together (simple and compound). Candidates whose height is less than 5 feet 4 inches will not be eligible.	20 to 30.
XV. AUXILIARY LETTER CARRIER (*London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*). Civil Service Certificate not to be required.	
I. OFFICER IN CHARGE OF MAILS TO INDIA - - Limited Competition:— 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. English Composition. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. Geography. 5. French, Italian, and German conversation.	23 to 35.
II. MARINE MAIL GUARD - - - - - - Limited Competition:— 1. Reading manuscript. 2. Writing a few lines, legibly and comprehensibly, on the subject of the business upon which they will be employed. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 to 35.
Offices other than Metropolitan.	
I. POSTMASTER whose whole time is occupied in the performance of his official duties (*see* notes, page 99). Non-competitive:— 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 to 50.
II. CLERK - - - - - - - -	16 to 20.
BOY CLERK - - - - - - - Non-competitive:— 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	14 to 16.
III. SORTER, STAMPER, BAG COLLECTOR - - -	16 to 30.
BOY SORTER - - - - - -	14 to 16.
LETTER CARRIER - - - - -	16 to 30.

(*See* notes, page 99.)

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
POST OFFICE—*continued.*	
III.—(*cont.*)	
PORTER, RURAL POST OR OTHER MESSENGER - -	16 to 35.
WATCHMAN - - - - - -	20 to 35. (*See* notes below.)
ASSISTANT LETTER CARRIER - - - - -	16 to 20.
Non-competitive :—	
1. Writing tolerably a few lines.	
2. Reading manuscript.	
3. Addition (simple and compound).	
Note.—So long as Assistant Letter Carriers remain in the Assistant Letter Carriers Class, their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation or gratuity under the Superannuation Acts of 1834 and 1859; and should they, upon attaining the age of 25, still be in that Class, their services will be dispensed with.	
IV. AUXILIARY LETTER CARRIER.	
Civil Service Certificate not to be required.	

NOTES.

If a Clerk is to be promoted to a Postmastership, or an Assistant Letter Carrier to a Letter Carriership, or a Boy Messenger to a Messengership, or a Boy Sorter to an Assistant Letter Carriership, a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners will be required.

The maximum limit of age is to be extended to 45 in the case of Candidates for appointment of Messenger, other than Metropolitan, or of Watchman, who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil, Naval, or Military.

Persons previously employed in the Post Office, or in any of the Telegraph Companies which have been absorbed into the Post Office, will be eligible as to age for appointment at offices other than Metropolitan, provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also that such employment has been continuous.

For situations not to be filled by open competition any Candidate will be eligible whose age, on the day of his examination, does not exceed by more than two months the maximum limit prescribed.

Telegraph Branch.	
I. INTELLIGENCE BRANCH. CLERKS - - -	16 to 20.
Under Regulation II. (as already decided in connexion with the Secretary's Office).	
II. ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE. CLERKS - -	16 to 20.
Under Regulation II.	
III. DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS' OFFICES.	
A. INSPECTORS.	
(Technical.)	
By selection from persons already in the service.	
B. DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS' CLERKS.	16 to 20.
Under Regulation II.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
POST OFFICE—*continued.*	
C. CLERKS (WRITING) - - - -	15 to 17.
Same as for Boy Clerks (Postal),* viz.:—	
Open Competition; the subjects of examination being—	
1. †Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. English Grammar and Composition.	
3. †Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. †Geography.	
D. RELAY CLERKS.	
(Technical.)	
By selection of persons already in the service.	
IV. LONDON AND BOLTON FACTORY - - -	15 to 17.
A. CLERKS.	
Same as for Clerks (Writing), under foregoing head, No. III., Sec. C.	
B. FOREMEN OF MECHANICS.	
(Technical.)	
By selection of persons already in the service.	
V. PRIVATE WIRE BRANCH. CLERKS - - -	16 to 20.
Under Regulation II.	
VI. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS BRANCH. CLERKS.	
(Technical.)	
By selection of persons already in the service.	
VII. LONDON SCHOOL.	
A. INSTRUCTORS, MATRONS, INSTRUCTRESSES.	
(Technical.)	
By selection of persons already in the service.	
B. SKILLED TELEGRAPHISTS - - - -	14 and 24.
The same examination on admission as for LEARNERS (*see* below).	
C. LEARNERS (generally) - - - -	14 to 18.
Test Examination.	
Subjects:—1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Writing with a pencil or style.	
3. Arithmetic (easy sums in the first four rules).	
4. Geography (acquaintance with the position of well-known places in the United Kingdom).	
Medical examination to have special reference to eyesight and hearing.	
VIII. CENTRAL STATION. CLERKS - - -	16 to 20.
Under Regulation II.	
IX. INSPECTOR AND ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF BOY MESSENGERS.	
Metropolitan Offices - - - - -	No limit.
By selection from persons already in the service.	
Provincial Offices - - - - -	20 to 40.
By test examination, the subjects being as follows:—	The maximum limit of age to be extended to 45 in the case of candidates in receipt of pensions for previous service, Civil, Naval, or Military.
1. Writing.	
2. Reading Manuscript.	
3. Arithmetic (all the rules, simple and compound, up to, but not including, Long Division).	

* So long as the Boys remain in the Boy Class their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation or gratuity; and should they, on attaining the age of 19, be still in the Boy Class, their services will be dispensed with.

† These subjects are obligatory.

Department and Qualification required.	Limits of Age.
POST OFFICE—*continued.*	
X. TELEGRAPH BOY MESSENGERS (generally) - - Placed in Schedule B. of Order in Council of 4th June 1870, and appointed without Civil Service Certificates.	13 to 16.
XI. TELEGRAPH ACCOUNT BRANCHES. CLERKS - - Under Regulation II.	16 to 20.
XII. TELEGRAPH MESSAGE BRANCHES. CLERKS-- - Under Regulation II.	16 to 20.
XIII. CLEARING HOUSE BRANCHES. FEMALE CLERKS. By selection from female Clerks already in the service.	
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).	
(*See* Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).	
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.*
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A. — Scheme for Class II.)	
II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).	18 and 40.
III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. Bookkeeping (elementary).	25 and 42.
IV. FEMALE TEACHERS - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice). 4. Elementary Grammar. 5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 6. School Management. 7. Geography (elementary).	25 and 40.
V. MALE TEACHERS - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Grammar and English Language. 5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 6. School Management.	20 and 40.

* Any person presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

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Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*	
V. MALE TEACHERS—*cont.*	
7. Two, at least, of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—(*a.*) English History; (*b.*) Geography; (*c.*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics; (*d.*) Latin.	
VI. SCRIPTURE READERS - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 4. Intelligence in communicating Knowledge.	25 and 40.
VII. FEMALE WARDERS - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	24 and 36.
VIII. MALE WARDERS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF LUNATIC DEPARTMENT; STORE WARDER.	24* and 40. May be extended to 45 in the case of one who, while under 40 years of age, entered and continued in service in the Army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.
MESSENGERS IN JOINT DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS AND MESSENGERS AND ASSISTANTS, OTHER THAN WARDERS IN PERTH PRISON. 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	17 and 20.
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. THIRD CLERK (TEMPORARY) IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading aloud. 3. Arithmetic (enough for ordinary accounts). 4. The elements of Legal Practice. 5. French (translation into English). 6. Shorthand. (Candidates should either be students of one of the Inns of Court, or have been in an attorney's office, or in some other public office.)	23 and 30.
III. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OFFICE PORTERS, AND DOOR PORTERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	25 and 40.

* Persons who have served as messengers in the Joint Department of Prisons and Judicial Statistics, or as messengers or assistants, are after five years service to be eligible for warderships at the age of 22.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age..
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.	
MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 41.
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).	
I. CLERKS 1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Indexing. 4. Comparison of Copies with Originals. 5. English Composition. 6. Geography. 7. English History (the leading points). 8. Translation from Latin or a Foreign Language.	18 and 25.
II. COPYING CLERKS Open competitions have been held for these appointments, the subjects of examination being— 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. German Text and engrossing. 3. Fac-simile copying. 4. Arithmetic (elementary). 5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.	16 and 25.
III. USHERS AND MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	17 and 36. Persons already in the Public Service are eligible as messengers up to any age, provided they have served continuously from a period at which they were under 36.
IV. PORTERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	17 and 36.
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).	
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY RECORD KEEPERS 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Copying into Forms and Registers. 4. Indexing. 5. Comparison of Copies with Originals. 6. English Composition.	17 and 30.
II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, PORTERS, TEMPORARY PORTERS, &c. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	21 and 38.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS - - - - - - - -	18 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.	
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - - - -	25 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).	
I. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS - - - - -	26 and 35.
An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
II. ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—	
The Examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. English Composition.	
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
5. Algebra to Quadratic Equations.	
6. Geometry.	
7. Plane Trigonometry.	
8. Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Hydraulics.	
9. Levelling and Surveying, including the adjustment of the instruments and the plotting the Surveys and Sections.	
10. Drawing, including the preparation of working drawings in detail.	
11. Taking out quantities, and preparing estimates and specifications from drawings.	
12. The various machines used in Engineering works, and the working of them.	
13. Knowledge of the qualities, uses, modes of testing, and strength of Materials.	
14. Engineering works, including the construction of roads, railways, canals, harbours, docks, piers, and breakwaters; drainage of marsh lands, reclamation from the sea, and drainage and water supply of towns.	
Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.	
Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training they have undergone to qualify them for the situation, and that they have been employed for at least five years in the capacity of Engineer or of resident Engineer on works of magnitude.	
Fee, 3*l.*	
[*Dated 6th March* 1874.]	
III. CLERKS OF WORKS. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations as follows:—	25 and 30.
The Examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. English Composition.	

Department and Qualification required.	Limits of Age.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND)—*continued.*	
III. Clerks of Works—*cont.*	
4. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
5. Algebra (to Simple Equations).	
6. Elementary Geometry.	
7. Geometrical Drawing.	
8. Freehand Sketching in outline.	
9. Theory of Construction.	
10. Knowledge of the qualities, uses, modes of testing, and strength of Materials.	
11. Designs and Specifications and Estimates for Buildings.	
12. Taking out quantities, measuring, and Valuing.	
13. Surveying and levelling.	
14. Sanitary Science, including air, water, gas, daylight, ventilation, sewage, &c.	
Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.	
Candidates must possess the practical experience necessary to qualify them for a situation of this nature. They must have been employed for at least five years in the superintendence of buildings, and will be required to produce satisfactory proof of their efficiency and practical knowledge.	
Fee, 2*l.*	
[*Dated 6th March* 1874.]	
IV. Clerks. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
Clerks in Accountant's Branch.—(Included in Schedule A., Scheme II.)	
V. Furniture Clerk. (Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations as follows):—	25 and 35.
The examination will consist of two parts, and will be in the following subjects, viz.:—	
Part I.—Preliminary.	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
*** No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.	
Fee, 10*s.*	
Part II.—Competitive.	
1. Knowledge of furniture, fittings, &c.	
(Candidates must be competent practically to superintend the supply and repairs of all articles of furniture and fittings, &c. which may possibly be required in public buildings and royal palaces.)	
2. Estimating.	
(They must be able to frame estimates of the probable cost of such supply and repairs.)	
3. Drawing.	
(They must be competent to prepare working drawings and sketches showing the design and construction of all articles of furniture, of book-cases, presses, cupboards, and other fittings.)	
The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND)—*continued.*	
V. FURNITURE CLERK—*cont.*	
[Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications for the office.]	
Fee, 1*l.*	
[*Regulations, dated 3rd December* 1874.]	
VI. CLERK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR -	18 and 30.
[Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. No candidate will be eligible who is not serving, or has not within two years been serving, as a clerk (not articled) in a solicitor's office.]	
The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—	
Obligatory Subjects.	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. English Composition.	
5. Criminal Law, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.	
6. Law of Evidence.	
7. Common Law Procedure and Practice.	
8. Elements of Conveyancing.	
*** The examination in the subjects numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8 will be of an elementary character.	
Optional Subjects.	
9. Geography.	
10. English History.	
11. Latin.	
12. French or German.	
13. Mercantile Book-keeping.	
14. Equity and Practice of the Courts.	
15. Bankruptcy and Practice of the Courts.	
Fee, 10*s.*	
[*Regulations, dated 26th February* 1875.]	
VII. SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS AT KINGSTOWN HARBOUR. (An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	
VIII. BAILIFF IN PHŒNIX PARK - - - -	25 and 50.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic.	
IX. OVERSEERS OF VICE-REGAL RESIDENCES - -	27 and 50.
An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
X. HOUSEKEEPERS - - - - -	30 and 45
NIGHT WATCHMEN (KINGSTOWN HARBOUR) - -	21 and 50.
PARK CONSTABLES AND GATEKEEPERS, PHŒNIX PARK.	25 and 40.
1. Reading.	Except in the case of persons who have served in the Royal Irish Constabulary or in H.M. Regular Forces from a time at which they were within the ordinary limits.
2. Writing.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
XI. HOUSEKEEPER (AIDES-DE-CAMP QUARTERS, DUBLIN CASTLE). (Under consideration.)	
XII. MEN MESSENGERS AND HALL PORTERS - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including a moderate proficiency in spelling). 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	18 and 30.
XIII. JUNIOR OR BOY MESSENGERS - - - 1. Writing from Dictation, including spelling of easy words. 2. Elementary Arithmetic.	15 and 18.
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
II. DOORKEEPERS - - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	21 and 35.
QUEEN'S BENCH (COURT OF).	
I. CLERKS - - - - - - - - 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Writing from Dictation or transcribing written documents. 3. Comparison of Copies with Originals. 4. Arithmetic. 5. English History. 6. Geography. 7. Latin or French, at option of candidate. (4–7: Elementary.)	18 and 30.
II. HOUSEKEEPERS - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	25 and 40.
III. MESSENGERS - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography.	16 and 30.
QUEEN'S BENCH, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).	
CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. English History.	16 and 30.
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).	
PORTERS - - - - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS - - - - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Comparison of Copies with Originals. 4. Arithmetic (elementary).	17 and 25.
II. MESSENGERS - - - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 35.
III. HOUSEKEEPERS - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	25 and 45.
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).	
ASSISTANT CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. 5. Geography of the British Isles.	18 and 25.
RAILWAYS COMMISSION.	
I. REGISTRAR. (To be certificated under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	
II. CLERK - - - - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Elementary arithmetic. 3. English Composition.	18 and 40.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).	
I. CLERKS.* (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class I.) (Candidates successful in the competition must pass also a satisfactory examination in Translation from the Latin and French languages.)	

* Two vacancies having been reported in April 1874, and no other Class I. vacancies existing at the time, a competition was held on 18th August 1874, under special Regulations from which the following is an extract:—

The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 25, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. Latin (translation).
5. French (translation).
6. History of England.
7. Blackstone (Books I. and II.)

No candidate will be eligible who does not pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the first five subjects. The competition will be in the last five only.

A fee of 2*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission [*Dated 11th July* 1874].

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND)—*continued.*	
II. WORKMEN AND BOYS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	16 and 35.
III. CHARWOMEN (No Literary Examination.)	25 and 40.
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).	
I. CLERKS (Included in Schedule A., Scheme I.). (Candidates successful in the competition must pass also a satisfactory examination in Translation from the Latin and French Languages.)	
II. MESSENGERS 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 45.*
III. WORKMEN 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 25.*
REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.	
I. CHIEF CLERK. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF (IRELAND).	
CLERK. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. INDEX COMPILER AND STATISTICAL ABSTRACTOR. Included in Schedule A., under Special Regulations, as follows:— 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible. *Fee*, 10*s*. [*Regulations dated* 31*st October* 1874.]	18 and 21.

*Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND)—*continued.*	
III. Office Keepers - - - - -	25 and 35.
Messengers - - - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
IV. Assistant Porters - - - - -	13 and 17.
1. Reading MS.	
2. Writing.	
3. Spelling.	
4. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE).	
I. Clerks. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)	
II. Indexers, Transcribers, and Taskworkers. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. Messengers - - - - - -	20 and 35.*
Temporary Messengers - - - -	17 and 35.*
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND). (Scheme not yet arranged.)	
ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL. (Nothing fixed.)	
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.	
Clerks - - - - - -	18 and 35.
A. *Obligatory.*	
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. English Composition.	
4. Précis.	
5. Latin (translation).	
6. French (translation).	
B. *Optional.*	
7. German (translation).	
8. Irish (translation).	
9. Book-keeping.	

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.	
I. Staff Sergeants 1. Reading. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Arithmetic (to Rule of Three).	30 and 45.
II. Sergeants and Corporals 1. Reading. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	30 and 45.
III. Pioneers and Nurses 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including moderate proficiency in spelling).	Males, 30 and 45. Females, 20 and 40
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.	
Second Assistant Astronomer. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations as follows :— 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Mathematics, *i.e.*— Algebra, including Quadratic Equations. Plane Trigonometry, including the Solution of Triangles. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible. The successful candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the Department as to his fitness in respect of the following among other qualifications, viz. :— Quickness of sight. Neatness in handling delicate instruments, and physical strength for working others. Punctuality. Fee, 10*s.* [*Dated 20th February* 1874.]	17 and 33.
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.	
I. Gatekeepers 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 40. Servants of the Royal Family are eligible up to any age.
II. Head Park-keeper and Gamekeepers in Richmond Park. 1. Reading. 2. Spelling (simple words). 3. Reading. 4. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	25 and 40.

Department and Qualification required.	Limits of Age.
SALMON FISHERIES' OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A. Scheme for Class II.)	
II. ERRAND BOYS - - - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	13 and 16.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.	
I. INSPECTORS OF LOCAL SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART. (In these cases the Civil Service Commissioners grant certificates in respect of health only.)	
II. ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. SECRETARIAL CLERKS; STORE CLERKS; ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS; ACCOUNTANTS; BOOK-KEEPERS; STORE-KEEPERS; DEPUTY STORE-KEEPERS; ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS AND CLERKS; ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES; CLERKS IN THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN, AND THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	18 and 35.
MUSEUM CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
IV. CLERKS IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations as follows:— 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Geography. 6. French. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible. Fee, 10*s*. [*Dated 28th July* 1874.]	
V. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, AND IN INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
VI. TEMPORARY ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Drawing (copying part of Geological Section). 5. Euclid (Book I.). 6. Use of common mathematical instruments.	17 and 50.
VII. TEMPORARY FOSSIL COLLECTORS - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 30.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF—*continued.*	
VIII. MATRON OF FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH KENSINGTON; HOUSEKEEPER, Science and Art Department. (Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IX. ATTENDANTS, BOYS, MESSENGERS, AND ASSISTANTS ON THE UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE OF ART BOOKS; PORTERS AND SERVANTS at Jermyn Street, Edinburgh Museum, Royal Dublin Society, Natural History Museum (Dublin), and Royal College of Science; and PORTERS and GENERAL ASSISTANTS attached to the staff of the Geological Survey. 1. Reading print and manuscript. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	13 and 35. Army pensioners are eligible up to 42.
SCOTCH EDUCATION BOARD.	
I. SENIOR CLERKS - - - - - ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic. 3. Copying MS. 4. Digesting Returns into Summaries. 5. English Composition. 6. Geography of Scotland. 7. History of Scotland.	25 and 35.
II. JUNIOR CLERKS - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Copying MS. 4. English Composition.	
III. OFFICE KEEPERS - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including spelling).	
IV. MESSENGERS - - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Elementary Arithmetic.	13 and 16.
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.	
I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS. (In these cases the Civil Service Commissioners grant certificates in respect of health only.)	
II. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS - - - - [The examination to be based on Standards V. and VI. of the current Code.*] 1. Reading. 2. Handwriting and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Practice, Bills of Parcels, Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Grammar and Analysis of sentences. 6. History (of England and Scotland). 7. Geography.	22 and 35.

* The Code is "revised annually; the character of the examination for the post of Inspectors' "Assistant is, therefore, liable to change from year to year."

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, PORTERS, AND LITHOGRAPHERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 40. With exceptional rule as for office-keepers, &c. in the Board of Trade.
III. BOY MESSENGERS - - -

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
STATIONERY OFFICE—*continued.*	
IV. MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 40.
V. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). (For Carmen, compound Addition only.)	— and 45.
SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.	
CLERKS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.	18 and 30.
TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS.	
I. CLERKS 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Elementary Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Any subject specially requisite in each particular case.	18 and 40.
II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OTHER SUBORDINATE OFFICERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Addition and Subtraction (simple and compound).	18 and 50.
TRADE, BOARD OF.	
I. ORDINARY CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.) SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS (to act as Shorthand Writers). (Included in Schedule A. under special regulations, the subjects of examination being those for Class II., with the addition of shorthand as an obligatory subject in both the preliminary and the competitive examinations. In the latter 500 marks are assigned as the maximum for shorthand.) [*Dated 15th March* 1873.]	
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, EXTRA MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.	— and 40.
ASSISTANT MECHANIC IN THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 40. Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.
IV. LIGHT KEEPERS IN THE COLONIAL LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic.	18 and 40.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
TRADE, BOARD OF—*continued.*	
V. MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: SUPERINTENDENTS, AND ALL OFFICERS AND CLERKS, EXCEPT EXTRA CLERKS AT WEEKLY WAGES. 1. Writing from Dictation (accurately and expeditiously). 2. The first four Rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound), Decimals, Vulgar Fractions, and the Rule of Three. 3. Handwriting (good). 4. General intelligence. 5. (*For Superintendents.**) Accounts (a thorough knowledge).	— and 30. Unless the candidate has already served in a similar office.
VI. MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: TEMPORARY CLERKS 1. Writing from Dictation (accurately and expeditiously). 2. The first four rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound). 3. Handwriting (good).	— and 30. Unless the candidate has already served in a similar office.
VII. MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: MESSENGERS 1. Handwriting (legible). 2. Reading. 3. Addition of Money.	— and 30. Unless the candidate has already served in a similar office.
TREASURY.	
I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)	
II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.—Included in Schedule A., under the same special regulations as those fixed for Clerkships in the Solicitor's Office of the POST OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE, and CUSTOMS, as follows:—	20 and 30.
Obligatory Subjects. 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Criminal Law, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace. 6. Law of Evidence. 7. Common Law Procedure and Practice. 8. Elements of Conveyancing.	
Optional Subjects. 9. Geography. 10. English History. 11. Latin. 12. French or German. 13. Mercantile Book-keeping. 14. Equity and Practice of the Courts. 15. Bankruptcy and Practice of the Courts.	
Fee, 2*l.* [*Dated 5th November* 1872.]	

* In some cases for Deputy Superintendents also.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
TREASURY—*continued.*	
III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE. —Included in Schedule A., under the same special Regulations as those fixed for Unprofessional Clerkships in the Solicitor's Office of the POST OFFICE (LONDON AND DUBLIN) as follows:— The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.: 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. [Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.] *Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. No candidate will be eligible who is not serving, or has not within two years been serving as a clerk (not articled) in a Solicitor's Office.* Fee, 10*s*. [*Dated 23rd April* 1873.]	18 and 30.
IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
V. MESSENGERS (INCLUDING MESSENGER TO CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER).	21 and 35. Candidates transferred from other departments will be regarded as eligible up to any age provided they were within the prescribed limits when they entered the service, and that their employment has been continuous.
BINDERS - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	25 and 40.
ULSTER KING-AT-ARMS' OFFICE (DUBLIN).	
MESSENGERS - - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Elementary Arithmetic.	20 and 35.
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).	
VALUERS - - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and Practice). 4. Requisite technical knowledge.	25 and 45.
II. CLERKS - - - - - - 1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.) 3. Euclid (Books I.-IV. and VI.). 4. Drawing (Geometrical). 5. English Composition.	19 and 28.
III. ASSISTANT MESSENGER OR PORTER - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including the ability to spell tolerably). 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	18 and 30.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
WAR OFFICE.	
I. Junior Clerks in the Central Department; Junior Clerks in the Department of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance (*i.e.*, Supplies and Stores Division and Contract Division); Junior Clerks in the Department of the Financial Secretary (Accountant-General's Division). (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. Junior Clerks in the Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief (*i.e.*, in the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Division, and Military Secretary's Division). (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. Clerks in the Judge Advocate-General's Office. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. Clerks in Office of Commander of the Forces, Ireland. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
Clerks in other Military Offices, Ireland. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
V. Conveyancing Clerks in Solicitor's Office. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
VI. Supplemental Clerks (including Supplemental Clerks in Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Division and Military Secretary's Division). (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
VII. Superintending Clerks, Royal Army Clothing Factory. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
VIII. Clerks in the Control Establishment, the Clothing Establishment, the Manufacturing Departments, and the Royal Engineer Department. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IX. Draughtsmen in Royal Gun Factories. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
X. Draughtsmen in Royal Engineer Department. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
XI. Junior Assistant in Chemical Establishment. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
XII. Temporary Assistant in the Chemical Department. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.) [An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.]	
XIII. Temporary Schoolmasters in Woolwich Arsenal School. Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
XIV. Accountant - - - - - Clerks in the Office of the Director-General of Military Education. Medical Clerks at Gambia - - - Civilian Clerks in Military Staff Offices - (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
WAR OFFICE—*continued.*	
XV. QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, PORTERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS IN THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.	20 and 35. The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35; and to 46 for pensioners.
MESSENGERS IN THE WAR OFFICE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, AND IN THE ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DIVISION. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	to 35, (for civilians;) to 40, (for pensioners from the army and discharged soldiers.)
XVI. MESSENGERS IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 40.
XVII. WOMEN (HOUSEKEEPERS, NURSES, COOKS, &c.) - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	23 and 40.
XVIII. STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS IN THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 30. 35 at stations on the African coast. Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to these situations, provided they were when they first entered the service, under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.
XIX. MASTER ARTIFICERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND OTHERS IN THE CONTROL SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.	— and 35.*
VIEWERS - - - - - - -	— and 45.†
OFFICE KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c. IN THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 35.‡
XX. SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT.	— and 35. Pensioners may be appointed up to 42.
STEWARDS IN LOCK HOSPITALS - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 35.
XXI. STOREHOLDERS IN THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT - 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by single entry. In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by single entry.	25 and 40.

* If pensioners from the cavalry, 43 years; if pensioners from other arms of the service, 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 42 respectively, and that his service has been continuous.

† Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

‡ Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 45.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
WAR OFFICE—*continued.*	
XXII. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY PRISONS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	25 and 45. For Assistant Warder at Barbadoes 25 to 48.
XXIII. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY PRISONS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS). 1. Reading and Writing simple words.	25 and 45.
XXIV. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
XXV. INSPECTORS OF CLOTHING, ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY. (Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.) 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Copying.	— and 45.

WAR.—MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

(See p. 85.)

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)

II. ASSISTANT CLERKS.—[A vacancy has recently been filled up in the manner provided by the 5th section of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, under regulations from which the following is an extract:— 23 and 30.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Measures and Denominations in use in various parts of Scotland).
4. English composition.
5. Accounts and Book-keeping.
6. Scotch Law.
7. Latin Translation.

Candidates will be required to show what business habits and practical experience they have acquired to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition. Their knowledge of Scotch Law must especially include some acquaintance with the Law as to Teinds, and the Law relating to Salmon and other Sea Fishings. They must also possess practical experience of the Scotch mode of conducting proceedings in each subject.

Fee, 2*l.*

[*Dated 22nd October* 1872.]

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
WOODS, OFFICE OF—*continued.*	
III. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. MESSENGERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 35.
V. DOOR PORTERS 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 35. With an extension to 45 for pensioners from the army or navy.
VI. FOREMEN IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic.	21 and 45.
WORKS, OFFICE OF.	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	17 and 20.
II. JUNIOR EXAMINERS. Included in Schedule A.—Under special regulations, as follows:— 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the Candidate to prepare and examine building accounts. [Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.] Fee, 1*l.* [NOTE.—*Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the examination.*] [*Dated 25th October* 1872.]	22 and 30.
III. CLERK TO THE CURATOR OF KEW GARDENS. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:— 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Elements of Land Surveying. 6. Horticulture. 7. Elementary Botany. [Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.] Fee, 1*l.*	20 and 30.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
WORKS, OFFICE OF—*continued.*	
CLERK TO THE CURATOR OF KEW GARDENS—*cont.*	
NOTE.—*Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition. They must be familiar with the routine duties of a garden, and must be competent to direct the foremen in matters relating to the accounts kept by them of the consumption of the stores delivered to them, their catalogues of the collections under their charge, and their entries of the live plants and seeds received and sent out from their departments. On these points the Commissioners will ask for a Report from the Director of Kew Gardens.*	
[*Dated 15th November* 1872.]	
IV. CLERKS IN KEW HERBARIUM. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
V. SECOND ASSISTANT IN KEW HERBARIUM. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—	18 and 30.
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
4. Elements of Systematic and Structural Botany.	
5. The naming of plants by the British Flora.	
NOTE.—*Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. These include manual skill and neat-handedness in preserving, arranging, and ticketing specimens of plants, and in displaying their parts for study; some practice in the use of the microscope; and quickness and accuracy of eye in comparing and discriminating between species and varieties of plants, in both the herbarium and garden. On these points the Commissioners will ask for a Report from the Director of Kew Gardens.*	
[Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.]	
Fee, 10*s.*	
[*Dated 15th November* 1872.]	
VI. CLERKS IN OFFICE AT EDINBURGH. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
VII. ASSISTANTS TO THE ASSISTANT SURVEYORS.	
*** Two vacancies, one in a higher class than the other, were recently filled up in the manner provided by the 5th section of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, under regulations from which the following is an extract:—	Superior situation:— 22 and 30. Lower situation:— 18 and 30.
Part I.—Preliminary.	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
Fee, 10*s.*	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
WORKS, OFFICE OF—*continued.*	
ASSISTANTS TO THE ASSISTANT SURVEYORS—*cont.*	
Part II.—Competitive.	
For the Superior Situation. 1. Theory of Construction. 2. Knowledge of Materials. 3. Designs and Specifications. 4. Estimating and Valuing. 5. Drawing. 6. Levelling and Chain Surveying. 7. Drainage and Water Supply. 8. Applied Chemistry. Fee, 2*l.*	*For the Lower Situation.* 1. Theory of Construction. 2. Knowledge of Materials. 3. Designs and Specifications. 4. Estimating and Valuing. 5. Drawing. Fee, 1*l.*
[Candidates failing in any of the subjects of examination will not be eligible.] NOTE.—*Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must produce evidence on this point before they can be admitted to the examination. If this evidence should be primâ facie satisfactory, applicants will be allowed to compete; but further proof will, if necessary, be required from the successful candidates.* [*Dated 21st August* 1873.]	
VIII. ASSISTANTS TO CLERK OF THE FURNITURE. Included in Schedule A.—Under special regulations, as follows:—	25 and 35.
Part I.—Preliminary. 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). [No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.] NOTE.—*Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.* Fee, 10*s.*	
Part II.—Competitive. 1. Knowledge of Furniture, Fittings, &c. (Candidates must be competent practically to superintend the supply and repairs of all articles of furniture and fittings, &c. which may possibly be required in public buildings and royal palaces.) 2. Estimating. (They must be able to frame estimates of the probable cost of such supply and repairs.) 3. Drawing. (They must be competent to prepare working drawings and sketches, showing the design and construction of all articles of furniture, of bookcases, presses, cupboards, and other fittings.) The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
WORKS, OFFICE OF—*continued.*	
ASSISTANTS TO CLERK OF THE FURNITURE—*cont.* on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates. Fee, 1*l.* [*Dated 9th February* 1871.]	
IX. TECHNICAL CLERKSHIPS - - - -	18 and 30.
Part I.—Preliminary. 1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). [No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.] NOTE.—*Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.* Fee, 10*s.*	
Part II.—Competitive. 1. Architectural and Engineering Drawing. 2. Rudiments of Chemistry and Physics. 3. Principles of Construction and Architecture. 4. Calculation of the strength of girders, roofs (iron and wood), stability of walls, and pressure and flow of water. Fee, 1*l.* [*Dated 14th January* 1871.]	
X. ASSISTANT KEEPER OF BOOKS, PAPERS, &c. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
XI. OFFICE KEEPERS - - - - - -	30 and 40. With extension up to any age in favour of persons who entered the service before they attained the age of 40, and have since served continuously.
1. Reading. 2. Handwriting. 3. Spelling easy words. 4. Elementary arithmetic.	
XII. MESSENGERS - - - - - - -	— and 40.
OFFICE BOYS AND BOY MESSENGERS - -	13 and 15.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
XIII. SUPERINTENDENTS OF PARKS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF HAMPTON COURT GARDENS. [Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.]	30 and 45.
XIV. PARK CONSTABLES, SUB-INSPECTOR OF HOLYROOD PARK, GATEKEEPER IN BUSHY PARK.	— and 38.
TEMPORARY PARK CONSTABLES - - -	— and 45.
1. Reading. 2. Writing.	

SITUATIONS added to SCHEDULE B. of the ORDER IN COUNCIL of 4th June 1870.

(*a.*) Throughout the Civil Service :—

(1.) All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the public service, to employ temporarily, so long as that necessity lasts, persons who have not been certificated or registered by the Civil Service Commissioners; provided that such employment have the previous approval of the Treasury; be reported at once by the chief authorities of the department in which it occurs to the said Civil Service Commissioners, and be discontinued as soon as such Commissioners are able to supply the service conformably to the Orders in Council of 4th June 1870, or 19th August 1871, as applicable to each case.

(2.) All situations in prisons and in criminal lunatic asylums in Great Britain and Ireland during a period not exceeding three months from the date at which the persons appointed to such situations shall have begun to be paid the salaries attached to them.

(*b.*) In particular Departments :—

Department.	Date of Publication in London Gazette.	Class of Situation.
ADMIRALTY - -	1 Oct. 1872	Attendant in all Naval Hospitals, except Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum.
	12 May 1874	Tailor - - - }
	,,	Seamstress - }
	,,	Laundress - - - }
	,,	Mangler - - - } In all Naval
	,,	Washer - - - } Hospitals.
	,,	Scrubber - - - }
	,,	Servant to Medical Messes }
	,,	Native Servant - - }
	1 Sept. 1874	Women acting as cleaners or in other duties of domestic service in Admiralty buildings.
	4 Dec. 1874	All temporary situations and employments in the department of the Director of Works.
BRITISH MUSEUM -	1 April 1873	All situations of a menial and mechanical character, except the situation of Messenger and Male Attendant.
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM -	11 Nov. 1873	Stable Boy.
	,,	Laundry Maid.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.	26 June 1874	Charwoman.
COMMISSARY CLERK'S OFFICE, EDINBURGH.	19 May 1874	All situations.
COMMONS, HOUSE OF	6 May 1874	The following situations in the department of the Serjeant-at-Arms : Temporary Cleaner, Fire-lighter, and Watchman.
	26 Feb. 1875	In the department of the Speaker :— Porter employed in the Vote Office.
CUSTOMS - -	12 May 1874	Glutmen, preferable and ordinary.
	,,	Coal Carriers, Charwomen, and all other persons hired at weekly wages to perform menial or ordinary labour only as it is required.
EDUCATION BOARD (SCOTLAND).	13 Feb. 1874	Accountant.

Department.	Date of Publication in London Gazette.	Class of Situation.
EDUCATION OFFICE -	5 May 1871	Inspector of Returns.
	"	Counsel and Assistant Counsel.
	"	Architect and Assistant Architect.
	23 Feb. 1872	Temporary Inspector of Schools.
	"	Temporary Examiner.
EMIGRATION OFFICE	10 Feb. 1871	Surveyor of Ships.
	"	Stevedore or Surveyor of Stowage.
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE.	22 Jan. 1875	Porter, Charwoman.
FOREIGN OFFICE -	10 April 1874	Housemaid.
	"	Charwoman.
	23 March 1875	The situation of British Vice-Consul filled up at any date following the 10th day of June 1872 with permission to trade.
HOME OFFICE -	6 Jan. 1874	Reformatory Agent.
		So many of the subordinate departments and situations in and under the Home Office as are included in any order or warrant made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, placing them under section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859.
INLAND REVENUE -	24 Jan. 1871	Machine Boy.
	22 March 1872	Clerk to Surveyors of Taxes.
	26 Sept. 1873	Teller of Postal Wrappers and Post Cards.
	26 June 1874	Junior Warehouseman.
	"	Charwoman.
	"	Coal Porter.
	"	Bookbinder, and
	"	Sewer.
LORD CLERK REGISTER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).	7 Feb. 1871	All appointments.
MINT - -	20 Oct. 1871	Temporary employments as Artificer (men and boys), Packer, Teller, or in any of the situations withdrawn from Schedule A. by notice in the London Gazette of 29th November 1870.*
	9 Oct. 1874	Charwoman.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.	2 Sept. 1873	Housekeeper.
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)	10 Apr. 1874	Charwoman.
	1 Dec. 1874	Packer employed in the Book Stores.
PARLIAMENT OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS.	22 Sept. 1874	Housemaid or Duster in the Department of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL, OFFICE OF - -	4 July 1871	Shorthand Writer.
	28 Nov. 1871	Shorthand Writing Clerk.
PATENT OFFICE -	15 May 1874	Charwoman.
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.	9 Oct. 1874	Housemaid, Charwoman, Coal Porter.
POST OFFICE -	12 Jan. 1875	Auxiliary Letter Carrier.
	"	Telegraph Boy Messenger.
	"	Charwoman.
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE - -	8 Dec. 1871	Inspector of Foreign Cattle.
	6 Aug. 1872	Assistant Reader for the Press in connexion with the establishment of the Judicial Committee.
	22 May 1874	Charwoman.
	25 Sept. 1874	Coal Porter.

* Referring to certain subordinate situations "throughout Her Majesty's Civil Establishments."

Department.	Date of Publication in London Gazette.	Class of Situation.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).	1 April 1873	All persons employed temporarily in the Technical Departments.
	22 May 1874	The following situations in connexion with the Tyrone Navigation, the Maigue Navigation, and the Ulster Canal :— Lock-keeper, Gate-keeper, Bridge-keeper, Bank-ranger, Collector, and all situations under whatever name involving similar duties.
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.	18 Dec. 1874	Cleaner of Offices of Secretary.
REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.	6 Jan. 1874	Housekeeper.
REGISTER OF DEEDS, PROBATIVE WRITS, &c. (SCOTLAND).	7 Feb. 1871	All appointments.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) - -	20 Jan. 1874	Labourer.
	"	Charwoman.
	"	Porter.
	"	Packer.
	"	Binder.
	17 July 1874	Superintendent of Statistics.
SASINES, GENERAL REGISTER OF.	16 Dec. 1870	All appointments.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.	17 Feb. 1874	Pensioned members of Police force employed as Attendant at South Kensington.
	14 April 1874	Brass Finisher.
	"	Bricklayer.
	"	Cabinet Maker.
	"	Carpenter and Joiner.
	"	Carver and Gilder.
	"	Chaser and Metal worker.
	"	Draughtsmen, Chief, and others.
	"	Electrotyper.
	"	Engineers, Royal.
	"	Fitter.
	"	Gas Foreman, Attendant, and Fitter.
	"	Labeller.
	"	Labourer, male and female, including all Cleaners and Stokers.
	"	Locksmith and other Smiths.
	"	Mason.
	"	Modeller and Model Painter.
	"	Moulder and Caster.
	"	Mounter.
	"	Packer.
	"	Painter and Glazier, Foremen and others.
	"	Plasterer.
	"	Polisher.
	"	Printer.
	"	Repairer of Art Objects, &c.
	"	Seamstress.
	"	Turner.
	"	Works, Foreman of.
	4 Dec. 1874	Professional Examiners in Science and Art.
	"	Examiners' Assistants.
	"	Occasional Inspectors of Science and Art.
	"	Acting Inspectors in Science and Art.

Department.	Date of Publication in London Gazette.	Class of Situation.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	4 Dec. 1874	Occasional Examiners in Art.
	"	Organizing Teachers.
	"	Superintendent for Preparation of Examples.
	"	Editor of Catalogues.
	"	Instructor in Decorative Art.
	"	Professional Referees.
	"	Occasional Assistants.
	"	Professors.
	"	Lecturers.
	"	Lecturers' Assistants.
	"	Demonstrators.
	"	Propagator (in Glasnevin Gardens).
	"	Gardeners.
TRADE, BOARD OF -	17 Sept. 1872	Gateman at the Government Pier, Dover.
	20 Feb. 1874	Situations at Holyhead Harbour, viz.:—
	"	Overseer of Works.
	"	Assistant Harbour Master.
	"	Dock and Quay Master.
	"	Assistant Dock-keeper.
	"	Light-keeper, Old Harbour.
	"	Chief Boatman and Boatmen.
	"	Labourers.
	"	Policemen.
	"	Carpenter.
	"	Engine Driver.
	"	Mason.
	"	Mason's Labourer.
	"	Watchman.
	"	Light-keeper and Assistant Light-keeper at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse in the Falkland Islands.
	"	Extra Supernumerary Light-keepers at Bahamas.
	18 Aug. 1874	Temporary or Temporary Assistant Light-keeper at Sombrero.
	9 Feb. 1875	Charwoman.
TREASURY - -	2 June 1874	Charwomen, Coal Porters, and all other persons hired at weekly wages to perform only menial or ordinary labour as it is required.
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).	11 Sept. 1874	The employment of members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police as clerks.
WAR OFFICE -	16 Feb. 1875	All temporary employments of a technical character in connexion with the Works Department.
	2 March 1875	Cook and Laundress in Lock Hospitals.
WOODS, OFFICE OF -	26 Nov. 1872	All situations under the Commissioners of Woods not provided for out of Parliamentary Votes.
		All situations under the direction and control of the Ranger of Windsor Great Park.
WORKS, OFFICE OF -	10 March 1871	Director of Public Works and Buildings.
	"	Persons employed temporarily in the Technical Departments.
	11 Nov. 1873	Journeyman Artificer.
	"	Workman.
	"	Labourer.
	"	Fire-lighter.
	"	Fireman.
	"	Cleaner and Charwoman.
	"	Warder.

Department.	Date of Publication in London Gazette.	Class of Situation.
WORKS, OFFICE OF—*continued.*	11 Nov. 1873	Domestic Servant.
	"	Watchman.
	"	Timekeeper.
	"	Caretaker.
	"	Keeper of the Ecclesiastical and other ruins in Scotland.
	"	Warder in Glasgow Cathedral and Holyrood Palace.
	"	Temporary Draughtsman.
	"	Temporary Clerk of Works.
	"	Temporary Assistant Clerk of Works.
	"	Gatekeeper and Constable in Holyrood Park and Linlithgow.
	"	Civil Assistants in the Ordnance Survey Department, except those who have served continuously from a date preceding the 29th September 1870.
	21 Aug. 1874	Gatekeeper at the entrance into the Bird cage Walk from Queen Square, Westminster.
	"	Gatekeepers and Park-keepers or Constables employed in a temporary capacity.
	"	Under Keepers in Richmond and Bushy Parks.

APPENDIX IV.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

RELATING TO THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

	Page.
A. Number of cases dealt with between 1st January and 31st December 1874	132
B. Number and Particulars of Competitions held between 1st January and 31st December 1874	144
C. Marks obtained in Open Competitions	149
D. Marks obtained in Limited Competitions	187
List of Certificated Candidates, 1st January to 31st December 1874	192

TABLE A.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
															For whom Certificates were granted.					
															After Open Competition or Open Selection.					
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons, or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	After Nomination.	Under Clause VII. of the O. in C.	Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	17,784	4,044	722	11,302	1,716	1,541	167	176	123	52	1,554	533	468	5,183	1,267	1	50	1,522	2,505	57	2,585
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR OPEN COMPETITIONS:—																					
Under Scheme ii.	674	-	-	674	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	307	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME I.:—	*1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-
OPEN COMPETITIONS UNDER SCHEME II.:—	503	-	-	503	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	50†	-	-	-	59
OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME, FOR SOLICITORS' OFFICES, TREASURY, INLAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS, AND POST OFFICE:—																					
Clerkship in Solicitor's Office, Post Office.	21	-	-	21	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1†	-	-	
WRITERS:—																					
Men	1,162	-	-	-	1,162	108	-	-	11	-	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	-	-	106
Boys	454	-	-	-	454	31	1	-	1	-	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	11
TEMPORARY MESSENGERS:—																					
Men Messengers	20	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Boy Messengers	69	-	-	-	69	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	4
Employed before 4th June 1870, specially registered (men).	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
ADMIRALTY:—																					
Draughtsmen in Hydrographical Department.	21	-	-	21	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Admiralty Writers	187	187	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-
Messengers	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labourer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This candidate was successful at the open competit[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS:—																						
Assistant Civil Engineer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Clerk of Works	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Draughtsmen	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Clerks	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Assistant Accountant	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Accountant's Clerks	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH:—																						
Assistant Instructors, Demonstrators in Science, Curator of Naval Museum.	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	
DOCKYARDS AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS:—																						
Superintendent of Chronometers, Portsmouth.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Assistant Schoolmasters	6	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Hired Store-Issuers	8	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Timekeepers	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Assistant Warder, Lewes Naval Prison.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	
Artificers	143	143	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	
Artificers for Promotion	421	-	421	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Engineer Students	70	-	-	70	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	44	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dockyard Apprentices	124	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NAVAL HOSPITALS:—																						
Dispensers and Assistant Dispensers.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Matrons Attendants and Subordinate Officers	23	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																						
Assistant	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attendants	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																						
Subordinate Officers & Attendants	24	24	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	
CHANCERY COURT OF (ENGLAND):—																						
Clerk in Record and Writ Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHANCERY COURT OF (IRELAND):—																						
Clerks in Record and Writ Office	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																						
Clerks	9	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Clerks in Department of Official Trustees.	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																						
Dispenser	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Nurses	12	12	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	

† These candidates are accounted for also under the titles of the offices to which they were assigned, but they are only once added in the general total.

TABLE A. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons																
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons, or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were granted.					Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																After Open Competition or Open Selection.			After Nomination.	Under Clause VII. of the O. in C.	
																Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.			
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE:—																					
Extra Messengers in London	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
COLONIAL OFFICE:—																					
Copyists	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ceylon Writers and Straits Settlements Cadets.	29	-	29	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	5	-	1
Supernumeraries in Public Works Department, Ceylon.	6	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
COMMON PLEAS OFFICE, IRELAND:—																					
Third Class Clerk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—																					
Clerk in *Vote Office*	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters, Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																					
Assistant Matrons	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Warders	39	39	-	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	5
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND):—																					
Compounders	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Door Porter, Office of Directors	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Assistant Matrons	17	17	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Subordinate Officers—																					
Division I.	309	309	-	-	-	55	1	5	15	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	26
Division II.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Water Police Constables, Western Australia.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Assistant Messenger in Portsmouth Prisons	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION:—																						
Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
COUNTY SURVEYORS, IRELAND:—																						
County Surveyors	17	-	-	17	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	
Deputy County Surveyor for Temporary employment.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CROWN OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																						
Second Clerk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
CUSTOMS:—																						
Clerks (Out ports)	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Out-door Officers. (*See* Inland Revenue Excise Assistants.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Messengers	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	
House Porter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Watermen, Watchmen, Boatmen, &c.	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	1	
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																						
Clerks	2		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																						
Subordinate Officers	16	16	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	
DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																						
Attendants, &c.	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:—																						
Inspectors of Schools and Examiners.	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors' Assistants	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
Assistant Clerk	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—																						
Charwoman	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																						
Clerks on the Supplementary Establishment.	20	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	
Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EXCHEQUER, COURT OF ENGLAND:—																						
Messenger, Masters' Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
EXCHEQUER, COURT OF (IRELAND):—																						
Clerk, Masters' Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																						
Sub-Inspectors	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
FISHERY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																						
Fishery Officers	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	

TABLE A. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were granted.				
																After Open Competition or Open Selection.				
																Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	After Nomination.	Under Clause VII. of the O. in C.
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	19		19			6	1							10					2	
Clerk, Librarian's Department	1	1																		1
Office Keepers, Assistant Doorkeepers, and Messengers.	4	4									1								3	
DIPLOMATIC SERVICE:—																				
Attachés	6	6									3								3	
Third Secretaries	2	2													2					
Clerk in Chancery of Legation, Tehran.	1	1																	1	
Escort Guard (Pekin)	3	3																	2	
CONSULAR SERVICE:—																				
Vice-Consuls	3	3					1												1	
Student Interpreters	3			3														3		1
Fourth Clerk in Consulate General, Constantinople.	1	1																		1
Chief Usher of Supreme Court, Shanghae, Constables, &c., at Chinese Ports.	3	3																	1	2
HOME OFFICE:—																				
Supplementary Clerk	1			1																
Inspectors of Coal Mines	24			24		7								13			1			
Temporary Clerk to Inspector of Gunpowder Works.	1	1																4		1
INDIA OFFICE:—																				
Messengers	5	5																	5	
Officers of the Forest Department	7		7																	
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	215			215		8		2						167	2			38		

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
FOREIGN OFFICE:—	
Clerks	
Clerk, Librarian's Department	
Office Keepers, Assistant Doorkeepers, and Messengers.	
DIPLOMATIC SERVICE:—	
Attachés	
Third Secretaries	
Clerk in Chancery of Legation, Tehran.	
Escort Guard (Pekin)	1
CONSULAR SERVICE:—	
Vice-Consuls	1
Student Interpreters	1
Fourth Clerk in Consulate General, Constantinople.	
Chief Usher of Supreme Court, Shanghae, Constables, &c., at Chinese Ports.	2
HOME OFFICE:—	
Supplementary Clerk	
Inspectors of Coal Mines	
Temporary Clerk to Inspector of Gunpowder Works.	
INDIA OFFICE:—	
Messengers	
Officers of the Forest Department	
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	

INDIA OFFICE—*cont.*																					
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Three Periodical Examinations).	108	-	-	108	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Final Examination).	36	-	-	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
Candidates for entrance into the India Civil Engineering College.	120	-	-	120	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
INLAND REVENUE:—																					
Clerks	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Second Class Assistants of Excise	1,892	-	-	1,892	-	374	8	3	10	-	-	-	-	1,240	-	-	-	248	-	-	-
Second Class Assistants of Excise and Out-door Officers in the Customs (combined Open *Competition*).	1,260	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260
Messengers, Watchmen, Warehousemen, Stampers, Junior Stampers, Paper-keepers.	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	1
Preventive Man (Scotland)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL:—																					
Nurse	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:—																					
Clerks	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—																					
Porter, Boy Messenger	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF:—																					
Office Keeper	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUNACY COMMISSION:—																					
Porters and Messengers	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF:—																					
Temporary Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MANUFACTURES, BOARD OF, AND FISHERY BOARD, SCOTLAND:—																					
Clerk on combined establishment	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
METROPOLITAN POLICE:—																					
Constables, &c. for Promotion	212	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																					
Clerks	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Messengers, Doorkeepers	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

TABLE A. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons															
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were granted.					Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																After Open Competition or Open Selection.			After Nomination.	Under Clause VII. of the O. in C.	
																Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.			
MILITARY PRISONS: (DEPARTMENT OF *INSPECTOR-GENERAL* OF):—																					
Warders, Night Watchmen, Messengers, Cooks, &c.	9	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2
MINT:—																					
Messengers	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Artificers, Workmen and Boy Workmen.	14	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Workman, and Boy Workman in the Sydney Branch Mint.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																					
Clerks	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																					
Inspectors of Schools	17	-	17	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																					
Messenger and Temporary Messenger.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE:—																					
Housekeeper	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
DEPARTMENT OF THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD:—																					
Doorkeeper	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

PATENT OFFICE:—																							
Curator of Museum	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Clerks, Extra Clerk	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Messengers, Warehousemen	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																							
Clerks in Chancery Pay Office	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messenger	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
POST OFFICE:—																							
Clerks in Solicitors' Office, London and Dublin.	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Unprofessional Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	42	–	–	42	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Money Order Office	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Boy Clerks:—																							
Savings Bank	524	–	–	524	–	29	3	5	1	2	–	165	161	58	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	3	–
Money Order Office																		32					
Circulation Department																		10					
Clerks in Metropolitan District Offices, London.	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Accountant's Office, Dublin	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistants in the Secretary's Office	43	–	–	43	–	21	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Dispensing Assistant, Medical Department.	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Counterwomen and Female Returners.	629	12	–	617	–	63	38	1	1	–	–	–	–	479	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	12	–
Postmasters and Postmistresses	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Provincial Clerks	247	247	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	2	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	–	–	24	–
Marine Mail Guard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Letter Carriers	1,857	641	–	1,216	–	48	14	12	13	7	26	–	–	1,129	–	–	–	35	512	–	–	61	–
Assistant Letter Carriers	247	212	–	35	–	12	4	10	4	3	18	–	–	7	–	–	–	18	104	–	–	7	–
Sub-sorters	39	39	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	5	–
Rural Messengers	884	884	–	–	–	27	12	3	19	9	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	706	–	–	52	–
Porters	197	1	–	196	–	43	6	9	6	–	–	–	–	93	–	–	–	39	1	–	–	–	–
Boy Sorters	1,055	13	–	1,042	–	138	42	93	31	5	–	–	–	314	–	–	–	376	5	–	–	51	–
Boy Messengers	12	12	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–
Assistant Inspectors of Telegraph Messengers.	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Telegraph Learners	303	303	–	–	–	22	5	5	–	–	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	62	–
Telegraph Messengers	44	1	–	43	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	1	–	–	–	–
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																							
Clerk	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerk in Perth Prison	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Warders	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—																							
Council Chamber Keeper	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Messenger	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
PROBATE COURT (ENGLAND):—																							
Clerks	12	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–
Copyists	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–

TABLE A. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons																
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were granted.						
																After Open Competition or Open Selection.			After Nomination.	Under Clause VII. of the O. in C.	Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.			
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND):—																					
Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																					
Assistant Engineers	17	-	-	17	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Clerks of Works	11	-	-	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Clerk, Accounts Branch	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Messengers, Hall Porter, Boy Messengers.	9	9	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE:—																					
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
QUEEN'S BENCH, COURT OF:—																					
Clerks, Masters' Office	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Clerks, Associate's Office	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Housekeeper	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
RAILWAYS COMMISSION:—																					
Registrar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																					
Clerks	48	-	-	48	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Workmen	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																					
Index Compilers	106	-	-	106	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL:—																					
Master	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH:—																					
Second Assistant Astronomer	26	-	-	26	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS:—																					
Gatekeepers	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																					
Inspector of Local Schools	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistants in Natural History Museum, Royal Dublin Society.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Clerk, Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.	11	-	-	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Temporary Assistant Geologists	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Temporary Fossil Collector	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attendants, Library Attendants, Care-taker of Laboratory, General Assistant on Geological Survey, &c.	18	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:																					
Inspectors of Schools	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors' Assistants	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
EDUCATION BOARD (SCOTLAND)—																					
Clerk, Accountant's Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Temporary Messenger, Accountant's Office.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SESSION, COURT OF (SCOTLAND):—																					
Superintendent of Court House Buildings.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																					
Receiver and Examiner of Job Printing.	154	-	-	154	-	61	-	1	-	-	-	61	15	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Examiner of Printing and Binding, Dublin.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—																					
Clerk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS:—																					
EPPING FOREST COMMISSION—																					
Clerks	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES COMMISSION—																					
Clerk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
LABOUR LAWS COMMISSION—																					
Clerk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS COMMISSION—																					
Clerk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE A. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																After Open Competition or Open Selection.				
																Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	After Nomination.	Under Clause VII. of the O. in C.	
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																					
Inspector of Chain Cables	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Supplementary Clerks	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Temporary Messengers	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Light Keepers, Colonial Lighthouse Service.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES—																					
Clerks and Deputy Superintendent.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
TREASURY:—																					
Clerks	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Supplementary Clerk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clerk, Solicitor's Office	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Messengers	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
ULSTER KING-AT-ARMS OFFICE:—																					
Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																					
Assistant Messenger	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WAR OFFICE:—																					
Supplemental Clerks	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clerks in Manufacturing Department.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assistant Schoolmaster, Woolwich Arsenal School.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

| | | |

TABLE B.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in the Year from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874.

‡ Competitions marked thus were open competitions.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Competitors			
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.		
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.
‡OPEN COMPETITIONS UNDER SCHEME II.	2	106	500	44	456	350	*
‡OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME FOR SOLICITORS' OFFICES:—							
Clerkship in Solicitor's Office, General Post Office	1	1	21	9	12	11	1
ADMIRALTY:—							
‡Assistant Schoolmaster in a Dockyard.	1	1	6	4	2	1	1
‡Junior Draughtsman in Hydrographical Department.	2	2	21	3	18	16	2
‡Engineer Students	1	22	70	4	66	44	22
‡Dockyard and Victualling Yard Apprentices.	1	92	124	-	124	32	92
Hired Store Issuers or Storehousemen.	1	4	8	2	6	2	4†
Candidates for Promotion in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	-	-	421	24	397	-	-
CHARITY COMMISSION:—							
‡Clerks	1	2	9	3	6	4	2
COLONIAL OFFICE:—							
Ceylon Writers and Straits Settlements Cadets.	3	6	29	3	26	20	6†
‡Supernumeraries in Public Works Department, Ceylon.	1	3	6	2	4	2	2
‡COUNTY SURVEYORS IN IRELAND		4	17	8	9	5	4
FOREIGN OFFICE:—							
Clerks	2	2	19	7	12	10	2
HOME OFFICE:—							
‡Inspectors of Coal Mines	1	1	21	7	14	13	1
INDIA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE:—							
‡Open Competition for entrance.	1	50	120	7	113	63	50
INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—							
‡Open Competition for entrance.	1	38	215	10	205	167	38
Selected Candidates, Periodical Examinations.	3	-	108	2	106	-	106
Selected Candidates, Final Examination.	1	36	36	1	35	2	33
INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT	1	2	7	-	7	5	2
INLAND REVENUE:—							
‡Assistants of Excise	2	250	1,892	395	1,497	1,249	248
METROPOLITAN POLICE:—							
Constables, Sergeants, &c. for Promotion.	-	-	212	-	212	— *	—

* For 59 of these certificates had not been issued on 31st December 1874.
† For one of these a certificate had not been issued on 31st December 1874.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Competitors			
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.		
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.
MILITARY EXAMINATIONS:—							
‡Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	2	66	317	22	295	229	66
‡Candidates for First Appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry, and for Commissions in the West India Regiments.	3	259	850	87	769	510	259
‡Candidates for appointments as Sub-Assistant Commissaries in the Supply and Transport Subdivision of the Control Department.	1	16	202	23	179	163	16
Candidates for Commissions in the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.	1	–	6	–	6	–	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—							
Inspectors of Schools - -	1	4	17	3	14	10	4
POST OFFICE:—							
‡Unprofessional Clerk in the Solicitor's Office.	1	1	42	12	30	29	1
‡Boy Clerks in Savings Bank -							17
‡Boy Clerks in Money Order Office - - - -	2	71	163	34	129	58	32
‡Boy Clerks in Circulation Department - - - -							22*
‡Assistants in the Secretary's Office.	1	6	43	24	19	13	6
‡Letter Carriers and Assistant Letter Carriers.	2	50	1,248	62	1,186	1,136	
‡Porters - - - -	2	39	196	64	132	93	39
‡Boy Sorters - - -	–	–	997	307	690	314	376
‡Counterwomen and Female Returners.	1	35	617	103	514	479	35
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—							
‡Assistant Engineer - -	1	1	17	10	7	6	1
‡Clerk of Works - - -	1	2	11	8	3	2	1
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—							
‡Clerks - - - - -	1	2	47	9	38	36	2
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—							
‡Index Compilers - -	1	4	106	26	80	76	4
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH:—							
‡Second Assistant Astronomer -	1	1	26	9	17	16	1
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—							
‡Clerk in the Edinburgh Museum.	1	1	11	8	3	2	1
STATIONERY OFFICE:—							
‡Receiver and Examiner of Job Printing.	2	2	19	3	16	14	2
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—							
‡Assistant Clerk - -	1	1	6	2	4	3	1

* For three of these certificates had not been issued on 31st December 1874.

The following Competitions were before the Commissioners on 31st December 1874, but had not been finally disposed of.

Department, &c.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Competitors.
INLAND REVENUE AND CUSTOMS:—			
‡Assistants of Excise and Out-door Officers	1	182	1,260
MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS:—			
‡Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	1	36	174
‡Candidates for First appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry, and for Commissions in the West India Regiments.	1	199	563
POST OFFICE:—			
Marine Mail Guard	1	1	2
Female Returners	2	3	12
‡Boy Sorters	–	–	45
Boy Sorters	2	2	6
Boy Messengers	1	2	6
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE:—			
Clerk	1	1	3

TABLE showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of APPLICATIONS examined under the PROVISIONS of the SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1873, the cases in which the CONCURRENCE of the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS was signified in the issue of the Treasury Warrant under that Act, and the cases in which no warrant was issued.*

Department.	Nature of Appointment.	No. of Cases in which the Treasury Warrant was issued.	No. of Cases in which the Warrant was not issued.
ADMIRALTY	Librarian	1	–
	Inspector of Yard Accounts	–	1
	Chief Clerk, Royal Marine Office	1	–
	Clerk, Melville Hospital	1	–
	Digest Writers	3	1
	Dispensers, Haslar Hospital	2	1
	Messenger	1	–
	Timekeepers in Dockyards	4	–
	Artificers and Labourers in do.	30	13
	Butler in Naval Hospitals	1	–
	Wardmaster „ „	–	1
	Gardener „ „	1	–
	Matrons „ „	3	–
	Cooks „ „	2	–
BANKRUPTCY COURT	Comptroller and Accountant	1	–
BANKRUPTCY COURT (IRELAND).	Court Keeper	1	–
	Messengers	2	–
BANKRUPTCY, ACCOUNTANT IN (SCOTLAND).	Clerks	2	–
BRITISH MUSEUM	Keeper of Department of Botany	1	–
	Senior Assistants, Lower Section	3	–
	Junior Assistants	3	–
	Attendants and Messengers	7	–

* By section 1 of this Act (36 Vict. c. 23.) it was enacted that "The Commissioners of Her "Majesty's Treasury may, if they think fit, at any time before the first day of January one "thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, with the concurrence of the Civil Service Com- "missioners, and on application being made to them for that purpose by the head or heads of "any public department of the State, declare by order or warrant that any person who has "been appointed to a permanent situation in such department without a certificate from the "Civil Service Commissioners after the passing of the said Superannuation Act, 1859, and before "the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy, was so appointed through "inadvertence on the part of the head or heads of such department, and without any default "on the part of the person so appointed, and every person with respect to whom such order "or warrant may be issued shall be in the same position as regards his claim to a superannuation "allowance or gratuity, under the said Superannuation Act, 1859, as he would have been in if "he had been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commis- "sioners."

Table of Applications under Act 36 Vict. c. 23.—*cont.*

Department.	Nature of Appointment.	No. of Cases in which the Treasury Warrant was issued.	No. of Cases in which the Warrant was not issued.
CHANCERY, COURT OF (IRELAND).	Junior Clerk to the Lord Chancellor	–	1
CHELSEA HOSPITAL	Messenger	1	–
COURTS OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SCOTLAND).	Assistant Extractor	1	–
	Assistant Clerk	1	–
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.	Porter	1	–
FISHERY OFFICE (IRELAND.	Secretary	1	–
FOREIGN OFFICE	Vice-Consuls	12	–
	Assistant Judge of Supreme Court for China and Japan.	–	1
	Registrar do. do.	1	–
	Clerks to Legations and Consular Courts	2	11
	Translators	2	–
	Dragoman to the Embassy, Constantinople	–	1
	Assistant to Accountant (Pekin Legation)	1	–
	Doorkeeper	–	1
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (SCOTLAND).	First Assistant to Superintendent of Statistics.	–	1
HOME OFFICE	Secretary to Finance Board, Convict Department, Western Australia.	1	–
	Messenger do. do.	1	–
	Office Keepers, Door Keepers, Warders, Gaolers, and Ushers in Metropolitan Police Courts and Prisons.	5	1
	Teachers and Scripture Readers (Perth Prison).	5	–
	Clerk of Works (do.)	1	–
	Warders and Labourers (do.)	6	1
INLAND REVENUE	Chief Clerks and Clerks at Glasgow	5	–
LORD CLERK REGISTER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).	Principal Keeper of the Office of Deeds	–	1
MANUFACTURES, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND).	Second Curator, Edinburgh School of Art	1	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE	Clerk to Savings Bank Barrister	1	–
PATENT OFFICE	Curator of Museum	1	–
	Translator	1	–
	Extra Clerks	3	–
	Warehouse Keeper, Warehouseman, and Messengers.	4	–
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE (VETERINARY DEPARTMENT).	Secretary	1	–
	Chief Clerk and Clerks	4	–
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).	Clerk	1	–
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND)	Assistant Engineer	1	–
	Assistant to Solicitor	1	–
	Valuator	1	–
	Principal Draughtsman	1	–
	District Clerks of Works	4	–
	Superintendent of Fuel and Light	1	–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).	Superintendent of Court Buildings, Edinburgh.	1	–
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).	Assistant Secretary	1	–
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.	Secretary to Royal College of Science, Dublin.	1	–
	Clerks, Royal Dublin Society	1	1
	Assistant Clerks, South Kensington Museum.	–	3
	Attendants do. do.	2	1
	Museum Superintendent do. do.	–	1
	Museum Foreman do. do.	–	1
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND).	Messenger	1	–

Table of Applications under Act 36 Vict. c. 23.—*cont.*

Department.	Nature of Appointment.	No. of Cases in which the Treasury Warrant was issued.	No. of Cases in which the Warrant was not issued.
TRADE, BOARD OF	Inspector of Oyster Fisheries	1	–
	Registrar of Designs	1	–
	Translator	1	–
	Labourers and Boatmen	6	–
TREASURY	Messenger to First Lord	1	–
WAR OFFICE:			
ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.	Engineer in Chief of Machinery	1	–
	Engineer	1	–
	Clerk	1	–
	Writers (2nd class)	2	–
	Examiner	1	–
	Check Keepers	2	1
	Foreman	1	–
	Viewers and Assistant Viewers	0	2
	Workmen and Labourers	18	15
CONTROL DEPARTMENT	Engineers	2	–
	Superintendent of Cranes	1	–
	Barrack Clerks and Acting Barrack Masters.	10	–
	Master Armourer	1	–
	„ Sailmaker	1	–
	Foremen and Assistant Foremen	10	1
	Assistant Master Smiths	1	5
	Office Keepers and Magazine Keepers	3	–
	Artificers and Labourers (including Bakers, Drivers, Gatekeepers, and Porters).	162	–
ROYAL CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.	Draughtsmen	5	–
	Lithographic Printer	1	–
	Examiner of Forgers' Work	1	–
	Writers	5	–
	Foremen	6	–
	Messengers	2	–
ROYAL GAS FACTORY	Artificers and Labourers	154	–
	Writers	2	–
ROYAL GUN FACTORIES	Artificers and Labourers	2	–
	Book-keeper	1	–
	Writers and Foremen's Writers	7	–
	Chief Draughtsman and Draughtsmen	2	–
	Foremen, Gangers, and Viewers	12	–
	Messengers and Doorkeepers	2	–
	Warder	1	–
	Artificers and Labourers	215	–
ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY.	Master Refiner of Sulphur and Assistant ditto.	2	–
	Foreman and Assistant do.	2	–
	Bargemaster	1	–
	Artificers and Labourers	34	–
ROYAL LABORATORY	Book-keepers	9	–
	Timekeeper	1	–
	Foremen and Assistant do.	5	–
	Artificers and Labourers	205	–
ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, BIRMINGHAM.	Assistant Foremen and Viewers	2	–
	Artificers and Labourers	12	–
ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD.	Writers	4	–
	Viewers and Under Foremen	6	–
	Timekeeper	1	–
	Messenger	1	–
	Artificers and Labourers	122	–
SUNDRY DEPARTMENTS	Superintendents of Waterworks and Machinery.	2	–
	Chief Clerks and Clerks	10	–
	Draughtsman	1	–
	Printer (Experimental Branch)	1	–
	Clerk of the Kitchen (Royal Military College).	1	–
	Masters (Royal Hibernian Military School)	2	–
	Serjeants and Pioneers (Royal Military Asylum).	3	–
WORKS, OFFICE OF	Superintendent of Warming and Ventilating the New Palace of Westminster.	1	–
	Assistant Surveyor	1	–
	Assistants to Assistant Surveyor	3	–
	Assistant to Clerk of Works	1	–
	Assistants to Clerk of the Furniture	3	–
	Gatekeeper	1	–
	Total	1,241	66

TABLE C. (1.)—SHOWING in detail the MARKS obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful COMPETITORS in Open Competitions held between 1st January and 31st December 1874.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
OPEN COMPETITION FOR CLERKSHIPS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &c., UNDER REGULATIONS, No. II., DATED 8TH APRIL 1872 (*see* p. 19).														
April 28, 1874.			**Maximum -**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
Bishop; L. - -	National Debt Office	Clerk - -	1874, June 13	350	380	340	170	110	173	115	104	145	155	2042
Bate; J. P. - -	Patent Office - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 13	310	370	340	170	150	130	120	109	136	145	1980
Manwaring; H. - -	National Debt Office	Ditto - -	„ „ 13	335	285	320	150	140	182	90	138	178	155	1973
Greig; W. - - -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk.	„ „ 16	343	395	270	140	155	159	120	120	177	90	1969
Gilbert; E. - -	Charity Commission, Official Trustees' Department.	Clerk - -	„ „ 17	216	400	370	180	125	189	120	82	110	150	1942
Beckley; G. P. - -	Local Government Board.	Ditto - -	„ „ 19	345	395	310	160	120	186	110	73	111	130	1940
Shepperd; A. J. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 19	278	395	320	180	135	149	120	99	140	120	1936
Gallier; W. H. - -	Exchequer and Audit Office, Supplementary Establishment.	Ditto - -	„ „ 23	315	350	320	190	130	133	110	89	122	155	1914
Horner; B. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 25	276	360	330	150	130	173	90	102	142	155	1908
Clarke; F. W. A. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 25	300	395	280	160	150	144	90	89	143	155	1906
Lowris; F. E. - -	Clerkenwell Police Court.	Ditto - -	„ „ 27	283	400	280	140	150	124	125	118	145	140	1905

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
			Maximum -	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
April 28, 1874—*cont.*														
Grünwald; S. M. -	Home Office - -	Supplementary Clerk.	1874, June 25	319	360	308	160	140	170	100	100	91	155	1903
Coyle; J. - - -	Post Office, Accountant's Office, Dublin.	Clerk - -	„ „ 23	307	355	310	130	130	153	75	122	164	155	1901
Eagar; T. H. - -	Exchequer and Audit Office, Supplementary Establishment.	Ditto - -	„ „ 26	345	400	320	150	40	156	85	104	158	140	1898
Warman; F. N. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 26	285	400	330	180	145	169	60	53	98	155	1875
Miles; F. C. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 30	249	380	300	150	125	145	65	131	159	155	1859
Barratt; W. F. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27	311	330	320	180	120	144	105	90	102	150	1852
Savill; S. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27	288	365	310	160	140	168	140	64	145	70	1850
Jenner; G. O. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27	313	380	300	150	160	131	150	81	142	40	1847
Doyle; J. A. F. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ July 2	267	350	320	190	130	142	120	75	102	150	1846
Fenton; S. G. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 2	248	360	310	180	175	61	105	117	125	160	1841
Allen; W. H. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 2	337	360	310	190	40	173	80	96	98	145	1829
Davies; E. W. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 2	192	380	350	200	140	154	85	103	101	120	1825
Wood; F. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 2	274	380	350	190	110	138	60	69	94	155	1820
Davison; G. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 2	320	365	360	160	120	158	70	94	112	60	1819
McKown; W. E. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 2	285	395	320	180	100	186	80	77	65	130	1818
Sharpe; J. - -	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerk.	„ „ 3	304	350	300	180	145	159	100	77	42	160	1817

Wolfe; H. J. - -	Inland Revenue, Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax.	Clerk - -	1874, July	3	297	380	350	150	70	180	60	86	92	145	1810
Haddow; T. M. -	Post Office, W.C. District Office.	Ditto - -	"	" 7	325	325	310	150	160	135	50	93	100	155	1803
Etheridge; R. D. -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	"	" 6	259	320	320	180	75	148	140	86	120	150	1798
Lomax; A. M. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	"	" 6	278	395	320	170	130	133	55	78	104	130	1793
Aplin; G. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	"	" 6	358	350	280	160	20	141	70	114	158	140	1791
Cavenaugh; E. M. -	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerk.	"	" 4	298	375	300	200	80	78	170	122	101	60	1784
McCaw, J. H. - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	"	" 8	259	390	320	170	60	144	105	103	77	155	1783
Winwood; E. - -	Customs, Port of Glasgow.	Clerk - -	"	" 8	276	340	320	140	115	166	45	104	118	155	1779
Pearce; S. - - -	Customs, Port of Belfast.	Ditto - -	"	" 8	319	390	310	120	110	156	110	80	62	120	1777
Batley; R. H. W. -	Post Office, S.E. District Office.	Ditto - -	"	" 10	369	375	310	130	35	141	90	73	113	140	1776
Hemsley; T. F. - -	Customs, West Hartlepool.	Ditto - -	"	" 10	322	340	310	170	130	178	75	55	42	150	1772
Ward; W. C. - -	Customs, Belfast -	Ditto - -	"	" 10	173	365	340	170	120	170	70	112	88	160	1768
Woodward; C. - -	Customs, Preston -	Ditto - -	"	" 17	356	340	290	140	50	172	45	107	105	155	1760
No. 41 - - -	Unsuccessful candidates.	- - -	-	- -	262	330	330	150	120	128	45	113	131	150	1759
No. 42 - - -		- - -	-	- -	276	350	340	180	150	143	110	81	108	20	1758
No. 43 - - -		- - -	-	- -	307	370	320	180	40	132	170	93	95	50	1757
No. 44 - - -		- - -	-	- -	321	350	330	160	10	183	50	84	118	150	1756
No. 45 - - -		- - -	-	- -	289	375	280	120	75	190	105	100	71	150	1755
No. 46 - - -		- - -	-	- -	239	370	340	130	150	140	125	91	89	80	1754
No. 47 - - -		- - -	-	- -	308	395	310	140	120	146	80	43	65	145	1752
No. 48 - - -		- - -	-	- -	343	340	290	120	40	169	70	112	126	135	1745
No. 49 - - -		- - -	-	- -	346	390	310	150	50	156	130	100	91	20	1743
No. 50 - - -		- - -	-	- -	297	390	340	170	40	179	50	75	46	155	1742
No. 51 - - -		- - -	-	- -	305	345	270	170	160	117	90	120	124	30	1731
		- - -	-	- -	293	370	320	130	100	158	90	90	30	150	1731

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
April 28, 1874—*cont.*		**Maximum** -	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
No. 53 - - -	Unsuccessful candidates.	- - -	296	390	320	160	40	161	65	45	90	160	1727
No. 54 - - -		- - -	293	310	340	160	135	116	115	54	39	160	1722
No. 55 - - -		- - -	321	360	250	110	120	59	115	108	146	130	1719
No. 56 - - -		- - -	245	365	330	150	60	165	85	118	127	70	1715
No. 57 - - -		- - -	239	390	300	150	40	155	80	80	140	140	1714
		- - -	324	400	300	170	90	185	50	90	85	20	1714
No. 59 - - -		- - -	201	400	300	190	150	160	125	90	88	0	1704
		- - -	261	365	310	150	125	165	90	102	126	10	1704
No. 61 - - -		- - -	323	350	300	170	25	163	70	88	74	140	1703
No. 62 - - -		- - -	279	310	280	130	80	170	55	96	138	160	1698
No. 63 - - -		- - -	343	380	310	70	30	117	50	111	136	150	1697
No. 64 - - -		- - -	349	395	340	140	120	121	70	61	84	15	1695
No. 65 - - -		- - -	288	300	340	160	100	172	75	63	45	150	1693
No. 66 - - -		- - -	311	375	320	64	125	179	80	102	124	10	1690
No. 67 - - -		- - -	254	400	290	200	120	175	90	30	88	40	1687
No. 68 - - -		- - -	342	385	330	120	90	178	45	114	67	10	1681
		- - -	301	395	310	200	100	134	40	42	39	120	1681
No. 70 - - -		- - -	274	365	320	170	40	171	70	60	100	110	1680
No. 71 - - -		- - -	315	345	280	160	100	135	55	53	79	155	1677
No. 72 - - -		- - -	249	340	350	130	40	150	90	120	147	60	1676
No. 73 - - -		- - -	259	390	320	150	125	124	110	39	47	110	1674
No. 74 - - -		- - -	312	350	310	180	60	195	50	40	24	145	1666
No. 75 - - -		- - -	278	390	300	180	110	160	45	49	91	60	1663

Unsuccessful candidates.

| | | |

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
April 28, 1874—*cont.*		**Maximum**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
	Unsuccessful candidates.		339	340	320	70	70	160	55	83	121	20	1578
No. 112			245	340	330	70	60	169	45	91	108	120	1578
			311	340	320	140	40	135	125	56	51	60	1578
No. 116			303	375	270	110	40	157	40	60	68	155	1578
No. 117			301	310	350	180	65	162	40	34	24	110	1576
No. 118			216	395	330	150	30	88	80	112	103	70	1574
No. 119			200	350	300	150	125	170	70	56	94	55	1570
No. 120			323	375	280	140	70	139	50	71	61	60	1569
No. 121			258	370	320	120	80	170	75	72	83	20	1568
[illegible] 122			242	330	310	160	65	133	35	85	102	100	1562
[illegible] 24			285	390	240	140	90	108	45	64	68	130	1560
[illegible] 5			229	360	280	120	50	173	125	97	66	60	1560
[illegible] 6			227	390	330	190	80	142	30	28	21	120	1558
[illegible] 9			226	380	300	190	120	150	60	32	48	50	1556
[illegible] 30			295	390	280	144	30	162	40	75	44	90	1550
[illegible] 131			346	395	280	120	90	82	30	57	40	110	1550
			282	390	290	180	90	158	65	66	29	0	1550
[illegible] 132			290	380	240	140	10	143	80	47	77	140	1547
			262	395	360	160	20	144	50	54	59	40	1544
			275	380	320	100	40	150	45	75	58	100	1543
			233	360	300	170	75	125	85	67	46	80	1541
			259	340	300	160	50	152	80	60	60	80	1541
			321	365	320	70	60	128	45	40	37	155	1541

| | Unsuccessful candidates. | | |

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
April 28, 1874—*cont.*		**Maximum**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
No. 170	Unsuccessful candidates.		270	260	310	80	70	143	35	60	77	150	1455
No. 171			190	390	340	140	20	157	70	90	57	0	1454
No. 172			349	320	290	30	30	156	95	88	64	30	1452
No. 173			262	375	310	150	80	140	0	55	78	0	1450
No. 174			232	370	300	140	60	138	55	25	19	110	1449
No. 175			266	310	330	70	10	157	70	68	27	140	1448
No. 176			338	280	310	130	20	76	135	70	88	0	1447
			195	350	270	150	90	113	105	67	87	20	1447
No. 178			232	350	340	32	115	106	95	65	101	10	1446
No. 179			263	375	300	150	90	146	40	48	32	0	1444
No. 180			258	370	330	88	50	160	40	61	84	0	1441
No. 181			270	340	290	140	5	108	35	65	38	140	1431
No. 182			281	310	240	0	100	116	115	83	125	60	1430
			317	365	330	120	60	137	35	30	26	10	1430
No. 184			284	355	320	105	20	155	15	44	70	60	1428
No. 185			234	370	330	140	70	134	35	78	26	10	1427
No. 186			231	305	320	150	100	164	30	57	57	10	1424
No. 187			249	315	260	80	70	106	35	99	93	110	1417
No. 188			194	380	290	170	70	87	110	67	48	—	1416
No. 189			203	400	340	120	30	108	65	55	93	0	1414
No. 190			291	265	320	80	40	86	55	26	124	120	1407
No. 191			218	340	240	120	130	85	50	52	20	150	1405

Unsuccessful candidates.

| | | |

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
April 28, 1874—*cont.*		**Maximum**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
No. 228	Unsuccessful candidates.		224	330	330	0	10	154	60	61	96	20	1285
No. 229			314	330	290	50	25	129	20	63	49	10	1280
No. 230			181	265	270	0	70	135	65	67	89	135	1277
No. 231			260	200	270	0	140	112	70	82	115	20	1269
			194	365	270	140	20	92	45	88	55	0	1269
No. 233			141	330	300	50	80	160	50	54	73	30	1268
No. 234			131	320	300	110	50	108	45	84	107	10	1265
No. 235			229	335	310	20	10	92	75	71	89	0	1231
No. 236			255	330	310	40	30	155	35	30	42	0	1227
No. 237			287	340	290	60	0	151	30	34	18	0	1210
			157	365	320	140	20	40	65	38	65	0	1210
No. 239			159	320	280	0	20	89	45	76	72	145	1206
No. 240			139	350	280	100	50	127	50	30	60	10	1196
No. 241			205	250	330	70	10	88	50	80	111	0	1194
No. 242			211	340	300	0	40	117	45	91	18	30	1192
No. 243			231	315	290	100	50	90	40	41	27	0	1184
No. 244			256	260	280	20	40	144	30	31	13	80	1154
No. 245			224	250	260	0	70	122	40	94	75	10	1145
No. 246			215	240	240	180	0	101	60	53	53	0	1142
No. 247			201	220	300	50	60	144	45	49	54	0	1123
No. 248			173	330	320	70	50	70	25	33	51	0	1122
No. 249			217	365	300	50	0	115	30	18	22	0	1117
No. 250			181	350	300	0	10	128	25	51	31	40	1116

No. 251 - - -	Unsuccessful candidates.	- - -	- - -	140	400	270	90	30	115	25	13	29	0	1112
No. 252 - - -		- - -	- - -	142	335	290	120	30	0	85	49	55	0	1106
No. 253 - - -		- - -	- - -	185	200	310	0	40	161	40	69	54	20	1079
No. 254 - - -		- - -	- - -	200	390	260	40	20	18	30	40	34	20	1052
No. 255 - - -		- - -	- - -	203	340	260	0	50	44	30	48	61	0	1036
No. 256 - - -		- - -	- - -	154	320	270	0	0	47	40	95	108	0	1034
No. 257 - - -		- - -	- - -	226	315	230	90	25	38	30	44	9	0	1007
No. 258 - - -		- - -	- - -	167	220	270	45	0	119	60	82	37	0	1000
No. 259 - - -		- - -	- - -	118	330	240	170	15	40	25	19	19	0	976
No. 260 - - -		- - -	- - -	174	160	300	30	10	106	35	42	77	0	934
No. 261 - - -		- - -	- - -	190	200	290	0	0	76	20	42	46	0	864
No. 262 - - -		- - -	- - -	—	395	250	—	—	—	75	66	—	—	786

OPEN COMPETITION FOR CLERKSHIPS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &c., UNDER REGULATIONS, No. II., DATED 8TH APRIL 1872 (*see* p. 19).

November 10, 1874.

Mellows; F. Le M. -	National Debt Office	Clerkship - -	1874, Dec. 23	310	356	340	200	150	174	150	105	169	150	2104
Pitts; T. - - -	Local Government Board.	Ditto - -	„ „ 24	359	352	330	180	135	189	110	95	160	160	2070
Wates; G. F. - -	Chancery Pay Office	Ditto - -	„ „ 29	359	376	340	130	130	172	135	100	143	160	2045
Lewins; H. - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 31	280	360	310	160	150	182	150	110	172	145	2019
Clarke; J. H. - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	1875, Jan. 2	341	384	320	180	90	172	100	120	142	160	2009
Sayer; J. R. - -	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Ditto - -	1874, Dec. 29	396	344	310	160	90	177	100	110	161	160	2008
Taylor; F. E. - -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Ditto - -	1875, Jan. 4	316	360	335	190	135	136	150	110	139	130	2001
Jones; D. T. - -	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Ditto - -	1874, Dec. 30	362	348	340	170	115	152	100	115	137	160	1999
Tulloch; J. - -	Education Department.	Assistant Clerkship.	„ „ 30	346	380	320	180	115	163	80	90	163	160	1997
Barnes; J. A. - -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerkship - -	1875, Jan. 4	322	376	320	77	130	169	110	160	165	155	1984

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
November 10, 1874—*cont.*			**Maximum**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
Rosenfeld; E.	Inland Revenue, Office of Examiner of Spoiled Stamps.	Clerkship	1875, Jan. 6	329	340	300	200	115	188	135	90	126	157	1980
Nicholls; J. C.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Ditto	„ „ 4	286	352	330	190	120	176	135	105	123	160	1977
Sowden; J. R.	Ditto	Ditto	„ „ 6	392	392	330	122	130	181	125	65	74	156	1967
Tenney; J.	Ditto	Ditto	„ „ 6	345	376	340	170	145	188	90	60	92	160	1966
Gardiner; F. L.	Ditto	Ditto	„ „ 6	325	372	350	140	105	180	120	90	116	160	1958
Hunt; W. G.	Ditto	Ditto	„ „ 6	326	376	320	180	115	169	105	105	99	155	1950
Collot; H.	Ditto	Ditto	„ „ 6	365	372	290	90	130	182	110	85	167	155	1946
No. 18	[*Rejected on ground of character.*]			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horton; H. N.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerkship	1875, Jan. 6	230	380	280	190	140	155	170	115	138	140	1938
Bailey; H. L.	Ditto	Ditto	„ „ 6	256	396	330	180	140	138	90	140	110	155	1935
No. 21	[*Rejected on medical examination.*]			272	380	330	180	110	184	135	70	107	160	1928
Corbet; P. J. D.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerkship	1875, Jan. 11	361	384	340	65	75	176	105	130	132	157	1925
Rising; H. F.	Inland Revenue, Office of Solicitor and Controller-General, Edinburgh.	Ditto	„ „ 6	289	368	350	170	35	156	150	115	131	150	1914

Paterson; A. - -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerkship - -	1875, Jan. 11	315	372	340	120	130	170	100	85	131	145	1908
Orr; T. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	252	388	330	140	155	152	150	95	113	130	1905
Lecky; J. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	245	364	340	150	110	152	170	90	115	158	1894
Mullany; E. H. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	286	380	300	140	125	142	115	125	133	147	1893
Merrick; E. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	290	368	320	150	120	163	130	95	90	160	1886
Constantine; A. W. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	184	400	320	200	145	142	160	100	95	135	1881
Taylor; W. M. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	348	340	325	150	125	168	95	105	110	110	1876
Oding; F. B. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	309	308	330	200	120	170	120	105	51	160	1873
Goldby; F. C. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	356	392	280	110	50	147	130	115	146	145	1871
Stronge; S. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	311	352	310	190	50	167	130	85	115	160	1870
Topley; E. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	260	288	315	140	155	162	135	115	138	160	1868
Montague; F. B. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	288	392	350	170	80	178	90	120	79	120	1867
Hunt; J. C. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	319	360	330	180	50	180	90	140	57	160	1866
Watkins; H. F. - -	India Office, Stores Department.	Ditto - -	„ „ 15	310	380	300	80	170	183	120	110	104	100	1857 1835
Hawkes; A. - -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Ditto - -	„ „ 11	334	332	325	180	65	184	95	135	52	150	1852
Adams; F. W. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 15	258	352	345	122	130	142	125	120	98	155	1847
Knight; W. S. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 15	300	320	330	100	95	173	120	120	135	150	1843
Neale; C. M. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 15	297	340	285	110	80	163	160	125	147	135	1842
Hunter; W. W. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 15	289	360	350	150	120	163	100	80	87	140	1839
Adeney; A. E. - -	Post Office, N.W. District Office.	Ditto - -	„ „ 21	298	320	325	150	140	115	160	90	100	140	1838
Beill; G. - - -	Inland Revenue, Office of Solicitor and Controller-General, Edinburgh.	Ditto - -	„ „ 22	252	340	330	190	145	167	104	105	54	150	1837
Smith; J. - - -	India Office, Stores Department.	Ditto - -	„ „ 22	312	280	330	130	85	181	88	110	160	160	1836
Eades; F. T. - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	„ „ 22	344	368	310	94	90	169	165	85	74	135	1834
Beighton; W. H. -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 22	280	260	285	160	145	143	170	135	134	120	1832
No. 48 - - -	[*Declined the situation offered to him.*]		—	291	360	330	170	80	182	99	95	79	145	1831
Ward; A. G. - -	Customs, Greenock -	Clerkship -	1875, Jan. 30	333	292	320	120	135	170	100	107	105	145	1827
Sendey; C. - -	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerkship.	„ „ 23	259	360	300	180	110	144	95	120	96	160	1824

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
November 10, 1874—*cont.*			**Maximum -**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
Milne; W. J. - -	India Office, Accounts Branch.	Book-keepership	1875, Jan. 22	293	344	320	100	120	166	160	90	69	158	1820
Féret; C. J. - -	India Office, Stores Department.	Clerkship - -	„ „ 22	294	392	270	80	60	138	170	115	148	150	1817
McCarthy; R. H. -	Customs, Belfast -	Ditto - -	„ „ 22	314	340	315	110	50	142	150	70	169	155	1815
No. 54 - - -	[*Failed to comply with the regulations.*]		——	277	348	340	101	110	144	115	140	71	160	1806
Davis; J. D. - -	India Office, Stores Department.	Clerkship - -	1875, Jan. 22	288	376	290	150	110	165	140	150	136	0	1805
Luff; H. J. - -	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	Ditto - -	„ „ 23	232	340	340	180	140	152	100	125	60	135	1804
Card; H. C. - -	India Office, Stores Department.	Ditto - -	„ „ 22	277	380	345	150	95	170	75	90	61	150	1793
Couche; T. B. - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 22	329	348	325	97	90	168	120	100	79	130	1786
Davison; F. C. - -	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerkship.	„ „ 25	313	200	280	150	120	185	110	120	146	160	1784
Chaster; A. W. - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 28	290	340	310	160	100	134	100	115	78	155	1782
Barnham; H. D. -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 28	274	372	280	150	95	151	100	100	165	90	1777
Riley; E. J. - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	1875, Jan. 28	281	320	350	150	60	173	95	105	85	155	1774
Smith; T. F. - -	Customs, Glasgow -	Clerkship - -	„ Feb. 1	340	388	320	130	130	163	35	70	35	160	1771
Williams; H. O. -	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerkship.	„ Jan. 28	302	272	310	180	125	154	90	110	70	155	1768
Cooper; C. W. - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 28	315	364	300	150	95	142	85	105	61	150	1767

No. 66	[*Declined the situation offered to him.*]		—	271	320	340	120	65	167	100	105	113	160	1761
No. 67	Ditto	ditto	- - -	291	228	330	180	115	168	110	95	82	160	1759
Harman; W.	Customs, Belfast	Clerkship	1875, Feb. 1	316	332	300	140	115	178	120	85	32	140	1758
No. 69	[*Rejected on ground of character*]		- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kavanagh; W. H.	Customs, Belfast	Clerkship	1875, Feb. 22	238	392	360	100	110	176	120	60	115	80	1751
No. 71	- - -	- - -	- - -	263	360	340	140	115	149	90	90	40	160	1747
No. 72		- - -	- - -	310	344	360	140	70	136	80	100	45	160	1745
No. 73		- - -	- - -	250	388	330	130	75	165	140	55	76	135	1744
No. 74		- - -	- - -	184	380	320	120	70	158	130	105	118	155	1740
No. 75		- - -	- - -	344	260	340	129	55	173	120	75	81	150	1727
No. 76		- - -	- - -	266	340	330	60	120	114	130	70	142	158	1725
		- - -	- - -	283	336	340	80	105	127	130	70	109	145	1725
No. 78		- - -	- - -	292	272	335	99	45	151	120	100	160	150	1724
No. 79		- - -	- - -	315	228	325	150	140	165	80	100	63	155	1721
No. 80		- - -	- - -	349	380	290	127	65	139	110	70	23	160	1703
No. 81		- - -	- - -	294	352	330	130	125	145	100	80	146	0	1702
No. 82		- - -	- - -	247	328	320	140	85	172	75	95	93	145	1700
		- - -	- - -	275	340	320	140	100	130	130	60	60	145	1700
No. 84		- - -	- - -	244	380	320	100	65	169	75	90	107	143	1693
No. 85		- - -	- - -	206	388	360	170	115	146	140	80	69	—	1674
No. 86		- - -	- - -	231	388	250	160	110	153	145	135	101	—	1673
No. 87		- - -	- - -	261	340	340	170	60	157	120	100	104	20	1672
No. 88		- - -	- - -	227	356	330	150	50	120	115	90	129	100	1667
		- - -	- - -	241	324	290	140	85	165	100	105	82	135	1667
No. 90		- - -	- - -	309	320	320	140	95	175	110	80	77	40	1666
		- - -	- - -	249	352	305	140	90	109	125	70	146	80	1666
No. 92		- - -	- - -	258	336	310	50	110	179	75	75	110	160	1663
No. 93		- - -	- - -	347	320	290	0	110	154	80	115	121	120	1657
No. 94		- - -	- - -	278	360	360	113	60	176	75	80	34	120	1656
No. 95		- - -	- - -	349	392	320	120	70	166	100	95	37	—	1649
No. 96		- - -	- - -	296	288	290	150	90	175	75	80	54	145	1643
No. 97		- - -	- - -	289	272	300	110	60	129	110	115	116	135	1636
No. 98		- - -	- - -	246	280	330	160	55	133	135	105	80	110	1634
		- - -	- - -	299	360	340	120	90	166	105	95	53	0	1628
No. 99		- - -	- - -	287	264	360	30	100	178	80	90	104	135	1628
		- - -	- - -	267	260	310	130	115	140	90	105	71	140	1628

Unsuccessful candidates.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
November 10, 1874—*cont.*		**Maximum**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
No. 102	Unsuccessful candidates.		333	252	300	80	70	116	90	115	131	140	1627
No. 104			227	256	340	100	90	83	100	135	156	140	1627
No. 106			232	376	320	108	70	120	90	90	73	140	1619
No. 107			326	320	330	80	75	109	80	105	114	80	1619
No. 108			236	372	270	160	90	157	110	115	106	0	1616
No. 109			254	260	330	40	95	177	85	85	144	145	1615
No. 110			235	356	340	110	100	117	110	95	63	85	1611
No. 111			288	352	270	90	55	160	145	130	116	0	1606
No. 112			190	352	320	90	80	170	80	105	76	140	1603
No. 113			237	304	300	170	30	152	125	52	77	155	1602
No. 114			262	292	320	82	70	134	130	110	89	110	1599
No. 115			123	400	240	150	125	123	100	70	135	130	1596
No. 117			279	200	280	80	120	138	145	141	91	120	1594
No. 118			188	380	320	160	90	130	90	24	29	158	1569
No. 119			274	188	340	50	70	177	125	100	100	145	1569
No. 120			312	280	300	19	70	158	100	80	110	135	1564
No. 121			245	284	290	180	45	159	90	90	27	150	1560
No. 122			257	240	340	32	60	168	100	110	85	145	1537
No. 124			244	232	315	90	75	144	50	105	125	145	1525
			252	308	330	80	120	148	100	80	83	20	1521
			221	376	280	169	75	156	125	90	25	0	1517
			287	224	300	100	60	174	100	90	27	155	1517
			217	332	340	120	80	128	110	10	19	160	1516

Unsuccessful candidates.

| | | |

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
November 10, 1874—*cont.*		**Maximum**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
No. 161	Unsuccessful candidates.		248	0	340	0	115	153	100	90	138	120	1304
No. 162			254	300	305	50	60	158	110	50	12	0	1299
No. 163			200	172	350	110	0	138	50	70	51	152	1293
			315	208	315	0	90	66	75	95	129	0	1293
No. 165			337	24	320	40	25	185	55	120	111	70	1287
No. 166			214	232	335	80	95	139	80	80	21	0	1276
No. 167			206	336	340	4	30	117	90	85	67	—	1275
No. 168			143	368	280	55	0	134	125	90	72	—	1267
No. 169			279	140	330	0	60	148	100	120	89	—	1266
No. 170			145	340	300	100	55	53	60	90	96	0	1239
No. 171			271	192	330	0	0	147	65	60	97	60	1222
No. 172			151	308	310	52	90	165	70	50	23	0	1219
No. 173			250	256	320	0	30	140	75	65	70	0	1206
No. 174			199	140	330	20	80	161	80	75	94	20	1199
No. 175			155	184	315	140	10	140	110	70	71	0	1195
No. 176			130	352	260	17	50	75	125	105	79	0	1193
No. 177			203	280	280	43	40	150	85	70	40	—	1191
No. 178			157	348	325	0	80	81	85	75	30	—	1181
No. 179			247	256	340	0	0	102	65	100	64	—	1174
No. 180			171	304	240	101	40	138	80	39	48	—	1161
No. 181			138	280	290	0	25	124	75	100	119	0	1151
			219	200	300	—	20	167	100	47	68	30	1151
No. 183			169	180	330	60	30	142	85	60	90	0	1146

| | | |

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Common Law.	Common Law Procedure and Practice.	Criminal Law.	Law of Evidence.	Conveyancing.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Geography.	English History.	Latin.	French.	German.	Mercantile Book-keeping.	Equity.	Bankruptcy.	Total.
OPEN COMPETITION, UNDER SCHEME FOR SOLICITORS' OFFICES, FOR THE SITUATION OF PROFESSIONAL CLERK IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE (*see* App. II., p. 20).																				
August 12, 1874.	**Maximum**	200	300	300	200	200	200	300	300	300	2300	150	200	300	300	200	150	400	200	4000
Budd; S. - -	1874, Sept. 10	72	280	180	140	161	150	166	159	201	1509	37	59	245	25	—	—	276	156	2307
No. 2 - - -	- - -	106	270	240	120	152	136	99	142	226	1491	55	140	10	68	—	0	269	183	2216
No. 3 - - -	- - -	26	280	200	115	168	162	228	226	202	1607	28	56	—	—	—	38	244	131	2104
No. 4 - - -	- - -	123	295	250	110	132	164	106	139	114	1433	40	53	—	—	10	55	209	177	1977
No. 5† - - -	- - -	75	260	240	100	139	190	148	172	158	1477	28	81	—	75	—	0	185	119	1965

† Seven other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	English Grammar.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Plane Trigonometry.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Pure Mathematics (higher).	Mixed Mathematics (higher).	Chemistry and Physics.	Total.
ADMIRALTY. OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER IN SHEERNESS DOCKYARD, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (printed at page 39 of the 18th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners).																		
December 15, 1873.	**Maximum**	**350**	**200**	**200**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**600**	**300**	**300**	**4050**
Dawe; T. -	1874, Jan. 6	326	200	110	100	130	74	112	90	120	220	238	157	201	166	54	206	2504
No. 2 - -	- - -	282	120	130	90	80	93	97	75	120	172	191	147	137	184	140	170	2228

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of *Competition.*	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Geography.	Practical Geometry.	Map and Chart Projection.	Topographical Plan Drawing.	French.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*										
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 22).										
February 17, 1874.	**Maximum** - -	**200**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**300**	**300**	**400**	**100**	**1600**
Briggs; T. H. - - -	1874, Mar. 21 - -	108	95	72	34	222	300	320	45	1196
No. 2 - - - -	- - - -	137	60	80	29	233	200	320	30	1089
No. 3 - - - -	- - - -	105	95	75	73	253	80	276	80	1037
No. 4 - - - -	- - - -	140	100	85	44	272	134	184	30	989
No. 5 - - - -	- - - -	146	60	80	50	132	72	304	80	924
No. 6† - - - -	- - - -	82	70	62	39	261	74	248	70	906

† Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Geography.	Practical Geometry.	Map and Chart Projection.	Topographical Plan Drawing.	French or other Modern Language.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*										
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 22).										
June 23, 1874.	**Maximum**	**200**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**300**	**300**	**400**	**100**	**1600**
Webber; C. S.	1874, July 14	135	100	70	70	252	279	310	75	1291
No. 2†		154	95	80	65	206	261	200	58	1119

† Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Précis.	The Principles of Law and Equity.	Procedure and Practice.	Elements of Conveyancing.	Geography.	English History.	Latin.	Total.
CHARITY COMMISSION. OPEN COMPETITION FOR TWO CLERKSHIPS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 23).													
February 24, 1874.	**Maximum** -	**350**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**150**	**200**	**300**	**3000**
Knighton; J. -	1874, March 28	216	200	170	200	160	172	114	231	51	130	165	1809
Drinan; C. G. -	„ „ 13	134	140	130	140	170	306	252	275	22	120	110	1799
No. 3 - - -	- - -	102	130	100	160	140	254	182	240	72	105	160	1645
No. 4† - - -	- - -	100	110	100	120	120	269	153	253	15	75	—	1315

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Coal Mining.	Metalliferous Mining.	Total.
HOME OFFICE. OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 23).								
March 3, 1874.	**Maximum**	**150**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**1000**	**300**	**1800**
Gilroy; S. B.	1874, March 18	55	80	80	130	760	—	1105
No. 2		135	100	65	110	550	—	960
No. 3		71	60	60	120	580	—	891
No. 4		73	0	60	120	607	—	860
No. 5		124	0	55	0	630	36	845
No. 6		127	90	75	110	440	—	842
No. 7		133	80	62	85	397	—	757
No. 8†		108	70	65	95	0	75	413

† Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Total.
POST OFFICE.						
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF UNPROFESSIONAL CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 20).						
February 6, 1874.	**Maximum** - -	**300**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**900**
Arnold; E. - - - - - -	1874, February 28 - -	293	190	175	140	798
No. 2 - - - - - -	- - - -	199	200	180	160	739
No. 3 - - - - - -	- - - -	272	180	160	110	722
No. 4 - - - - - -	- - - -	271	190	140	115	716
No. 5 - - - - - -	- - - -	274	185	135	115	709
No. 6 - - - - - -	- - - -	176	195	180	130	681
No. 7 - - - - - -	- - - -	216	160	150	135	661
No. 8 - - - - - -	- - - -	173	190	140	140	643
No. 9 - - - - - -	- - - -	146	195	150	145	636
No. 10 - - - - - -	- - - -	231	120	160	110	621
No. 11 - - - - - -	- - - -	175	150	160	125	610
No. 12 - - - - - -	- - - -	190	190	140	85	605
No. 13† - - - - - -	- - - -	150	195	160	80	585

† Seventeen other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Plane Trigonometry.	Hydrostatics, &c.	Levelling and Surveying.	Engineering.	Total.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE, IRELAND.												
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 25).												
April 21, 1874.	**Maximum** -	**250**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**400**	**600**	**2400**	**4850**
Green; C. F. - -	1874, June 4 -	217	180	165	125	156	110	125	173	520	1792	3563
No. 2 - - -	- - -	176	190	155	140	114	165	89	126	306	1596	3057
No. 3 - - -	- - -	188	155	150	100	165	193	182	280	395	1248	3056
No. 4 - - -	- - -	156	130	115	100	99	83	117	103	413	1440	2756
No. 5† - - -	- - -	155	170	150	170	78	80	89	0	270	1280	2442

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Précis.	Latin (Translation).	French (Translation).	History of England.	Blackstone, Books I. and II.	Total.
RECORD OFFICE, ENGLAND.							
OPEN COMPETITION FOR TWO CLERKSHIPS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 27).							
August 18, 1874.	**Maximum** - -	**200**	**300**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1100**
Lawrance; H. E. - - - -	1874, September 7 -	140	195	135	141	145	756
Atkinson; E. G. - - - -	" " 11 -	150	190	175	134	95	744
No. 3 - - - - - -	- - - -	165	150	151	149	90	705
No. 4 - - - - - -	- - - -	140	185	165	120	90	700
No. 5 - - - - - -	- - - -	130	160	161	130	115	696
No. 6 - - - - - -	- - - -	145	255	154	88	50	692
No. 7 - - - - - -	- - - -	180	150	140	126	80	676
No. 8 - - - - - -	- - - -	140	220	168	69	70	667
No. 9 - - - - - -	- - - -	115	190	150	130	60	645
No. 10 - - - - - -	- - - -	170	150	135	104	85	644
No. 11 - - - - - -	- - - -	125	200	143	63	75	606
No. 12 - - - - - -	- - - -	135	155	148	80	80	598
	- - - -	135	235	80	73	75	598
No. 14 - - - - - -	- - - -	125	195	157	114	—	591
No. 15 - - - - - -	- - - -	115	165	99	52	75	506
No. 16 - - - - - -	- - - -	135	190	121	32	25	503
No. 17† - - - - - -	- - - -	105	150	140	57	35	487

Twenty-one other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Total.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.						
OPEN COMPETITION FOR FOUR SITUATIONS AS INDEX COMPILER AND STATISTICAL ABSTRACTOR, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 28).						
November 24, 1874.	**Maximum - -**	**300**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**900**
Rate; H. J. - - - - - - - -	1874, December 15 - -	285	200	190	140	815
Jeffers; G. H. - - - - - - -	" " 15 - -	276	160	190	150	776
Baker; C. A. - - - - - - -	" " 17 - -	267	200	140	150	757
Harridance; H. - - - - - - -	" " 17 - -	300	180	150	120	750
No. 5 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	294	140	180	120	734
	- - - - -	234	200	170	130	734
No. 7 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	248	160	170	150	728
No. 8 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	257	160	190	120	727
No. 9 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	231	180	170	145	726
No. 10 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	300	120	190	110	720
No. 11 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	233	120	190	160	703
No. 12 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	252	150	190	110	702
	- - - - -	242	150	170	140	702

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Total.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—*cont.*						
November 24, 1874—*cont.*	**Maximum**	**300**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**900**
No. 14		219	190	180	100	689
No. 15		256	100	190	140	686
No. 16		253	120	180	120	673
No. 17		166	180	190	125	661
No. 18		180	160	190	130	660
No. 19		186	140	190	140	656
No. 20		170	200	150	135	655
No. 21		249	100	190	115	654
No. 22		270	140	115	125	650
No. 23		156	190	150	150	646
No. 24		177	160	190	115	642
No. 25		218	140	160	120	638
No. 26		243	100	160	130	633
No. 27		198	150	170	105	623
No. 28		150	150	180	140	620
No. 29		233	120	170	90	613
No. 30		214	120	150	120	604
No. 31		185	150	170	80	585
No. 32		220	140	130	80	570
No. 33		203	100	150	100	553
No. 34		155	110	170	80	515
No. 35†		164	110	140	90	504

† Forty-five other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Algebra.	Practical Trigonometry.	Total.
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.								
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF SECOND ASSISTANT ASTRONOMER, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p 25.).								
April 14, 1874.	**Maximum**	**350**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**400**	**400**	**1700**
Heath; T.	1874, May 18	297	180	140	90	387	330	1424
No. 2		282	170	125	80	298	254	1209
No. 3		280	195	170	120	168	244	1177
No. 4		184	170	135	120	226	294	1129
No. 5		213	150	130	130	150	225	998
No. 6		229	150	130	75	157	242	983
No. 7†		164	175	135	140	166	148	928

† Ten other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Geography.	French.	Total.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.								
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF CLERK IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 28.)								
September 1, 1874.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**1200**
†Muston; C. N. B. - -	1874, September 18	100	200	120	75	120	185	800

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Compound Addition.	Knowledge of Printing (Paper).	Knowledge of good Work (Oral).	Detection of literal Errors (Oral).	Counting.	Total.
STATIONERY OFFICE.							
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF RECEIVER AND EXAMINER OF JOB PRINTING, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 24).							
March 3, 1874.	**Maximum** - -	**50**	**300**	**100**	**100**	**50**	**600**
Moffrey; R. W. - - -	1874, March 10 - -	18	291	90	90	45	534
No. 2 - - - - -	- - -	21	267	50	85	45	468
No. 3 - - - - -	- - - -	32	189	75	95	45	436
No. 4 - - - - -	- - - -	14	234	65	80	45	423
No. 5† - - - -	- - - -	18	192	75	65	40	380

† Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Knowledge of Printing (Paper).	Knowledge of good Work.	Detection of literal Errors.	Counting.	Total.
STATIONERY OFFICE—*cont.*						
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF RECEIVER AND EXAMINER OF JOB PRINTING, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 24).						
August 25, 1874.	**Maximum**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**50**	**650**
No. 1 [*Rejected on medical examination*]		210	200	100	50	560
Kirk; J. F. C. E.	1874, September 18	204	200	100	50	554
No. 3		189	140	100	49	478
No. 4		255	100	70	50	475
No. 5		171	140	100	50	461
No. 6		180	140	70	50	440
No. 7		135	140	50	49	374
No. 8		87	40	50	50	227

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Measures and Denominations of Scotland.	English Composition.	Book-keeping.	Teinds.	Salmon and Sea Fisheries.	Scotch Law.	Latin.	Oral Examination in Law.	Total.
WOODS, OFFICE OF.													
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF ASSISTANT CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF WOODS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* App. II., p. 27).													
April 21, 1874.	**Maximum** -	**250**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**200**	**300**	**2600**
Duncan ; J. M. - -	1874, May 18 -	242	190	145	57	160	190	200	200	205	60	120	1769
No. 2 - - - - -	- - -	183	170	145	46	135	150	240	265	230	0	120	1684
No. 3 - - - - -	- - -	0	170	0	40	165	180	215	210	220	0	135	1335
No. 4 - - - - -	- - -	0	190	115	0	110	0	0	0	0	160	0	575

TABLE C. (2.)—OPEN COMPETITION FOR THREE SITUATIONS AS SUPERNUMERARY IN THE CEYLON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Practical Geometry.	Algebra.	Practical Trigonometry.	Quantities and Estimating.	Chain Surveying and Levelling.	Plan Drawing and Tracing.	Total.
COLONIAL OFFICE.												
April 7, 1874.	**Maximum** -	**350**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**2700**
Lynam; P. - - -	- - -	277	100	155	125	243	211	269	195	246	210	2031
Dawson; N. H. - -	- - -	295	164	130	75	274	210	125	158	218	248	1897
No. 3† - - - -	- - -	210	0	120	0	221	0	95	0	0	173	819

* For an extract from the regulations under which this competition was held, see App. III., p. 59.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

TABLE C. (3.)—OPEN COMPETITION FOR ONE COUNTY SURVEYORSHIP, IRELAND.

(Held under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 106.)

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Mathematics.	Mechanical Philosophy.	Experimental Science.	Geology and Mineralogy.	Strength of Materials.	Railway and Canal Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Hydraulic Engineering.	County Works.	Total.
December 2, 1873.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**100**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**140**	**140**	**140**	**140**	**1000**
No. 1* - -	One County Surveyorship.	88	93	49	16	68	93	95	69	74	645
Duffin; W. E. L. -		63	87	31	26	68	91	85	97	72	620
No. 3 - -		40	58	43	13	62	98	81	88	63	541
No. 4 - -		40	25	—	—	41	70	83	62	73	394

* Not within the prescribed limits of age.

TABLE C. (3.)—*continued.*—OPEN COMPETITION FOR THREE COUNTY SURVEYORSHIPS, IRELAND.

(Held under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 106.)

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Mathematics.	Mechanical Philosophy.	Experimental Science.	Geology and Mineralogy.	Strength of Materials.	Railway and Canal Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Hydraulic Engineering.	County Works.	Total.
June 16, 1874.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**100**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**140**	**140**	**140**	**140**	**1000**
Willson; F. R. T. -	Three County Surveyorships.	78	85	48	16	66	67	106	63	63	592
Sanders; R. B. -		23	40	32	0	60	83	112	72	69	491
White; H. V. - -		22	63	34	0	56	69	88	45	47	424
No. 4† - - -		24	62	0	—	35	72	62	53	59	367

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

TABLE D. (1.).—SHOWING in detail the MARKS obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful CANDIDATES in all Limited Competitions held between 1st January and 31st December 1874.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation Papers).	English Composition.	Précis.	French.	Latin.	General Intelligence.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	German.	Euclid.	History of Europe.	Constitutional History of England.	Geography.	Greek.	Italian.	Total.
January 9, 1874.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**200**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**400**	**300**	**100**	**2000**	**300**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**300**	**300**	**3600**
Hozier; J. H. C. -	A Clerkship.	127	200	140	100	160	150	227	275	50	1429	255	88	75	105	91	220	165	2428
No. 2 - - -		165	200	175	100	180	225	280	260	85	1670	205	60	100	90	97	125	—	2347
No. 3 - - -		157	200	140	100	160	240	260	140	70	1467	170	65	40	20	66	20	150	1998
No. 4 - - -		125	200	130	100	150	0	251	205	60	1221	185	34	40	55	63	165	—	1763
No. 5 - - -		144	110	100	100	100	0	167	145	0	866	185	70	15	30	43	—	—	1209
No. 6 - - -		115	180	120	100	120	0	0	135	0	770	—	35	—	10	—	100	—	915
March 5, 1874.																			
Thornton; C. C. -	A Clerkship.	139	200	145	100	190	210	320	200	55	1559	216	104	115	75	100	190	—	2359
No. 2 - - -		152	190	130	95	140	205	248	140	75	1375	216	77	45	65	—	—	275	2053
No. 3 - - -		121	200	125	100	160	215	293	185	70	1469	147	33	75	30	83	175	—	2012
No. 4 - - -		149	190	125	70	130	210	287	120	50	1331	162	53	40	44	11	10	85	1736
No. 5 - - -		80	180	135	100	120	220	304	0	50	1189	105	13	100	52	80	5	15	1559
No. 6 - - -		0	200	140	100	100	0	36	130	50	756	0	—	30	36	10	15	—	847

TABLE D. (2.)—COLONIAL OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation Paper).	English Composition.	Précis.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Ancient History.	Modern History.	Geography.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Geology.	Total.
March 5, 1874.	**Maximum** -	250	300	200	100	200	200	300	300	00	300	1850	300	300	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	3050
Sinclair; R. H. -	Two Ceylon Writerships, and Two Straits Settlements Cadetships.	164	295	160	100	140	150	260	270	—	—	1539	189	189	235	—	39	—	—	—	—	2191
Noyes; E. T. -		195	290	160	100	145	130	155	185	—	—	1360	—	—	175	—	104	50	140	90	—	1919
Trevenen; N. P. -		157	290	130	100	120	130	140	—	200	—	1267	—	—	—	160	58	140	120	100	—	1845
Talbot; A. P. -		212	300	170	95	135	160	210	180	—	—	1462	33	32	173	—	14	—	—	—	—	1714
No. 5 - -		95	300	140	100	150	165	155	—	208	—	1313	—	—	—	136	102	33	55	45	—	1684
No. 6 - -		183	300	140	100	120	140	135	165	—	—	1283	135	93	—	—	—	24	35	100	—	1670
No. 7 - -		173	240	125	90	120	140	120	—	104	—	1112	—	—	—	85	70	55	80	60	—	1462
No. 8 - -		139	260	110	100	115	135	235	—	—	225	1319	—	—	—	47	30	—	—	35	—	1431
No. 9* - -		89	210	135	100	110	125	140	80	—	—	989	—	—	67	—	110	—	—	—	40	1206
June 16, 1874.	**Maximum** -	250	300	200	100	200	200	300	300	300	—	1850	300	300	400	400	200	200	200	200	—	3050
Hopkins; E. F. -	A Ceylon Writership.	145	275	150	100	180	185	200	240	—	—	1475	166	162	260	—	40	—	—	—	—	2163
No. 2 - -		111	300	130	100	110	160	140	—	216	—	1267	—	—	—	125	110	40	35	35	—	1612
No. 3† - -		155	260	180	95	100	160	105	—	122	—	1127	—	—	—	92	60	60	55	90	—	1484

* Seven other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

TABLE D. (2.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis.	Latin.	Greek.	German.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Ancient or Modern History.	Geography.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Geology.	Civil Engineering.	Surveying	Total.
December 12, 1874.	**Maximum**	250	300	200	100	200	200	300	300	300	1850	200	200	200	400	200	300	300	200	200	200	3050
O'Brien; H. A.	One Ceylon Writership.	194	300	130	100	175	135	215	150	—	1399	60	60	100	—	—	—	—	120	65	60	1864
No. 2		132	300	150	100	175	150	150	—	158	1315	45	85	50	90	120	—	—	—	—	—	1705
No. 3		67	200	160	90	195	90	185	100	—	1087	—	—	—	65	80	185	80	—	—	—	1497
No. 4†		107	250	100	80	100	80	205	150	—	1072	—	—	—	65	—	40	25	—	—	—	1202

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

TABLE D. (3.)—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Latin.	Education.	Total.
December 2, 1873.	**Maximum** -	**600**	**200**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**800**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**300**	**500**	**400**	**600**	**300**	**300**	**800**	**200**	**7000**
McKell; R. C. - -	Two Inspectorships of National Schools, Ireland.	528	185	190	245	200	455	305	304	197	207	345	270	241	165	165	655	110	4767
Weir; W. M. - -		456	100	200	180	170	720	325	313	214	100	255	194	144	160	160	695	175	4561
No. 3 - - -		510	198	200	210	190	675	320	271	161	0	340	225	173	200	150	400	190	4413
No. 4† - - -		379	185	200	255	155	390	245	257	161	112	238	235	0	125	160	735	130	3962

† Seven other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

TABLE D. (3.)—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Total of Preliminary Examination.	Latin.	French.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Philosophy of Education.	Mathematics.	Chemistry.	Heat.	Electricity.	Magnetism.	Animal Physiology.	Vegetable Physiology.	Total.
December 2, 1873.	**Maximum** -	**7000**	**500**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**600**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**10300**
Greer; J. W. - -	Two Inspectorships of National Schools, Ireland.	5106	271	275	60	220	300	260	67	—	—	—	57	100	6716
Downing; E. - -		5213	117	110	100	200	220	203	—	100	90	84	—	—	6437
No. 3 - - - -		4930	0	—	100	240	190	366	—	64	0	0	—	—	5890

LIST of all PERSONS for whom CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION have been granted by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS, between 1st January 1874 and 31st December 1874.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *limited competition.*

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of *open competition.*

vii. Candidates to whose names these figures are prefixed, were certificated under Clause vii. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			1874.
Absolon; Hugh Wolfgang de Mansfield.	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Adams; Alfred Henry -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 29.
‡Adams; Frederick Norman	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	January 20.
‡Adams; Walter Reid -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 15.
‡Adams; William - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 24.
vii. Adlard; Alfred Barton -	Friendly Societies Commission.	Clerk - - - -	January 21.
‡Agnew; James - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 10.
‡Aherne; James - -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	September 8.
Alcock; Samuel - -	War Office - -	Temporary Clerk of Works	August 4.
‡Aldridge; John Frederick -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	November 6.
‡Allan; Robert - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 4.
Allen; Abraham - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Allen; Frederick Thomas -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	May 12.
‡Allen; Henry Joseph -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 5.
‡Allen; William Henry -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	July 2.
Anderson; David - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 13.
Anderson; Edwin - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Anderton; Thomas -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 24.
‡Andison; John Ferguson -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	March 23.
‡Andrew; James - -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	September 8.
Andrews; Mary Anne -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	February 14.
Annear; Thomas - -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 16.
‡Aplin; George - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	July 6.
Armstrong; William Augustus Frederick.	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Arnold; Edward - -	Post Office - -	Unprofessional Clerk, Solicitor's Office.	February 28.
‡Ash; Henry - - -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	October 27.
‡Ashley; Thomas James Edward.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 4.
Atkins; James - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	June 26.
Atkinson; Bond Douglas -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	March 11.
‡Atkinson; Ernest George -	Record Office (England).	Clerk - - - -	September 11.
Atkinson; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 20.
Aylen; George Thomas -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
B.			
Badger; Robert - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	December 10.
‡Bailey; Helen Mary -	Do. - -	Counterwoman - -	March 28.
‡Baker; Charles Albert -	Registrar General's Office.	Index Compiler - -	December 17.
‡Baker; Henry - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 5.
‡Baker; Robert - -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	January 14.
‡Banbury; Charles Alfred -	Do. - -	Do. - -	January 16.
Banks; Edward Pye - -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	February 4.
Barker; William - -	Do. - -	Provincial Clerk - -	September 24.
Barlow; Walter - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 18.
vii. Barnard; John Fryer -	Treasury - -	Clerk, Solicitor's Department.	September 24.
‡Barratt; John Lockwood -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	January 16.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
‡Barratt; William Fortescue	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	1874. June 27.
‡Barrett; Patrick Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
‡Barrett; William Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 6.
‡Barry; Patrick	Do.	Do.	April 21.
Bartlett; Henry Gregory	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Barwell; Edmund	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 18.
‡Baskin; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Batcheller; John Pembrooke	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Bate; John Pawley	Patent Office	Clerk	June 13.
‡Bates; Edgar	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	November 2.
Bathurst; Charles	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Batley; Richard Henry Walter.	Post Office	Clerk, S.E. District Office	July 10.
‡Batten; John Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
Bayne; Ann	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 4.
Baxter; John Henry	Do.	Do.	September 14.
Bearsley; Mary Ann	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	January 1.
Beaumont; Thomas Henry	Do.	Do.	June 5.
‡Beckley; George Philip	Local Government Board.	Clerk	June 19.
Beer; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	August 11.
vii. Bell; Robert	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Supplementary Establishment.	May 26.
‡Bellamy; William Charles	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	April 20.
‡Bennett; Edward	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 17.
‡Bennett; Ernest Layton	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 17.
Benton; William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 15.
‡Berkery; James Egan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
‡Bermingham; George	Do.	Do.	March 23.
‡Bernard; Harriet Lewis	Post Office	Female Returner	July 15.
Berry; Anne	Do.	Provincial Clerk	October 16.
Berry; John Arthur	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Besant; William Frederick Joseph.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 15.
Bescoby; George John	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Beswick; Arthur Hugh	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
Biden; James Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 4.
‡Bigham; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Bingham; Eliza	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 27.
‡Binns; Philip Henry	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	May 22.
Bird; John Henry	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Bishop; Leonard	National Debt Office	Clerk	June 13.
‡Bittin; William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	May 1.
Blackburn; Ann	Do.	Provincial Clerk	April 13.
‡Blackburn; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
Blake; Harry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 20.
Blenkinsop; George	Do.	Do.	May 4.
Blevins; David	Do.	Do.	December 12.
Bole; John	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Booth; John Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	October 5.
‡Booth; William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 15.
‡Bovey; William George	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	November 4.
Bowser; Edward Brown	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	February 9.
‡Boxall; Charles Frederick	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 13.
‡Boyle; Thomas Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 21.
‡Boyle; William	Do.	Do.	September 3.
‡Brace; Charles Richmond	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 26.
‡Brand; Bilton	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
Brand; Ferdinand	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	April 7.
Breaks; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	February 28.
‡Brereton; Arthur Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Brett; William	Do.	Do.	September 5.
‡Briggs; Thomas Henry	Admiralty	Junior Draughtsman, Hydrographical Department.	March 21.
Bright; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk)	May 25.
Brindley; Samuel	Do.	Do.	April 20
Bristow; George Frederick	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Brogan; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 28.
‡Brook; Sydney Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
vii. Brookes; Jonathan	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
Brooks; John Edward	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 27.
‡Brown; Charlotte Seaton	Do.	Counterwoman	June 30.
Brown; David	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Third Class Clerk	December 24.
Brown; John Densley	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Brown; John McMillan	Science and Art Department.	Temporary Assistant Geologist	June 24.
Brown; William Samuel	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
Browne; (Hon.) Arthur Henry.	Common Pleas (Ireland).	Third Class Clerk	March 3.
‡Browne; Charles Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 15.
vii. Browne; John Hutton Balfour.	Railway Commission	Registrar	March 2.
‡Brownlow; Edwin John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
‡Bryce; James	Do.	Do.	March 24.
‡Buchanan; John	Do.	Do.	October 20.
‡Buckley; Patrick	Do.	Do.	September 3.
‡Budd; Samuel	Post Office	Clerk in Solicitor's Office	September 10.
‡Buggy; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Bullen; Henry Campbell	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 16.
Buller; Henry Francis	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Bülow; Charles Bird	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Bunce; John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 15.
Burdekin; George Stephen	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	October 14.
Burden; Adolphus Frank	Do.	Do.	May 22.
‡Burlace; William Taylor	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Burns; Robert Alexander	Do.	Do.	May 9.
‡Burton; Hugh	Do.	Do.	March 23.
‡Bushnell; Francis Henry Draper.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 13.
‡Butler; James	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 8.
‡Butler; William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 23.
Buxton; Edward	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Byrne; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 2.
vii. Byrne; Henry John	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	March 30.
C.			
Cairns; (Capt.) William McNeile.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories	October 30.
Caldwell; Henry William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	April 24.
Cameron; Dugald	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 4.
Campbell; James	Board of Trade	Second Clerk, Mercantile Marine Office, Greenock.	May 4.
Carrette; Margaret	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 18.
vii. Carpenter; Percy	Foreign Office	Clerk in Librarian's Department.	October 13.
Carr; Walter Richard	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 17.
Carter; Edmund John Cresswell.	Do.	Do.	March 11.
Carter; Sarah	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 21.
‡Casey; Joseph Ralph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
‡Catanach; John	Do.	Do.	September 4.
vii. Cathrick; Charles Jonathan.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
‡Cavenaugh; Edward Montague.	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	July 4.
Chadband; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 27.
Chalmers; Henry James	Do.	Do.	December 1.
Chambers; Orlando Gustavus	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	April 28.
‡Champion; Elizabeth	Post Office	Female Returner	July 21.
Chandler; Robert	Do.	Provincial Clerk	October 22.
‡Chapman; Dinah Mary	Do.	Counterwoman	April 24.
Chapman; William Arthur	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Charlton; Henry William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	November 6.
Cheesbrough; John	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 6.
Chester; John William	Do.	Do.	December 3.
Chestle; Charles	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Chestle; Thomas	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Chicken; Robert Benjamin Glossop.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
‡Christal; Thomas Forster	Do.	Do.	September 3.
Christie; Alan Dunbar	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 18.
Clarke; Frederick William Alfred.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	June 25.
Clarke; George Nichols	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 18.
‡Clay; Alfred Edgar	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	December 4.
Clayton; Arthur John	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
vii. Clench; George	Convict Service	Second Class Schoolmaster	March 10.
Close; Henry Peter	Exchequer (Ireland)	Clerk, Master's Office	April 9.
‡Cluer; William Atkinson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
‡Coates; Joseph Julian	Do.	Do.	September 7.
‡Cochrane; Robert	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Clerk of Works	August 12.
Cock; George Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 6.
‡Cockerell; Henry	Do.	Assistant in Secretary's Office.	May 13.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
Codd; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	May 18.
‡Codrington; William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 15.
Coe; Joshua Jonah	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Coghlan; James Barrymore	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 15.
Cole; Henry Wavell	Do.	Do.	July 28.
Colechin; William George	War Office	Temporary Clerk of Works	March 3.
Collingwood; Edward	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	May 14.
‡Collins; Maurice	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Collins; Timothy	Do.	Do.	September 7.
Coltson; Edmund Calverley	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Colvin; Alexander	Science and Art Department.	Temporary Assistant Geologist	May 21.
Coningham; Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 24.
Connell; James Barry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	September 10.
‡Connington; Patrick Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 26.
‡Connett; John	Do.	Do.	September 4.
‡Connolly; Michael	Do.	Do.	September 4.
‡Connor; Albert William	Do.	Do.	September 5.
‡Conolly; John	Do.	Do.	March 24.
Cook; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 27.
vii. Cook; William	Do.	Dispensing Assistant, Medical Department.	September 15.
Cook; William Henry	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	September 25.
‡Cooke; Frederick John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
Cooper; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	April 17.
‡Coulson; Edgar	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Coulthard; James Richard	Consular Service	Student Interpreter, China	January 6.
‡Couper; John Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Court; George	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Courtenay; William Bell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
‡Coyle; John	Post Office	Clerk, Accountant's Office, Dublin.	June 23.
‡Craig; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Crapp; Thomas William	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	July 20.
Crawford; Frank Wallen	Do.	Do.	March 11.
Creaser; Edwin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	January 22.
vii. Creighton; Mitchell Angelo.	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	March 31.
Crimp; Herbert Drew	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Cross; Josiah Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	February 26.
‡Crust; Frederick James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Cuddeford; William	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	May 7.
Cummins; Richard Crass	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 18.
Cutts; Albert	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
D.			
‡Dadswell; William Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
vii. Daniel; William Abbot	Chelsea Hospital	Dispenser	August 4.
Darby; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Davenport; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 15.
‡Davies; Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
‡Davies; Ellis William	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	July 2.
Davies; Mary Ann	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 6.
‡Davison; George	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	July 2.
Davison; William	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Davison; William Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Dawe; Thomas	Admiralty	Assistant Schoolmaster, Sheerness Dockyard.	January 6.
Dawkes; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 18.
‡Dawson; Nathaniel Holmes	Ceylon Public Works Department.	Supernumerary	May 11.
‡Day; Alfred Charles	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	February 3.
Deeley; George	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 1.
‡Denial; John Joseph	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 18.
Desprez; Charles Edward Carden Soulbien.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
De Wiele; Ernest Albrecht	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Diamond; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 11.
vii. Dickson; Francis Newbery.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
vii. Dickson; William (Quartermaster-Sergeant).	Home Office	Temporary Clerk to Inspector of Gunpowder Works.	October 1.
‡Donnolly; Lawrence Justinian.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 24.
Dotterill; James	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	June 26.
Doudney; David	Do.	Do.	March 11.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
Dovey; Frederick	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	November 9.
Dow; Margaret	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 3.
vii. Dowling; Francis Michael.	Royal Hibernian Military School.	Fourth Master	August 18.
Downes; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 27.
‡Downey; Samuel Nichols	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
†Downing; Edmond	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	February 19.
‡Doyle; Charles Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Doyle; James Denis	Do.	Do.	June 10.
‡Doyle; John Alphonsus Felix.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	July 2.
‡Drake; Charles Havelock	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 14.
Dresser; Alfred Woodroffe	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (First Class).	March 30.
‡Drew; Frederick Oscar	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	January 9.
‡Drinan; Charles Gerald	Charity Commission	Clerk	March 13.
‡Driscoll; Timothy	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Dudley; George Sheffield	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 20.
‡Duffin; William Edmund L'Estrange.	County Surveyor in Ireland.		February 10.
vii. Duffus; Alexander	Admiralty	Dispenser	January 22.
‡Duggan; Michael Crowley	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Duignan; Michael	Do.	Do.	September 5.
vii. Duncan; Charles Graham.	War Office	Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department.	April 30.
vii. Duncan; David	Crown Office (Scotland).	Second Clerk	March 2.
‡Duncan; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
‡Duncan; John Murray	Office of Woods	Assistant Clerk	May 18.
Dunning; Charles George	War Office	Temporary Surveyor's Clerk (First Class).	September 14.
Duplock; Frederick Marten	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
E.			
‡Eagar; Thomas Henry	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	June 26.
Edwards; Frederic Thomas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Edwards; James Albert	Do.	Do.	March 11.
Egan; Patrick Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 4.
Eley; Charles	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Ellacott; John Tucker	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
Ellicott; Edward	Probate Court (England).	Clerk	September 15.
Elliot; Francis Edmund Hugh.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	April 11.
‡Elliott; James Reader	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Elliott; Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 22.
Ellis; Orlando Frederick	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Ellison; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 17.
‡Endacott; Arthur William	Do.	Do.	March 24.
vii. Endersby; William	Charity Commission	Clerk, Official Trustees Department.	December 18.
England; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 19.
Englefield; Laurence	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	April 7.
‡Etheridge; Reginald Dimsdale.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes,	July 6.
Evans; Albert Harry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	February 28.
vii. Evans; John Augustus	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
‡Evans; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
Evans; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	January 30.
Everall; Charles Thomas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Everitt; George Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
F.			
‡Fagan; Matthew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Fahy; Denis Fitzgerald	Do.	Do.	September 5.
‡Falkner; George Alexander.	Do.	Do.	March 23.
Falkus; Richard Uriah	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Farrell; Edward George	Do.	Do.	March 13.
‡Farrell; Thomas Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Fay; Peter	Do.	Do.	September 5.
Feeney; John	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Fenech; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk, Malta	January 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
Fennell; William John -	War Office - -	Temporary Clerk of Works	June 15.
‡Fenton; Samuel George -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	July 2.
‡Fettes; David - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 25.
Finch; John - - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	April 1.
Finn; Alexander - -	Diplomatic Service -	Clerk, Chancery of Legation, Tehran.	December 4.
‡Finter; Frederick - -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	April 17.
Fisher; John Galt - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Fitzgerald; John - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 25.
Fitzgerald; Richard Stanislaus.	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 11.
‡Fiveash; Sarah Ann -	Do. - -	Counterwoman - -	August 15.
‡Flanagan; Patrick Anderson.	Do. - -	Assistant in Secretary's Office.	May 28.
Fluck; Alfred John - -	War Office - -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	March 24.
Flynn; John Owen Hamilton.	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Flynn; Patrick - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 8.
Foley; Henry Gregory -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	March 24.
‡Foot; John William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 24.
Forden; Alfred - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	March 24.
‡Foster; Frank Ernest -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 17.
vii. Freeman; Denis -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk Supplementary Establishment.	May 26.
‡French; Edward Henry -	Consular Service -	Student Interpreter, Siam -	January 8.
Frimbley; Georgina Ellen -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	September 14.
‡Frost; Frank Reading -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 26.
‡Fry; Bertha - -	Do. - -	Female Returner - -	March 25.
‡Fullerton; Marcus - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 9.
G.			
vii. Gage; Thomas Robert -	Post Office - -	Clerk, Solicitor's Office -	December 12.
‡Gallier; William Henry -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	June 23.
Galloway; John - -	Scotch Education Department.	Inspectors' Assistant -	January 15.
Gambrill; Thomas George Cowley.	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	May 14.
Garment; John - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	February 10.
‡Gaskain; Emma Britten -	Do. - -	Female Returner - -	July 9.
‡Gaughan; John - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 25.
‡Gerrard; John - -	Home Office - -	Inspector of Coal Mines -	January 12.
vii. Gibson; John Thomas -	Office of Works -	Superintendent of St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks, and of Kensington Gardens.	October 19.
‡Gilbert; Edwin - -	Charity Commission -	Clerk, Official Trustees Department.	June 17.
Gillibrand; Frederick Sydney.	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 10.
‡Gilroy; Samuel Bertram -	Home Office - -	Inspector of Coal Mines -	March 18.
Gipps; Algernon Henry -	Queen's Bench Master's Office.	Clerk - - -	December 29.
Gisson; Helena Sarah -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	April 6.
‡Glaspole; Roderick Malcolm.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 25.
vii. Gleed; William -	Admiralty - -	Instructor in Mathematics, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.	November 10.
Glegg; John Baskerville -	Do. - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Glenn; James Alexander -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	April 11.
Goodall; Thomas - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Goode; Edward William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 24.
‡Goodwin; Bernard - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 8.
Goodwin; William Edward -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Gordon; John William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 8.
Goudie; William - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	May 4.
‡Goulding; Walter John -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	October 28.
Gray; Nathaniel - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Green; Charles Frederic -	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Assistant Engineer - -	June 4.
‡Greenip; Anne - -	Post Office - -	Female Returner - -	March 23.
Greenwood; John - -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 21.
‡Greer; James William -	National Education Office, Ireland.	Inspector of Schools -	March 9.
Gregg; Mary Frances -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	April 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
‡Greig; Alexander McNeil	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 23.
‡Greig; William	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	June 16.
‡Griffith; Thomas Bernard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Grünwald; Samuel Michael	Home Office	Supplementary Clerk	June 25.
‡Gurnell; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
H.			
vii. Haddon; Arthur	Admiralty	Demonstrator in Physics, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.	March 18.
‡Haddow; Thomas Malby	Post Office	Clerk, W.C. District Office	July 7.
‡Haines; William Henry	Do.	Boy Clerk, (Money Order Office).	October 24.
Hair; Wm. John Charles	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Halcrow; Thomas Gifford	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 27.
‡Hall; Joseph William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Halling; Charles Alfred	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Hamilton; William Frederick	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (First Class).	March 19.
‡Hammond; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
‡Hancock; Arthur Ebenezer	Do.	Do.	March 24.
vii. Hancock; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
Hancorn; John Smith	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Hand; James Thomas	Probate Court (England).	Copyist	March 5.
‡Hannan; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 28.
Harding; Frank Charles	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Harding; Mary Ann	Post Office	Female Returner	July 2.
‡Hardy; Austin Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 22.
‡Hardy; Ernest Robert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 22.
Hardy; John Thomas	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	January 30.
‡Harmer; Eliza Anne	Do.	Counterwoman	July 1.
Harper; John Sedgwick	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Harridance; Henry	Registrar General's Office.	Index Compiler	December 17.
Harris; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 6.
Harris; John	Do.	Do.	May 18.
‡Hart; Edward	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 16.
‡Hartley; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Hartley; John Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 24.
Harwood; Nicholas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Hasby; Augustus Henry Hodgkinson.	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Hastings; Albert Alfred George.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
vii. Hay; William Archibald Dalrymple.	Treasury	Clerk	November 29.
Hayes; Samuel	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
vii. Hayman; Samuel	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	March 31.
Hayton; Gerard	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	May 4.
‡Hayward; Fred.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
‡Healy; Edmund	Do.	Do.	April 7.
‡Heas; William	Do.	Do.	March 25.
‡Heath; Edward Cook	Post Office	Boy Clerk, (Circulation Department).	April 16.
‡Heath; Thomas	Edinburgh Observatory.	Second Assistant Astronomer.	May 18.
Hebert; Edward Jerram	Science and Art Department.	Temporary Assistant Geologist	June 1.
Hedgcock; Alfred Charles	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Hedley; John Laidler	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	January 12.
‡Heffernan; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
‡Hegarty; James	Do.	Do.	March 24.
‡Hemsley; Thomas Frederick	Customs	Clerk, West Hartlepool	July 10.
Henderson; Daniel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 8.
Henderson; David	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 20.
Henderson; William Henry	Do.	Do.	June 23.
‡Hetherington; John William.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Higgin; Walter	Do.	Do.	September 7.
Hiley; William James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 22.
Hill; George Rowland	Probate Court (England).	Clerk	September 15.
‡Hill; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Hinde; Arthur	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Hiron; William Wykeham	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 16.
‡Hockey; Charles	Do.	Do.	April 18.
Hodgson; Bernard Edward	Queen's Bench, Masters' Office.	Clerk	February 7.
‡Hodgson; George James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
Holdcroft; Charles - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 6.
‡Hollis; Thomas Richard -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 29.
Holt; George Alfred -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 20.
Hooper; George William Giffard.	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
†Hopkins; Edward Francis -	Colonial Office -	Ceylon Writer - -	July 3.
‡Hopkins; Lionel Charles -	Consular Service -	Student Interpreter, China	January 6.
‡Horan; Edward - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 7.
‡Horner; Benjamin - -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	June 25.
Horton; Samuel Ebenezer -	War Office - -	Temporary Surveyor's Clerk (First Class).	May 7.
Hossack; David - -	Do. - -	Temporary Surveyor's Clerk (Second Class).	October 1.
House; George Alfred -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	May 28.
‡Houston; Samuel Cornelius.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 4.
‡Howard; Walter - -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	March 25.
†Hozier; James Henry Cecil.	Foreign Office -	Clerk - - - -	January 28.
‡Hudd; Louisa Hannah -	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	July 7.
‡Hudson; William - -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	January 14.
‡Humpherson; Charles Jarvis.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 3.
‡Humphreys; Margaret -	Post Office - -	Female Returner - -	July 16.
Hunt; Mortimer - -	War Office - -	Temporary Clerk of Works	March 28.
Hunter; Harriet - -	Post Office - -	Clerk - - - -	March 11.
‡Hurley; James - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 25.
Hutchinson; John George -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	June 15.
I.			
‡Icely; Charles - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 25.
Ilsley; John - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
Inglis; George Henry -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	March 11.
‡Inman; Walter Vere -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	January 22.
vii. Irwin; William George -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	May 26.
J.			
‡Jackson; Charles John -	Post Office - -	Assistant in Secretary's Office.	July 31.
Jackson; Harry Robert -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	February 4.
‡Jackson; Rosina Mary -	Do. - -	Female Returner - -	July 7.
Jarman; John Robert -	Education Office -	Inspector's Assistant -	November 9.
Jay; Macdonald Henry -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Jeffers; George Henry -	Post Office - -	Assistant in Secretary's Office.	May 8.
‡Jeffers; George Henry -	Registrar - General's Office.	Index Compiler - -	December 15.
Jenkins; David Jeffrey -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	June 15.
‡Jenner; George Oscar -	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	June 27.
Jevons; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 20.
Jewell; Dormer - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
Jewill; John Robert - -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	July 20.
‡Jewson; Francis Albert Bowen.	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	November 26.
‡Johnson; James - -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	April 15.
Johnson; Robert - -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	February 4.
Johnson; Thomas Frederick	War Office - -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	January 8.
‡Jones; David Thomas -	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Third Class Clerk - -	December 30.
Jones; Frederick - -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
Jones; John - - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 4.
Jones; John Morris - -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	September 23.
Jones; William Parker -	Do. - -	Do. - - -	April 24.
Jorey; Michael Edward -	Admiralty - -	Admiralty Writer - -	March 11.
‡Joyce; Patrick Joseph -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 3.
Jukes-Browne; Alfred John	Science and Art Department.	Temporary Assistant Geologist on Geological Survey.	August 12.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
K.			
			1874.
Keen; Stephen	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Kelly; Maurice	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Kelly; Philip Patrick	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 22.
Kennedy; Robert John	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	June 23.
Kennedy; Susanna Jessie	Post Office	Counterwoman	October 13.
‡Kenny; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Kent; Catherine	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 4.
Kenyon; James	Court of Queen's Bench.	Third Clerk in Associates' Office.	October 6.
Ker; Charles William	War Office	Temporary Clerk and Draftsman (Second Class).	February 4.
‡Kerrigan; Edward Martin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Kilroe; James Robinson	Science and Art Department.	Temporary Assistant Geologist on Geological Survey.	June 25.
‡Kilroe; William George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 11.
King; Francis Aubin	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡King; Henry Whiting	Post Office	Assistant in Secretary's Office.	May 13.
‡King; Richard Lander	Do.	Do.	July 4.
‡King; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
King; Uriah	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Kingdon; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Kirby; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	April 21.
vii. Kirby; William Forsell	Science and Art Department.	Assistant in Natural History Museum, Royal Dublin Society.	October 30.
‡Kirk; James Francis Charles Edward.	Stationery Office	Receiver and Examiner of Job Printing.	September 18.
Kirton; William Peel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 16.
‡Kittle; Edwin	Do.	Boy Clerk, (Money Order Office).	April 15.
‡Knightley; Daniel Alma	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 2.
‡Knighton; James	Charity Commission	Clerk	March 28.
‡Kornblau; Paul Aaron	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
‡Kylan; William Joseph	Do.	Do.	September 4.
L.			
‡Lamb; William Frederick	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 15.
‡Langan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Larcom; John George	Do.	Do.	September 4.
‡Larkman; Emily Theresa	Post Office	Counterwoman	April 2.
‡Lawrance; Hamilton Edward.	Record Office (England).	Clerk	September 7.
‡Lawson; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
Lee; Reuben George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 4.
Leeds; John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 19.
‡Lehane; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Leicester; Edwin Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 17.
LeMessurier; John Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	October 1.
‡Lewins; Harry	Chancery Pay Office	Clerk	December 31.
‡*Lewis*; Cecil Richard	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 20.
Lewis; Edmund	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Light; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 17.
‡Ling; Henry Havelock	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 26.
Lipscombe; Lancelot Charles d'Auvergne.	Probate Court (England.)	Clerk	May 25.
‡Livingston; James Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Lomax; Arthur Moreton	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	July 6.
Long; William George Burgess.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 24.
Lonnon; William	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Loughlin; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
Lovett; James	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 9.
‡Lowe; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
‡Lowris; Francis Edward	Clerkenwell Police Court.	Clerk	June 27.
Lowry; James Moody	Chancery Court (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk, Record and Writ Office.	April 20.
‡Lymbery; Elizabeth	Post Office	Counterwoman	July 1.
‡Lynam; Patrick	Ceylon Public Works Department.	Supernumerary	May 6.
‡Lynch; Denis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
‡Lynch; Timothy	Do.	Do.	March 23.
‡Lyster; Richard	Do.	Do.	September 7.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
M.			
			1874.
‡McCabe; Joseph Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
McCaw; Joseph Henry	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	July 8.
‡McCleland; Hugh Augustus	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 23.
McClenaghan; Robert	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡McConkey; James Spiers	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
McCord; Thomas	Board of Trade	Clerk and Deputy Superintendent, Mercantile Marine Office.	January 5.
‡McCormack; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
McCormick; Caroline Catherine Jeffrey.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 27.
McCraith; Catherine	Do.	Do.	April 24.
‡McCurry Samuel	Do.	Clerk (Accountants' Office)	January 9.
vii. McCutchan; William Arthur.	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Third-class Clerk	April 30.
‡McDonald; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
McDonald; Edward Bannerman.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
McDonald; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 14.
‡Macdonald; Thomas Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡McEldowney; Robert John	Do.	Do.	September 4.
‡McGlashan; Alexander	Do.	Do.	September 3.
‡McGloin; Patrick	Do.	Do.	December 17.
‡McHenry; Joseph	Do.	Do.	April 9.
‡McInerney; Martin	Do.	Do.	September 8.
‡McIntosh; Graham	Do.	Do.	September 7.
†McKell; Robert Corrigan	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	February 17.
McKenzie; William Conway	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 28.
McKibbin; Robert	Do.	Do.	November 2.
Mackinnon; Ranald Edmund Eliot.	Queen's Bench, Master's Office.	Clerk	January 19.
‡McKown; William Edward	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch Supplementary Establishment.	July 2.
McLachlan; Marion Robison	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 24.
‡McManus; Patrick Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
‡McMurray; James	Do.	Do.	March 23.
‡McNamee; Robert	Do.	Do.	September 5.
‡McSwiney; Justin John	Do.	Do.	March 24.
vii. McVicars; Daniel	War Office	Assistant Master, Royal Arsenal School, Woolwich.	May 13.
McWhannell; Daniel	Court of Session (Scotland).	Superintendent of the Court House Buildings.	July 7.
‡McWhirter; Hugh	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Madden; Charles Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 16.
‡Madder; Allen George	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 18.
‡Maetzker; Charles John Wenzell.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
‡Maguire; John	Do.	Do.	September 4.
Mahony; Gerald FitzGibbon	Post Office	Postmaster	September 14.
Mair; William	Fishery Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	April 13.
‡Malings; John Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
vii. Malyon; Charles Frederick	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
‡Manwaring; Henry	National Debt Office	Clerk	June 13.
Mardlin; Frederick Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	January 22.
‡Margach; Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
Marriott; Sidney Randolph Robert Allies.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Martin; Eleanor	Post Office	Female Returner	June 24.
Martin; Henry Malcolm	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Martin; James Charles	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Martin; John Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
Mason; John Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 30.
vii. Masson; George	Convict Service	Compounder	October 8.
Masters; Herbert	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Mathias; George Hitchings	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Matthews; Harry Waters Minett.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	November 2.
‡Matthews; William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	October 28.
vii. Maude; Charles John	Treasury	Clerk	December 29.
May; Raphael Ramsey	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Meade; Edward Matthew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 19.
‡Megarry; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 13.
‡Mellersh; Arthur	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	December 10.
Mellish; James Thomas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Mellon; James Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
‡Mellows; Frank LeMaitre	National Debt Office	Clerk	December 23.
‡Menary; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 30.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
‡Meredith; Richard Bayly	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
Merriman; Joseph	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Merriott; Annie	Post Office	Female Returner	June 30.
‡Metherell; Samuel James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
‡Michaels; Simon	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	April 18.
‡Middleton; John Charles Bourchier.	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 18.
‡Miles; Frederic Chalmers	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch Supplementary Establishment.	June 30.
Miller; Frank Hugh	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Miller; Hugh	Science and Art Department.	Temporary Assistant Geologist.	May 26.
Millett; Marcus Wyntoun	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Milligan; Alexander Watt	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
Millikin; Alexander	Fishery Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	May 14.
Mills; Charles	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Mills; Joseph Charles	Do.	Do.	March 11.
Mills; Robert J'Anson	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	May 13.
Mitchell; Paul Nolan	Do.	Do.	November 10.
vii. Mitford; Algernon Bertram.	Office of Works	Secretary	November 21.
Mitford; Bertram Aynsley James.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Moffrey; Robert William	Stationery Office	Receiver and Examiner of Job Printing.	March 10.
‡Molony; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Monday; Edward Goddard	Do.	Do.	March 25.
‡Moran; Walter Lester	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 20.
vii. More; Alexander Goodman.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant in Natural History Museum, Royal Dublin Society.	October 30.
‡Morgan; Charles Albert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
‡Morgan; George James	Do.	Do.	September 3.
‡Moriarty; Patrick Joseph	Do.	Do.	September 5.
Morris; Arthur Ernest	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 20.
Mortimer; Charles Edmund Ralph William.	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	April 11.
‡Mortished; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
‡Morton; Frederick Gall	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 15.
‡Morton; William Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
Mottley; Arthur	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Moylan; Mathew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 11.
‡Muir; Robert	Do.	Do.	September 3.
‡Mulligan; Francis	Do.	Do.	September 4.
‡Muncaster; James Dixon	Do.	Do.	March 24.
Murphy; John Joseph	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Murphy; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Murray; Jessie Isabella	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 16.
Murray; Patrick	War Office	Temporary Clerk of Works	November 11.
‡Muskett; Frances Reid	Post Office	Female Returner	June 11.
Muspratt; Edward	Temporary Commissions.	Clerk, Railway Accidents Commission.	September 3.
Mustart; Robert	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Muston; Charles Norman Boswell.	Science and Art Department.	Clerk, Edinburgh Museum	September 18.
N.			
vii. Nash; Edward Nellis	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	August 4.
‡Nelson; Robert William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
‡Nesbitt; Samuel David	Do.	Do.	September 8.
Neville; Henry James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	October 23.
‡Newman; William Talbot	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 15.
‡Nicholls; Samuel Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
Nichols; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 3.
‡Nicholson; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Nicholls; William	Post Office	Postmaster	December 5.
‡Nobbs; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
‡Norman; Francis Henry Forster.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 20.
†Noyes; Edward Thomas	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	March 25.
Nye; George William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 30.
O.			
‡O'Beirne; Bernard Forde	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 21.
‡O'Callaghan; Daniel Joseph	Do.	Do.	September 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
‡O'Connor; John Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡O'Dea; John Stanislaus Joseph.	Do.	Do.	March 30.
‡O'Doherty; John	Do.	Do.	September 18.
‡O'Donoghue; James	Do.	Do.	September 4.
‡O'Dowd; Cormac Humphries.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office.)	April 22.
O'Gorman; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Oldrieve; William Thomas.	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (First Class).	January 19.
Ollis; James	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡O'Neill; Constantine	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Orams; William Josiah	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	April 25.
‡O'Regan; Timothy	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
‡O'Reilly; Thomas Joseph	Do.	Do.	September 7.
‡O'Shea; Timothy	Do.	Do.	March 24.
O'Sullivan; Cornelius	Post Office	Postmaster	January 22.
‡O'Sullivan; Eugene	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 1.
‡O'Sullivan; Michael	Do.	Do.	April 15.
‡O'Sullivan; Michael	Do.	Do.	September 8.
Oyns; Frederick Kossuth	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
P.			
Paish; Charles John Ballard	Probate Court (England).	Copyist	March 24.
Palmer; Herbert	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	April 7.
Parker; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	March 3.
Parker; Hyde	Probate Court (England).	Clerk	July 18.
‡Parkinson; Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
Parrish; Thomas Watkins	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Parsey; Leo	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Parsons; Mary Ann	Post Office	Counterwoman	March 25.
Paterson; James Edward Alexander.	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 10.
Peacock; Arthur Gordon	Do.	Do.	November 2.
‡Pearce; Samuel	Customs	Clerk, Port of Belfast	July 8.
vii. Pearson; Horace	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
‡Pearston; David Lothian	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
Pembrey; Robert	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Penty; Francis	War Office	Temporary Clerk of Works	October 2.
‡Penzer; John Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.
Peploe; George	Post Office	Postmaster	July 4.
Peter; John Harris	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Phelan; Lawrence James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 10.
Phillips; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	August 11.
Phillips; Thomas Orlando	Do.	Do.	September 14.
Piercey; George Edward	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Piper; Arthur Edward	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Pitts; Thomas	Local Government Board.	Clerk	December 24.
Platten; Walter William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	February 4.
Platts; Thomas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Player; (Captn.) St. Aubyn Henry.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories	December 2.
vii. Pole; Mark	Admiralty	Assistant Instructor in Mathematics, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.	May 5.
‡Pollard; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
Pollard; Nelson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 24.
‡Polsue; John Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Poole; Thomas Walter	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 16.
Poulton; Robert	Do.	Do.	March 18.
‡Prichard; Amos William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 15.
Prior; Joseph	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Pugh; Albert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	May 25.
‡Pullen; Frederick	Do.	Boy Clerk, (Money Order Office).	April 22.
Purves; Alexander	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 15.
‡Purvis; Jane Elizabeth	Do.	Female Returner	March 23.
Puttick; Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	November 2.
‡Pyne; Richard Hobbs	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
R.			
vii. Raitt; Charles	War Office	Junior Clerk, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.	July 2.
‡Rate; Harry John	Registrar General's Office.	Index Compiler	December 15.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
Rawcliffe; James Shaw	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	January 22.
‡Ready; Llewellyn	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 27.
‡Reddrop; Arthur Hughes	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	April 15.
Reed; Charles	Do.	Provincial Clerk	March 13.
Reid; Clement	Science and Art Department.	Temporary Assistant Geologist on Geological Survey.	June 13.
Reid; Margaret	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 9.
‡Reidy; Denis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Reilly; Bernard	Do.	Do.	September 5.
‡Reilly; John	Do.	Do.	September 7.
‡Rendell; Francis	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	April 18.
‡Revett; John Smith	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 11.
Richards; James	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
vii. Richards; Thomas	Stationery Office	Examiner of Printing and Binding.	June 8.
Richards; Thomas George	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Richards; Thomas Kinsey	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 15.
‡Richardson; Emily	Do.	Female Returner	June 26.
Riordan; Michael	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 16.
‡Riordan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 11.
‡Robb; Henry Valentine	Do.	Do.	September 4.
Roberts; Arthur Edward Simmonds.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Roberts; Robert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	February 20.
Roberts; Robert	Do.	Do.	September 16.
‡Roberts; William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 22.
‡Robertson; Margaret	Do.	Female Returner	July 13.
Robertson; William Chrystal	Fishery Board and Board of Manufactures (Scotland).	Fifth Clerk, Consolidated Establishment.	July 4.
Robson; Stephen Smith	Board of Trade	Clerk, Mercantile Marine Office, South Shields.	July 27.
Rodway; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 27.
‡Rogers; Edward William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 26.
Rogers; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 25.
Rogers; James Edmund	Do.	Do.	July 16.
‡Rogers; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Rowe; William John Vivian	War Office	Temporary Surveyor's Clerk (Second Class).	May 11.
Rowell; John Soulsby	Consular Service	Vice-Consul, Havre	September 22.
Rowland; John Chapman	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	January 28.
Rudd; Thomas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Rule; Arthur Edward	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Rumsey; Lacy Llewellyn Ninian Churchill.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 24.
Russell; Charles Forster	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Ruthven; Louis William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	November 4.
S.			
Sadler; John Paul	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Sadler; William Thomas	Do.	Do.	August 25.
Sait; Frank	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 19.
Salmond; Patrick Johnston	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 4.
Sampson; Walter Adam	Do.	Do.	September 23.
‡Sanders; Richard Barnsley	County Surveyor, Ireland.		July 31.
Sanders; William Thomas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Sangster; Elizabeth Virtue	Post Office	Female Returner	June 25.
Sargeaunt; William John	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Savill; Stanley	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	June 27.
‡Saxton; Sarah Hannah Caroline.	Post Office	Female Returner	June 1.
‡Sayer; Joseph Robert	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	December 29.
Scannell; Michael	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 27.
‡Scattergood; Edward	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 24.
Schofield; George Thomas	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Scott; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
vii. Selby; William Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 1.
Sharp; William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 19.
‡Sharpe; James	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	July 3.
Shawyer; Josephus John George.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Sheehan; Denis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
Shelley; Arthur John	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Shepherd; Caroline	Post Office	Counterwoman	October 29.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
‡Sheppard; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Shepperd; Alfred James	Local Government Board.	Clerk	June 19.
‡Sheridan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Shipway; George Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 31.
Shufflebotham; Mary Anne	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 10.
Simpson; William Wolley	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Sims; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	April 1.
†Sinclair; Robert Hamilton	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	April 2.
Sinton; John	Post Office	Postmaster	June 4.
Sketchley; Arthur Powys	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Smiddy; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Smith; Alfred William	Do.	Do.	March 25.
Smith; Charles Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 16.
‡Smith; George Emile	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 27.
Smith; James Galloway	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	May 7.
Smith; Joseph	War Office	Temporary Clerk of Works	July 14.
Smith; Sarah Ann	Post Office	Postmistress	February 14.
Smith; Werter	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Smith; William Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 26.
‡Snape; William Heathcote	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 24.
South; Richard Walter	Temporary Commissions.	Clerk, Labour Laws Commission.	June 3.
Sparks; Edward Thomas Williams.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Speechley; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Spelman; John Robert	Do.	Do.	September 8.
‡Spiller; Alfred	Do.	Do.	March 23.
vli. Spiller; Julia	Convict Service	Schoolmistress, Millbank Convict Prison.	September 28.
‡Sproule; Robert John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Stacey; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 13.
Stafford; George	Do.	Do.	September 16.
‡Stanton; Patrick Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 16.
Staples; John Fallowdown	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Stark; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	May 4.
†Stead; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Stephenson; Minnie Gray	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 28.
‡Sterling; George Smith	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Stevens; Charles Frederick Almroth.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Stevens; James Ebenezer	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Stevens; William Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 31.
Stewart; John	Admiralty	Curator of Museum, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.	August 13.
‡Stewart; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
‡Stickland; John Northover	Do.	Do.	September 7.
‡Stillman; Edwin Froom	Do.	Do.	September 5.
‡Stokes; Arthur Henry	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	January 12.
‡Stokes; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
Stokes; Richard	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Stoneman; Henry Milford	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Storey; Francis Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Stratton; Robert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 25.
‡Sturton; Augusta Ann	Do.	Counterwoman	March 31.
‡Sullivan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
Summers; Thomas Knight	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Swaine; William Joseph Stewart.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	October 22.
Swan; Grace Dickson	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 14.
‡Swinburne; Anthony Bannister.	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	November 2
T.			
†Talbot; Arthur Philip	Colonial Office	Cadet, Straits Settlements	April 2.
‡Tapp; Frederick William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 15.
Taylor; Alexander	Education Board (Scotland).	Clerk	November 6.
‡Taylor; Arthur Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
Taylor; Emily Sarah Anne	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 13.
Taylor; Henry Francis	Do.	Do.	May 18.
‡Taylor; John Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 19.
Temple; Henry William	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 18.
Tennant; George William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 12.
‡Thomas; Edgar Octavius	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Thomas; Henry Carleton	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	May 7.
Thomas; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 4.
Thomlinson; William	Do.	Do.	April 1.
‡Thompson; Robert Blyth	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Thompson; Robert James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
‡Thompson; Sarah	Post Office	Counterwoman	October 23.
†Thornton; Charles Conway	Foreign Office	Clerk	March 23.
Thornton; Joseph	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Thorpe; Henry	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Tierney; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
Tildesley; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	September 28.
‡Tilley; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
Titterton; George	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Todd; Eliza	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 11.
‡Tomb; John Hamilton	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 8.
‡Tompkins; Joseph George	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 21.
vii. Towers; Alfred	Patent Office	Extra Clerk	January 12.
vii. Traill; Thomas William	Board of Trade	Inspector of Chain Cables, &c.	January 2.
†Trevenen; Noel Penrose	Colonial Office	Cadet, Straits Settlements	April 2.
‡Tritton; Henry Maxwell	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 22.
‡Tulloch; James	Education Department	Assistant Clerk	December 30.
Tunaley; Henry	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 7.
‡Turner; Alice Fanny	Post Office	Female Returner	October 2.
Turner; Edward Robert	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	January 22.
‡Turner; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
‡Twamlow; Thomas	Do.	Do.	October 2.
‡Twomey; Patrick	Do.	Do.	September 5.
Tye; William Samuel	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Tyler; Charles Sones	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	October 22.
Tyson; Richard	Do.	Provincial Clerk	May 13.
V.			
‡Vanden-Bergh; Louis Arnoldus Virgin Julius.	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Clerk	January 9.
‡Venables; Ellen Emma	Post Office	Female Returner	March 23.
Venning; Edwin William Edgcumbe.	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Vernon; Edward Saunderson.	Record Office (England).	Clerk	January 30.
Vetch; William Wolff	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 24.
Vinall; Edward William	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Vinton; William John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 20.
W.			
Wager; Jasper	War Office	Temporary Surveyor's Clerk (First Class).	May 19.
Waite; John	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	October 16.
Walker; Alfred Laurence	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Walker; Joseph Emblin	War Office	Temporary Clerk of Works	September 9.
Walker; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 1.
‡Wall; Patrick Coleman Joseph.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
‡Walsh; John Thomas	Do.	Do.	May 9.
Walsh; Samuel	War Office	Temporary Clerk of Works (Second Class).	April 9.
Walter; Elijah	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Walton; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 21.
vii. Ward; Daniel	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk, Supplementary Establishment.	May 26.
‡Ward; William Cullen	Customs	Clerk, Port of Belfast	July 10.
‡Warman; Francis Nuttman	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	June 26.
Waterhouse; Richard William	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	June 26.
‡Wates; George Frederick	Chancery Pay Office	Clerk	December 29.
‡Watkins; Charles James	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	April 24.
‡Watson; Jemima Sarah	Do.	Female Returner	June 25.
Watson; Samuel Mills	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Watts; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 22.
Waymouth; Henry	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Webber; Charles Sancroft	Do.	Junior Draftsman, Hydrographical Department.	July 14.
Webber; Walter Frederick	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	February 28.
Weightman; Edward John Sant.	Do.	Do.	March 24.
†Weir; William Maxwell	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	February 19.
Welby; George Earle	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	December 2.
Welch; William Joseph	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Wells; Walter	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 10.
West; John Moore	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	May 14.
Westcott; John Bowman	War Office	Temporary Clerk of Works	September 8.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1874.
Westlake; John	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Wetherell; Charles Walter	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 11.
‡Wheeler; Frederick William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 25.
Wheeler; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 20.
‡White; Henry Vincent	County Surveyor, Ireland.		July 31.
‡White; William Thomas	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 13.
‡White; William Wilson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 15.
Whitham; David	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 30.
‡Whitley; William Thomas	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 29.
Whitmarsh; Arthur	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	June 15.
Whitton; James Reid	Scotch Education Department.	Inspector's Assistant	January 28.
‡Whitty; Frederick	Post-Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 31.
Whyte; Jessie Jane	Do.	Provincial Clerk	April 13.
Wilby; Frederick	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	May 11.
Wilcock; Robert	Do.	Do.	February 17.
Wilkie; Charles	Do.	Provincial Clerk	March 17.
‡Wilkins; Robert George	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	December 11.
Wilkinson; Thomas John Pithian.	Epping Forest Commission.	Clerk	May 15.
Wilkinson; William Henry	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 16.
‡Wilks; John Bews	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	January 14.
‡Willcox; Arthur Henry	Do.	Do.	April 17.
vii. Williams; Arthur Bell	War Office	Clerk, Manufacturing Departments.	December 15.
‡Williams; Caroline Louisa	Post Office	Female Returner	July 3.
‡Williams; Peter Cornelius	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 21.
‡Williams; Thomas William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	October 24.
Willing; William Frederick	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Willis; George William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 27
vii. Wills; Thomas	Admiralty	Demonstrator in Chemistry, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.	March 27
‡Willson; Frederick Richard Thomas.	County Surveyor, Ireland.		August 10.
vii. Wilson; Benjamin Marshall.	Local Government Board.	Clerk	July 17.
Wilson; Joseph	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Wilson; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 13.
‡Wilson; William	Do.	Do.	May 6.
Wilton; Joseph	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
‡Winwood; Edward	Customs	Clerk, Port of Glasgow	July 8.
Wittet; Robert	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Clerk	December 24.
‡Wolfe; Henry John	Inland Revenue	Clerk, Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax.	July 3.
‡Wood; Frederick	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Supplementary Establishment.	July 2.
‡Woodcock; Emily England	Post Office	Female Returner	March 25.
‡Woodward; Charles	Customs	Clerk, Preston	July 17.
Woodward; Herbert Willoughby.	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	March 18.
vii. Woolldridge; George	Admiralty	Dispenser	December 14.
‡Worthington; Edward	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	October 28.
Worthington; Hugh	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 9.
vii. Wortley; (Lieut.-Col.) Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart.	Patent Office	Curator of Museum	June 18.
‡Woulfe; Maurice Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 15.
Wragg; Alfred Ernest	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	March 18.
‡Wren; Maurice Collins	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 7.
‡Wright; Annie Isabel Kate	Post Office	Female Returner	June 27.
Wyard; Jabez Richard	War Office	Temporary Draftsman (First Class).	February 27.
Y.			
Yair; Archibald	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Yair; John Liddell	Do.	Do.	April 28.
‡Yardley; Arthur	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
York; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 11.
Youlton; Joseph Henry	Admiralty	Admiralty Writer	March 11.
Young; John	Do.	Do.	March 11.
‡Young; John Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 4.

APPENDIX V.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

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Papers used at Open Competitions:	
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[*** For papers set at the Military Entrance Examinations, see Appendix VI., p. 240, and for those set at the examinations for the India Civil Service, see Appendix VII., p. 363.]

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. NOV. 1874.

PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &c. IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE (HELD IN NOVEMBER 1874, UNDER REGULATIONS NO. II. OF 8TH APRIL 1872).*

*** *For the Preliminary Test Examination the following papers were set:—*

1. *Copying paper, nearly similar to that printed below.*
2. *Two exercises in dictation, similar to the passage given on the following page.*
3. *Arithmetic paper, similar to that on page 221.*
4. *Six sums in addition, similar to those on page 215.*

The following are the papers set at the competitive examination:—

COPYING.

Copy, on the form supplied, as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can in half an hour, taking care to attend to the instructions given on the form, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—It is important that the copy should correspond *line for line* with the original.

Financial Condition of the Lodges of the Manchester Unity in Ireland which made Returns to the Parent Society.

	Number of		Annual Income.	Present Capital.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	Lodges.	Members.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Belfast -	7	462	457 6 4	3,226 15 7	None.	2,743 15 5
Cork -	6	326	409 16 0	732 3 9	None.	2,582 3 11
Dublin -	5	186	203 14 5	270 19 7	None.	1,733 6 0
Limerick -	3	120	156 10 8	542 9 8	None.	524 14 11
Totals -	21	1,094	1,227 7 5	4,972 8 7	—	5,584 0 3

The branches of the Manchester Unity in Ireland are thus not only insolvent to at least the amount of £5,584, for one lodge has sent in no return, but unless the present contributions or benefits are altered the amount of their insolvency will of course continue to increase every year.

The wisdom and candour therefore of the moveable committee in thus laying the financial condition of the various lodges openly and honestly before the public cannot be too much praised. In thus acting the Manchester Unity has set an example which it is greatly to be hoped will be followed by the rest of the affiliated orders. There is every reason to believe that the financial condition of the Foresters' Courts is no better than that of the Manchester Unity's Lodges.

* Printed at page 19.

DICTATION.

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. Nov. 1874.

From the era which the author has chosen for the date of his story, the critic will perceive that the novel before him is neither intended for a romance of chivalry, nor for a tale of modern manners. A tale of manners, to be interesting, must either refer to antiquity so great as to have become venerable, or it must bear a vivid reflection of those scenes which are passing daily before our eyes, and are interesting from their novelty. Thus the coat-of-mail of our ancestors, and the triple-furred pelisse of our modern beaux, may, though for very different reasons, be equally fit for the array of a fictitious character; but who, meaning the custume of his hero to be impressive, would willingly attire him in the court dress of George the Second's reign, with its no collar, large sleeves, and low pocket-holes? The same may be urged, with equal truth, of the Gothic hall, which, with its darkened and tinted windows, its elevated and gloomy roof, and massive oaken table garnished with boars-head and rosemary, pheasants and peacocks, cranes and cygnets, has an excellent effect in fictitious description. Much may also be gained by a lively display of a modern fête, such as we have daily recorded in that part of a newspaper entitled the Mirror of Fashion, if we contrast these, or either of them, with the splendid formality of an entertainment given Sixty Years since; and thus it will be readily seen how much the painter of antique or of fashionable manners gains over him who delineates those of the last generation. Considering the disadvantages inseparable from this part of my subject, I must be understood to have resolved to avoid them as much as possible, by throwing the force of my narrative upon the characters and passions of the actors; —those passions common to men in all stages of society, and which have alike agitated the human heart, whether it throbbed under the steel corslet of the fifteenth century, the brocaded coat of the eighteenth, or the blue frock and white dimity waistcoat of the present day.

GEOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 10th November 1874. 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. On what does the direction of Rivers depend? Show from your answer how it is that so few, and those not by any means large rivers, flow towards the West.
2. What are the points of resemblance and of difference, respectively, between the configuration of the Old World and the New?
3. Describe the most remarkable features of the Atlantic Ocean. What correspondence is observable between its opposite coasts, and what inference has been drawn therefrom?
4. Describe or draw a map of the principal mountain ranges of Europe. What is the highest carriage-way in that continent?
5. Name the littoral counties of England from Kent to the Land's End in Cornwall. Which of them have islands opposite them, and what islands?
6. In what counties are the following places, and for what are any of them remarkable? — *Cheddar. Runnymede. Fotheringay. Melrose. Carrickfergus. Melton Mowbray. Otterburn. Uppingham. Naseby. Axminster. The Curragh. Coldstream. Wantage. Prestonpans.*

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. NOV. 1874.

7. Trace through France the watersheds dividing the waters flowing north-west from those flowing south-east.
8. What are the boundaries of Switzerland? Name the cantons round the Lake of Lucerne.
9. Name and describe the Islands on the coast of Africa.
10. Draw a map of British India, indicating the boundaries of the three Presidencies.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

HIGHER ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, 11th November 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. If 40 men can mow a field of 19 acres in $8\frac{1}{2}$ days of 10 hours each, how many acres can 17 men mow in 50 days of 8 hours each?
2. Extract the square root of 3914879761 and of $37\frac{212}{841}$.
3. Find the present value of 9,393*l.* 18*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* due $5\frac{1}{2}$ years hence, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (simple interest).
4. By selling a house for 4,162*l.* 10*s.* a man lost $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., how much per cent. would he have lost or gained if he had sold it for 4,500 guineas?
5. A certain number of yards of carpeting, three quarters of a yard wide, just cover the floor of a room 16 ft. 8 ins. long and 13 ft. 5 ins. broad, leaving the hearth-stone, which is 4 ft. 2 ins. long and 1 ft. 8 ins. broad, uncovered: Find its price at 6*s.* a yard.
6. Find (1) in chains and links, (2) in yards and feet, the diameter of a circle which contains an acre; the area of a circle being the square of the radius multiplied by 3·1416.
7. Find the length of the edge of a cube which contains 1,520 feet 1,512 inches.
8. Multiply by duodecimals 5 ft. 6 ins. 4 pts. by 2 ft. 7 ins. 3 pts., and the product by 6 ft. 5 ins. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and the fraction of a cubic inch?
9. If the 3 per cent. consols be at $93\frac{1}{8}$, what sum of money must be expended in the purchase of stock in order to obtain an income of 552*l.* a year?

   If the purchaser afterwards sells out at 95, and invests the proceeds in mortgages at 4 per cent. per annum, what will be the increase in his income?
10. A man pays rates and taxes to the amount of 22*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, made up as follows: (1) Queen's taxes, 11*d.* in the £ on his rent; (2) parochial rates, an average per quarter of 1*s.* 1*d.* in the £ on a rating of four-fifths of his rent; (3) water rate, four per cent. on his rent, together with an additional sum of 15*s.* for extra service. What is his rent?

11. A French mètre=39·371 ins. and a cubic mètre of water weighs 1,000 kilogrammes. Find, in inches and the decimal fraction of an inch, the side of a cubical block of granite weighing 1,200·5 kilogrammes, the weight of granite being 3·5 times that of water.
12. Define "prime factors" and "least common multiple." Add together $\frac{7}{23}$, $\frac{8}{17}$, $\frac{10}{19}$, and multiply the sum by ·461889, expressing the result as a decimal.
13. A tradesman professes to retail his goods at 10 per cent. profit, but adulterates them by adding $\frac{1}{4}$th of their weight of an inferior article, which costs him $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the price of the better. How much per cent. profit does he make? Also, in what proportion must he mix the two kinds so as to gain 20 per cent.?
14. A watch gains one minute and 12 seconds per day. It is set right at noon on the 11th of November. What will be the true time when it points to noon on the following Christmas day?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

The master will be justefyde in taking this steppe by any exebition of morrell turpetude on the part of the servent; for instense, by the parswasion of an aprentiss to elope; by a refeusle to obay lawful orders; and by unwarentible absanse from dewtey. But a meer tempurrurry absanse wethout leive, envolving no emorrell perpuss, apeers not to be a sufishant grownd for desmisle, ispeshaly if the master's bisnis be not seeryusly empeeded. Where a clarke, imploied to make entrys in the minnit book of a cumpeny, entered a protest against a summons for the apointment of a sucsesser to himself, it was held that a jewry were justefyde in finding this to be a sufishant cause for his desmisle. A master who has descharged his servent for an insufishant cause is not priclewded from afterwerds aledging any sufishant cause that may have been in ixistanse. In a subsiquant case some dowbt seems to have been entartaned whether the messconduct must not have been known to the master at the time of the descharge. It would be strange, however, admiting that the master cannot relye on an ofense which he has not at first put forwerd, that the servent should be alowd to relye on his own conseelment of it. Incompitansy of a person hired as a skild artesann or labourer will justefy his desmisle. In contracts of hiring made with artiffisers or other persons emploied in the traids spessyfide in sexion ninteene of an Act of William the fourthe, the waiges must be made payible in the currant koine of this relme. Nor is the emploier alowd to sett off goods suplyde to the artiffisser against the waiges dew to him. Obeedyanse to this Act is infoarsed by pennultys. A memmorandem of aggreament for the hire of any mannufacturar or meenyal servent is exempt from stampe dewty. A number of stattewts point out moads for the arangement of desputes ocurring between masters and workmen.

COMPETITION.
SCHEME II.
Nov. 1874.

INDEXING.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Instructions—

1. Continue the index to the letters *and enclosures* printed below,* on the forms supplied to you, in a style similar to that of the subjoined specimen.
2. The index of each letter or inclosure must be brief enough to be contained in two or three of the spaces of the form, and should consist of not more than ten lines of ordinary writing. If possible, it should be restricted to one space and to five lines of writing.

SPECIMEN.

No. 1.	Colonial Office, 1873, 28 October.	Mr. Herbert to the Secretary to the Treasury.	Informs him of Lord Kimberley's opinion that the West Indian colonies should bear part of any loss incurred by fresh arrangements for the mail service, and discusses the question of the apportionment of such loss.
Inclosure 1 in No. 1.	Colonial Office, 1866, 6 December.	The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies.	Requires that under any contract for the mail service after 1869, the colonies to be benefited by such service shall contribute an aggregate sum of one half to the necessary subsidy, and furnishes a statement of the share of each colony at the existing rate of subsidy.
Inclosure 2 in No. 1.		Memorandum drawn up at the Colonial Office.	Showing a method of apportioning the cost of the West India mail service between the British and Foreign stations, and among the several colonies.

* The Parliamentary paper entitled "Correspondence relating to Postal Communication with the West Indies."

ADDITION.

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. Nov. 1874.

Add up as many of the columns and lines as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces provided.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*
No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7624	6	2	29200	7	9	873	2	1
69840	3	7	786178	2	4	8797	7	7
23297	12	5	54346	3	6	95016	18	2
86631	7	7	815975	16	11	89768	12	11
65211	6	8	538097	1	2	302475	11	6
651079	10	6	97239	2	5	69263	15	4
189603	2	5	840732	9	2	358756	3	7
298772	2	6	859276	3	8	232087	9	7
465983	17	11	817637	6	9	22896	10	10
267873	13	2	209172	1	9	744032	8	6
74573	2	4	23276	5	9	98290	2	10
891174	2	10	318019	3	8	566984	5	4
984917	10	8	642935	8	1	361211	6	7
147732	6	2	19109	19	10	351867	4	11
90574	2	1	426409	12	8	24761	18	4
741	18	2	381397	7	1	36197	11	7
34232	1	11	541263	9	5	631902	8	6
99374	5	7	476239	15	7	621140	15	6
31847	1	2	314197	6	5	476385	16	3

Answer

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
23109	19	10	11835	0	3	234106	7	8
649603	2	5	29215	9	5	32752	15	3
39642	5	2	398136	2	6	291414	12	4
39142	5	2	94636	1	1	74321	18	9
753276	5	9	23109	19	10	52350	11	1
156917	11	9	76899	13	7	376514	10	5
403750	5	8	313257	8	11	612356	1	2
11835	0	3	102376	18	3	310397	8	7
673159	0	1	6679	14	5	708416	19	7
173617	6	8	810732	17	1	153748	2	9
166197	11	7	675940	18	2	239763	2	1
16391	1	4	231287	14	7	112935	8	1
44687	17	7	299653	1	8	91105	2	1
129374	5	7	37	9	1	31140	15	6
16391	1	4	228416	9	10	83215	9	5
803421	3	6	691040	3	7	612356	1	2
141263	9	5	274032	12	1	41220	4	9
813214	2	6	8724	2	10	71425	3	3
310397	8	7	34728	12	6	93198	10	8

Answer

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. NOV. 1874.

Add these across, placing the Totals in the spaces provided.

										Totals.
5673	19840	36512	4871	329	18670	497	12349	876	2971	
18534	7692	8734	12867	19359	18150	9350	18477	9080	17449	
9298	6530	14955	256	329	876	13721	819	470	5693	
25010	10195	21555	9505	9572	9135	16760	8270	14175	12815	
31457	205	220	6590	8634	17945	10132	9195	830	607	
18919	44358	19077	6432	36567	36095	8761	18215	19425	709	
34209	17568	7015	8763	13608	27770	461	583	24	14245	
3710	869	22916	1649	12788	31932	16228	5417	4718	9177	
6495	9026	17632	3503	2472	4275	1096	3419	4073	1350	
14523	2573	457	609	1837	2641	49	2573	2076	103	
24293	9665	786	14	21944	15670	11909	9735	8577	3891	
15587	6105	7000	7079	2072	7803	7790	602	7495	2499	
12190	27941	19482	8345	22279	12120	12980	4725	9720	16075	
4323	567	834	9800	4145	925	3620	600	1275	2406	
8385	7501	2897	2187	913	1624	8890	6259	623	4525	
9687	6252	3038	1033	2604	4910	930	673	1070	6225	
488	507	205	6771	23473	2657	5725	7280	862	504	
11504	284	1323	7400	527	978	74	856	84	197	

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. What is the precise meaning of the name "Anglo-Saxon"? Give a short account of the reign of Ina of Wessex.
2. Give some account of the Forest Laws and of the circumstances which led to the grant and confirmation of the Charter of the Forests.
3. Explain the meaning of the following terms: wergild, frank-pledge, recognitors, select men, chartist, delinquent.
4. Enumerate the principal provisions of the peace of Pecquigni.
5. Describe the battle of Naseby and the battle of Camperdown.
6. "The reign of Henry the Seventh in the main was fortunate for his "people at home, and honourable abroad." Discuss this statement.
7. How did this country acquire its South African colonies?
8. Describe the condition of the Parliamentary army under the "New Model" introduced by Cromwell.
9. Write a short life of Mr. Pitt, and give a particular account of his policy with regard to Parliamentary reform.
10. Illustrate and discuss the statement that "in 1797 our navy formed "both the glory and the safeguard of the country, yet in this "very year it had threatened to be the source of our disgrace "and ruin."

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. Nov. 1874.

DIGESTING AND TABULATING ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

N.B.—(*a.*) *The work should be done correctly, neatly, and quickly. But in assigning the marks more importance will be attached to accuracy than to quickness.*

(*b.*) *The paper put before you must not be mutilated in any way. Mistakes should be corrected, but no erasure is to be made. Calculations may be made on waste paper which will be provided for that purpose, but no rough copy of any part of the table is to be made.*

Rule a form like the subjoined specimen, and enter in it the statements which follow, observing—

1. That all capitals and stops are to be exactly reproduced.
2. That the entries are to be inserted in the table in strict chronological order, commencing with the year 1854.
3. That the figures in four of the columns are to be supplied by you, and that the per-centages in the fifth and seventh columns should be calculated to one place of decimals.

SPECIMEN OF THE FORM.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

SUMMARY TABLE FOR UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH YEAR FROM 1854 TO 1865.

Length of Lines, Passengers conveyed, Gross and Net Receipts, and Working Expenses.

Year.	Length of Line open for traffic at the end of each year.	Number of passengers conveyed exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Gross Receipts.					Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
			From Passenger Traffic.		From Goods Traffic.		Total from Traffic.		
			Total	Proportion to Total Receipts.	Total.	Proportion to Total Receipts.	Total.		
	Miles.	No.	£	Per Cent.	£	Per Cent.	£	£	£

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. Nov. 1874.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PASSENGERS conveyed, exclusive of Season Ticket Holders, during the Years 1854 to 1865 inclusive.

1864 - 229,272,165;	1865 - 251,862,715;	1856 - 129,315,196;
1855 - 118,567,170;	1860 - 163,435,678;	1861 - 173,721,139;
1858 - 139,141,135;	1863 - 204,635,075;	1862 - 180,429,071;
1854 - 111,180,165;	1857 - 138,971,240;	1859 - 149,757,294;

TABLE showing the WORKING EXPENDITURE during the years 1854 to 1865.

10,017,570	-	1854	11,900,430	-	1858	14,268,409	-	1862
10,215,632	-	1855	12,163,522	-	1859	15,029,234	-	1863
11,015,844	-	1856	13,187,368	-	1860	16,000,308	-	1864
11,930,565	-	1857	13,843,337	-	1861	17,149,073	-	1865

TABLE showing the GROSS RECEIPTS for the years 1854 to 1865.

	From Goods Traffic.	From Passenger Traffic.
1854 -	- £ 9,970,770	- £10,244,954
1855 -	- £10,812,809	- £10,694,790
1856 -	- £11,789,156	- £11,376,337
1857 -	- £12,286,392	- £11,888,219
1858 -	- £12,258,845	- £11,697,906
1859 -	- £13,206,009	- £12,537,493
1860 -	- £14,680,866	- £13,085,756
1861 -	- £15,238,880	- £13,325,475
1862 -	- £15,216,573	- £13,911,985
1863 -	- £16,634,869	- £14,521,528
1864 -	- £18,331,524	- £15,684,040
1865 -	- £19,318,062	- £16,572,051

TABLE showing the LENGTH of LINE open for TRAFFIC at the end of each year.

1865	-	13,289	1861	-	10,865	1857	-	9,039
1864	-	12,789	1860	-	10,433	1856	-	8,710
1863	-	12,322	1859	-	10,002	1855	-	8,335
1862	-	11,551	1858	-	9,542	1854	-	8,053

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Enter in Cash Book such of the following transactions as should appear therein, journalize, and post to proper accounts in Ledger all the Entries.

Make use of the forms of Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger provided.

1874.	*In hand.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
July 1st.	Cash at Union Bank - - -	610	0	0
	Ditto in office - - - -	14	2	7
	Bill on John Smith, due 16th July -	64	0	0
	Ditto on William Brown, due 19th August	81	7	0
	Ditto on James Alexander, due 15th Sept.	48	0	0

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. Nov. 1874.

1874.				£	s.	d.
July 1st.	2 pipes of Port Wine in bond, cost £56 each			112	0	0
	1 butt of Sherry in bond, cost £63			63	0	0
	25 hhds. of Brandy consigned to me by Jules Fèvrier & Co., on which I have paid last month for freight			14	2	6
	And against which I have accepted their draft due 27th September at Union Bank			300	0	0
	Liabilities.					
„ „	My acceptance given to D. Morgan & Co., due 28th July at Union Bank			105	0	0
	Ditto of Jules Fèvrier & Co., draft as above			300	0	0
	Due by me to Martinez & Co. for Sherry bought 24th March, at six months' credit			48	0	0
„ 7th.	Paid by cheque, duty on 1 pipe Port			10	4	0
„ „	„ „ cash, dock charges, and cartage on ditto			0	17	4
„ „	Sold William Smith at 3 months' credit, for which I draw on him this day (due 10th October), 1 pipe Port, duty paid and delivered			74	0	0
„ 10th.	Sold through Clark & Co., brokers, 25 hhds. Brandy per "Lively," 1,302 gals. @ 7*s.*	£455	14 0			
	Less brokerage, 2*s.* 6*d.* per hhd.	3	2 6			
	Received from Clark & Co.	452	11 6			
	Paid their cheque into bank			452	11	6
„ „	Paid by cash, dock charges on above Brandy			3	4	0
„ „	Sent Jules Fèvrier & Co. account sales of Brandy per "Lively"—					
	1,302 gals. @ 7*s.*	£455	14 0			
	Deducting—					
	Freight paid £14 2 6					
	Dock charges 3 4 0					
	Brokerage 3 2 6					
	Petty expenses 0 4 0					
	Commission, 2½% 11 7 10					
		32	0 10			
	Leaving net	£423	13 2			
„ 16th.	Paid into bank John Smith's bill, due this day			64	0	0
„ 24th.	Paid Martinez & Co. by cheque, amount due them	£48	0 0			
	Less 2 months' discount	0	8 0			
				47	12	0

Balance and close books, showing the result of the month's business, and make out balance sheet at end of July.

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. Nov. 1874.

Question.

On which side will the excess, if any, be on the following accounts?—

Bills Receivable.
Bills Payable.
Cash.

COMPETITION, EXCISE. June 1875.

PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR SITUATIONS AS SECOND CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE. (HELD IN JUNE 1875.*)

DICTATION.

In the mean time, Hastings was compelled to turn his attention to foreign affairs. The object of his diplomacy was at this time simply to get money. The finances of his government were in an embarrassed state; and this embarrassment he was determined to relieve by some means, fair or foul. The principle which directed all his dealing with his neighbours is fully expressed by the old motto of one of the great predatory families of the Scottish Border, "Thou shalt want ere I want." He seems to have laid it down, as a fundamental proposition which could not be disputed, that, when he had not as many lacs of rupees as the public service required, he was to take them from anybody who had. One thing, indeed, is to be said in excuse for him. The pressure applied to him by his employers at home was such as only the highest virtue could have withstood, such as left him no choice except to commit great wrongs, or to resign his high post, and with that post all his hopes of fortune and distinction. The directors, it is true, never enjoined or applauded any crime. Far from it. Whoever examines their letters written at that time will find there many just and humane sentiments, many excellent precepts, in short, an admirable code of political ethics. But every exhortation is modified or nullified by a demand for money. "Govern leniently, and send more money; practice strict justice and "moderation towards neighbouring powers, and send more money;" this is in truth the sum of almost all the instructions that Hastings ever received from home. Now these instructions, being interpreted, mean simply, "Be the father and the oppressor of the people; be just and "unjust, moderate and rapacious." We by no means accuse or suspect those who framed these despatches of hypocrisy. It is probable that, writing fifteen thousand miles from the place where their orders were to be carried into effect, they never perceived the gross inconsistency of which they were guilty.

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* EXTRACT from REGULATIONS under which this EXAMINATION was held:

The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

		Marks.
(A.)	*Obligatory:*	
	1. Handwriting	400
	2. Orthography	400
	3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)	400
	4. English Composition	400
(B.)	*Optional:*	
	5. Higher arithmetic, including mensuration, square and cube root, &c.	400
	6. Geography, especially that of the British Isles	400

COMPETITION, EXCISE. June 1875.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes in spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

All this man's councils Cromwell had punctuely folowed. He had travled in the vann of this ditatchmant of pikt souljers, men of dorntless resolution and stieled aganst pitty by a glumey fannattascism. Great and deap was the genarell's mortellication at the unnixpectid absanse of the pursanidge, on whose ajinsy he so confedintly reccond, and many conjectures he phormd as to the cause of such mysterious conduck. Somtimes he thought Tomkins had sucumbd to likker, a fralety to which Cromwell knew him to be adicted; and when he held this oppinnion he descharjed his wrathe in mallydixions, which, of a difarent kind from the wilde othes and cursis of the cavvaleers, had yet in them as much blasfamy and more deturmend mallevolence. At other times he thought some unnixpectid allarme, or perapse some drunken cavaleer revvle, had made later hours than useul to be kept at Woodstock Lodge. To this congectua his mind often recurd, and it was the hope that Tomkins would still apeer at the rondayvoo which endused him to rimmane at the burrow, anxeus to reseeve comunecation from his emmysary, and affrade of endangering the suxess of the entaprize by any premmatewr exertion on his own part. Midnight at lengthe tolled and it became nessusery to take some dissighsive step. Tomkins might have been tretchrus; or his entreeg might have been discuvard, and he himself merderd or kiddnapt by the venjfall roialists. Few of the tounsmen were abrord; and one or two who had protracted the awges of the evning to that unnusule hour were only too happy to iscape notiss. The infantrey entered the parke, and were folowd by the cavelrey, who were derected to ride as much as poseble on the terfe which bordered on the avvinyou. The gray mist which had rendared martching in the wood imbarrasing and dificult, had now given way to the moon, which after many eferts at lengthe foarsed her way through the vaper and hung her dimme dulle lanterne in the hevens, which she inlitend as the dyyng lampe of an ancoright does the sell in which he reposes.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Reduce 12 tons 3 qrs. 17 lbs. 4 ozs. to ounces.
2. The price of silver being 5*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, what will be the value of 8 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grains?
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 13,840 articles at 16*s.* 9*d.* a score.
4. Find the simple interest on £656 6*s.* 8*d.* for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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5. Add together $\frac{3}{8}$, $12\frac{1}{5}$, $1\frac{2}{9}$, and $2\frac{7}{12}$.
6. Subtract $8\frac{1}{4}$ from $13\frac{2}{11}$.
7. Multiply $3\frac{3}{7}$ by $\frac{35}{48}$.
8. Divide $\frac{1}{16}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$.

COMPETITION, EXCISE. June 1875.

9. Add together 993, 2·0624, ·00441, and 23·7421.
10. Subtract 500·2107328 from 623·51414.
11. Multiply 243·19 by ·0177.
12. Divide 47·341 by 329·7 to three places of decimals.
13. Reduce ·0253 of a mile to feet and the decimal of a foot.

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14. In 6,055 grains how many lbs. ozs. dwts. &c. are there?
15. A sack of potatoes weighs 178 lbs.; if 6 such sacks cost £2 4*s.* 6*d.*, what will be the cost of 44 lbs.?
16. Find (by Practice) the price of 3 pecks 1 gal. 3 qts. 1 pint at £4 12*s.* per gallon.
17. Find the amount of £1,500 for 3 years at 6½ per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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18. Add together $5\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{13}{20}$, $2\frac{4}{5}$, and $\frac{13}{30}$.
19. Subtract $12\frac{6}{5}$ from $17\frac{2}{13}$.
20. Multiply $\frac{10}{43}$ by $11\frac{7}{15}$.
21. Divide $13\frac{3}{64}$ by $\frac{5}{32}$.

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22. Add together 57·14, 3842·29731, ·000246, and 467.
23. Subtract 37·8467219 from 52·412.
24. Multiply 6·5862 by 740.
25. Divide 3·48223 by ·0047.
26. Express 42 lbs. as a decimal of a ton.

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27. In 273,856,033 square inches how many acres, roods, perches, &c.?
28. The rates of a railway train and a coach are as 7 to 2. The former can travel 42 miles an hour; how long will it take the latter to go 342 miles?
29. Find (by Practice) the price of 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at £5 16*s.* 8*d.* a ton.
30. At what rate per cent. (simple interest) will £1,250 amount to £1,962 10*l.* in 6 years?

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31. Add together $7\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{14}{42}$, and $9\frac{1}{12}$.
32. Subtract $20\frac{3}{11}$ from $31\frac{9}{35}$.
33. Multiply together $7\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{8}{15}$, and 12.
34. Divide $9\frac{1}{3}$ by 7.

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35. Add together ·001234, 1003·5687, 1012·9763, and 99.
36. Subtract 99·0013 from 100.
37. Multiply ·001357 by 1·00661.
38. Divide 99·765300 by 1·00134 to 4 places of decimals.
39. Give the value of 5·298 of 6*s.* 8*d.* in pence and the decimal fraction of a penny.

ADDITION.—1875. 5. (C.)

COMPETITION, EXCISE. June 1875.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
786178	2	4	8797	7	7	873	2	1
69840	3	7	23297	12	5	29200	7	9
7624	6	2	54346	3	6	95016	18	2
86631	7	7	302475	11	6	89768	12	11
538097	1	2	65211	6	8	815975	16	11
373041	2	7	97239	2	5	69263	15	4
189603	2	5	267873	13	2	358756	3	7
298772	2	6	859276	3	8	232087	9	7
465983	17	11	817637	6	9	22896	10	10
840732	9	2	209172	1	9	314197	6	5
74573	2	4	98290	2	10	23276	5	9
891174	2	10	566984	5	4	318019	3	8
984917	10	8	642935	8	1	361211	6	7
147732	6	2	31847	1	2	351867	4	11
90574	2	1	426409	12	8	24761	18	4
741	18	2	381397	7	1	36197	11	7
34232	1	11	541263	9	5	631902	8	6
99374	5	7	476239	15	7	621140	15	6
19109	19	10	744032	8	6	476385	16	3

Answer

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*
No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
23109	19	10	11835	0	3	234106	7	8
649603	2	5	29215	9	5	398136	2	6
39642	5	2	32752	15	3	291414	12	4
403750	5	8	39142	5	2	74321	18	9
753276	5	9	23109	19	10	52350	11	1
231287	14	7	76899	13	7	376514	10	5
94636	1	1	102376	18	3	612356	1	2
313257	8	11	310397	8	7	11835	0	3
673159	0	1	6679	14	5	675940	18	2
173617	6	8	810732	17	1	228416	9	10
166197	11	7	231485	15	5	239763	2	1
16391	1	4	156917	11	9	112935	8	1
44687	17	7	299653	1	8	91105	2	1
129374	5	7	37	9	1	31140	15	6
16391	1	4	83215	9	5	153748	2	9
803421	3	6	691040	3	7	612356	1	2
141263	9	5	274032	12	1	41220	4	9
813214	2	6	8724	2	10	71425	3	3
310397	8	7	34728	12	6	93198	10	8

Answer

COMPETITION, EXCISE. June 1875.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6781	2	2	439250	13	2	531397	7	1
810563	4	1	74321	18	9	131528	3	6
125176	13	7	236	3	1	810327	4	4
352376	0	9	161094	8	9	633925	4	11
15691	13	9	42361	8	9	134139	8	5
181528	3	6	41752	15	3	191880	19	2
107319	8	4	19284	10	2	12844	9	8
708416	19	7	20242	0	7	789409	1	0
106747	18	3	326408	13	10	610732	17	1
65416	18	2	274086	3	3	769276	3	8
120421	7	0	19631	7	7	783130	2	4
43109	19	10	861014	8	8	734321	18	9
106408	13	10	614275	8	2	107568	3	11
4636	11	4	32752	15	3	234526	1	1
106408	13	10	234526	1	1	111397	7	1
63276	5	9	34917	10	8	63177	2	5
14691	13	9	836	2	7	17218	9	6
4752	1	3	209945	2	11	41047	3	2
373041	2	7	371140	15	6	82971	3	2

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
98132	1	6	719058	15	1	234016	3	9
38839	7	1	692765	1	2	231902	7	6
416109	8	9	756409	12	8	227	18	9
274032	12	1	93756	2	2	102276	3	5
532121	7	6	72505	8	2	106549	3	3
791023	13	8	108106	2	2	417116	15	7
89318	2	6	905002	0	7	10919	1	5
102376	17	1	348896	17	2	125643	9	9
436197	11	7	254321	18	9	925978	11	1
87163	9	11	60616	3	7	649603	2	5
156917	11	9	935112	1	8	268549	16	7
21595	3	8	739369	10	2	81906	10	7
71476	3	9	76752	15	3	58209	1	2
167932	1	3	196408	13	10	106073	9	7
711015	0	1	3481	16	8	214376	15	10
71834	5	9	941013	1	4	68972	7	1
105217	3	7	577667	13	11	659276	3	8
4785	13	11	83649	2	7	10847	7	7
761089	15	9	514376	15	10	463487	1	10

Answer

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

COMPETITION, EXCISE. June 1875.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Write a short Essay upon one of the following subjects:

1. The Arctic Expedition.
2. National games.
3. "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

One subject only is to be attempted.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

HIGHER ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. At what rate per cent., simple interest, will 900*l.* amount to 1,120*l.* 10*s.* in 7 years?
2. There are in a manufactory a certain number of workmen who receive 50*s.* a week, twice as many who receive 31*s.* 6*d.* a week, and eleven times as many who receive 14*s.* a week, and the total amount of the workmen's wages for one week is 93*l.* 9*s.*; find the number of workmen.
3. If a coach travels at the rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour and a railway train runs 25 miles while the coach is accomplishing 8 miles, how much time would a traveller save on a journey of 152 miles by adopting the train as his mode of conveyance?
4. If 200 men can make an embankment 5 miles long in 25 days, how much overtime must 60 men work in order to finish an embankment 2 miles long in 32 days, 12 hours being taken as a day's work?
5. Extract the cube root of 1194389981; and the square root of $154751\frac{77}{169}$.
6. A room three times as long as it is broad is carpeted at 4*s.* 6*d.* per square yard, and the walls are coloured at 9*d.* per square yard, the respective costs being 8*l.* 5*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and 4 guineas. Find the dimensions of the room.
7. Divide $\cdot 3\dot{7}$ by $1 \cdot 17$; multiply the result by the quotient of $\cdot 052$ divided by $1 \cdot \dot{8}$, and give the answer in the form of a vulgar fraction.
8. Divide £857 5*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.* among 4 persons, A, B, C, and D, so that A may have twice as much as B, B three times as much as C, and C four times as much as D.
9. Find the present value of £2,674 6*s.* 0*d.* due at the end of 3 years, at $4\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.
10. By disposing of goods for £9 10*s.* a man loses 5 per cent.; what would be his loss or gain per cent. if he had sold them for £11 17*s.* 6*d.*?

COMPETITION, EXCISE. June 1875.

11. Find by duodecimals the cubical content of a room 14 feet 7 inches long, 12 feet 5 inches wide, and 11 feet 3 inches high. Express the answer in cubic feet and the fraction of a cubic foot.
12. The sides of a quadrilateral field ABCD are as follows:—AB = 200 links; BC = 650 links; CD = 905 links; AD = 570 links, and the diagonal AC = 800 links. Find the area of the field.
13. Find within an inch the diameter of a circle whose area is 100 square yards.
14. A rectangular block of granite is 10 feet 6 inches in length, 8 feet 2 inches in width, and 4 feet in depth; find to two places of decimals the length of the edge of a cube which has the same solid content.
15. A builder contracted to build a house in twelve weeks, and agreed to pay £5 for each day, or portion of a day, that the work remained incomplete after the end of that period. To fulfil his contract he engaged 15 men to work 10 hours a day. At the end of three weeks 10 of the men struck and remained away from their work for a fortnight. After their return the number of working hours in the day were reduced to nine. What was due from the builder for his breach of contract?

GEOGRAPHY, ESPECIALLY OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying map of England mark the position of 10 county towns and 10 seaports; trace the course of the London and Great Northern Railway, and show the position of some of its principal stations.
2. Draw and fill up maps, as large as your paper will admit, of any two of the following counties: Limerick, Haddington, Lancashire.
3. Describe in words the course of the Suir, the Tweed, and the Trent.
4. State what you know about the following towns:—Carisbrook, Thurso, Leeds, Castlebar, Cardiff, Douglas, Stornoway, Harwich, Dundee, Tralee.
5. Give some account of Guernsey, Arran, Anglesey.
6. Mention the seats of the principal manufactures of Ireland.
7. Mention the chief ports in the Mediterranean and the countries in which they are situated.
8. Trace on a sheet of paper the course of the Ganges or the Rhine and its tributaries, and show the position of the principal places on their banks.
9. Give some account of the chief products of the United States.
10. Gold and silver, coal, nitre, petroleum: Name some of the places which are remarkable for yielding any of these substances.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SITUATION OF WRITER IN THE CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.

*** The passages given for Dictation were similar to that printed at page 211; the Arithmetic was similar to that at page 221.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

I. Write an Essay upon one of the following sayings:

"To be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace."

"Life would be very tolerable were it not for its amusements."

"Happy is the people whose annals are dull."

Or,

II. The influence exercised upon a nation by the personal character of its rulers.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

PRÉCIS.

The instructions given were the same as printed at page 236; the correspondence set was from Parliamentary Paper Spain, No. 2, of 1874, Letters 1-6, 13-17, 21, 22, 29, 31, and 32, with their enclosures.

GREEK AND LATIN.

The papers set are printed at pages 505, 508.

FRENCH.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

(Including Dictation.)

Translate into English:

Comment va M. Jules, monsieur? dit Anfry en entrant; Blaise m'a raconté l'accident qui lui est arrivé, et je craignais qu'il ne fût indisposé. —Sans être malade, il n'est pas bien, répondit M. de Trénilly; mais je m'étonne que votre fils ait osé vous parler d'un accident dont il a été la seule cause et dans le but ignoble de prendre pour lui les habits de Jules.—Je ne comprends pas ce que monsieur veut dire; Blaise n'a rien fait qui puisse mériter des reproches; au contraire, c'est lui qui est venu au secours de M. Jules.—Joli secours, en vérité, que de le pousser

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dans une mare!—Mais, monsieur, comment pouvait-il pousser M. Jules, puisqu'il n'était pas avec lui?—Pas avec lui! Voilà qui est fort, quand l'échange des habits prouve clairement qu'ils étaient ensemble.—Pardon, monsieur le comte; entendons-nous. Blaise a donné ses vêtements à M. Jules, qui grelottait dans les siens tout trempés, lorsque, l'entendant crier, il est venu à son secours; mais ils étaient si peu ensemble, que M. Jules a été du côté de la mare pour le chercher.—C'est votre vaurien de fils qui vous a conté cela, et vous le croyez, en père faible que vous êtes?—Pardon, monsieur, vous êtes le maître et je suis le serviteur, et je ne puis répondre comme je le ferais à mon égal, pour justifier mon fils; mais je puis, sans manquer au respect je dois à monsieur, protester que Blaise est innocent des accusations fausses que M. Jules a portées contre lui.—C'est-à-dire que Jules a menti?—Je le crains, monsieur le comte.—C'est franc, du moins, si ce n'est pas poli. Mais dites-moi donc, monsieur Anfry, que vous a raconté M. Blaise pour vous donner une si pauvre opinion de la sincérité de mon fils?

SÉGUR.

On nous a aperçus du rivage. Une flottille de canots se dirige à toutes rames vers le bateau à vapeur; nous sommes entourés, cernés, envahis, un abordage pacifique a lieu; le pont se couvre en une minute d'une foule variée, criant, hurlant, parlant toutes sortes de langues et de dialectes; on se croirait à Babel le jour de la dispersion des travailleurs. Avant de savoir à quelle nation vous appartenez, ces drôles polyglottes essayent sur vous l'anglais, l'italien, le français, le grec, le turc même, jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient rencontré un idiome dans lequel vous puissiez leur dire intelligiblement: "Vous m'assommez! allez-vous-en!" Les domestiques de place, les garçons d'hôtel, vous poursuivent, vous harcèlent, vous assassinent d'offres de service. On vous fourre des cartes dans vos mains, dans votre gilet, dans la poche de votre paletot, dans la coiffe de votre chapeau; les bateliers vous tiraillent à droite et à gauche, par le bras, par le collet de l'habit, par la basque de la redingote, au risque de vous écarteler, détail dont ils se soucient peu; ils se querellent et se battent à travers vous, vociférant, gesticulant, trépignant, se démenant comme des possédés; mais, en somme, tant tués que blessés, il n'y a personne de mort, et cette scène de tumulte peut s'appeler, comme la pièce de Shakspeare, "beaucoup de bruit pour rien." Le vacarme s'apaise, les voyageurs sont distribués en plusieurs lots, et chaque batelier s'empare de sa proie. Aux bateliers et aux domestiques de place se joignent les marchands de cigares, qui en vous offrent des paquets énormes à des prix fabuleusement minimes: il est vrai qu'ils sont exécrables.

GAUTIER.

Translate into French:

"I will, Sir Henry," replied the young man; "yet it is hard to crowd "into a few sentences the defence of a life which, though short, has "been a busy one—too busy, your indignant gesture would assert. But "I deny it; I have drawn my sword neither hastily, nor without due "consideration, for a people whose rights have been trampled on, and "whose consciences have been oppressed—Frown not, sir—such is not "your view of the contest, but such is mine. For my religious prin- "ciples, at which you have scoffed, believe me, that though they depend "not on set forms, they are no less sincere than your own, and thus far

" purer—excuse the word—that they are unmingled with the blood- " thirsty dictates of a barbarous age, which you and others have called " the code of chivalrous honour. Not my own natural disposition, but " the better doctrine which my creed has taught, enables me to bear " your harsh revilings without answering in a similar tone of wrath " and reproach. You may carry insult to extremity against me at your " pleasure—not on account of our relationship alone, but because I am " bound in charity to endure it. This, Sir Henry, is much from one of " our house."

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SCOTT.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

1. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

   Prove that the angle between the bisectors of two consecutive angles of any quadrilateral is half the sum of the two remaining angles.

2. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

   Of all rectangles with the same area prove that the square has the least perimeter.

3. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same base, that is, on the same arc.

   AB and CD are two chords in a circle which intersect, when produced, in the point E without the circle; prove that the difference of the angles subtended at the centre of the circle by the arcs AC and BD is double of the angle AEC.

4. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

   If P and Q be the centres of the two circles, of which one is inscribed in the triangle ABC and the other touches the side BC and the other two sides produced, prove that the points B and C lie upon the circle of which PQ is the diameter.

5. If the outward angle of a triangle made by producing one of its sides be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing line and the extremities of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

   If ABC be a triangle, right-angled at C, and if the exterior angle at A be bisected by a straight line which meets BC produced in D, prove that AB + AC is a mean proportional between BC and BD + CD.

6. Find the value of—

$$a^3 - 6a^2b + 6ab^2 - 2b^3$$

when $a = b\{2 + \sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2}\}$;

also of $\dfrac{2a\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

when $2x = \sqrt{\dfrac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\dfrac{b}{a}}$.

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7. Multiply together—

$$x + y + 1,\ x - y - 1, \text{ and } x^2 + y^2 + 2y + 1\ ;$$

and divide

$$x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} + 6\left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) + 15\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 20$$

by $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$.

8. Reduce to their simplest forms the following expressions:—

(1.) $\dfrac{3x^3 + 5x^2 - x + 2}{4x^4 + 9x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 4}$.

(2.) $\dfrac{x^3y - y^4}{xy^2 + x^2y} \div \left\{\dfrac{x^4 + x^3y + x^2y^2}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \div \left(1 + \dfrac{y}{x}\right)^2\right\}$.

9. Solve the equations—

(1.) $\dfrac{4x - 1}{7} - \dfrac{3x - 5}{11} = \dfrac{4x}{11} - \dfrac{x - 1}{7}$.

(2.) $\dfrac{1}{x - \frac{1}{x}} - \dfrac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \dfrac{2}{x^3 - 1}$.

(3.) $\begin{cases} 4(x^3 + y^3) = a^3 + 3ab^2 \\ x + y = a. \end{cases}$

10. Define harmonical progression.

If A and H be the arithmetical and harmonical means between two given numbers, a and b, prove that the geometrical mean between A and H is the same as the geometrical mean between a and b.

11. Assuming the binomial theorem for a positive integer, prove it for a positive fraction.

Expand to four terms $(a + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

Write down the middle term of $\left(x^4 + \dfrac{1}{x^2}\right)^{2n}$

12. Assuming the expansion of a^x, deduce the expansion of $\log_e(1 + x)$, and prove that $\log_e 2 = \dfrac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \dfrac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dfrac{1}{5 \cdot 6} +$, &c. ad infinitum.

13. Prove the formula—

$$\text{Sin}(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B\ ;$$

pointing out any limitations in the values of A and B assumed in your proof. Apply to find sin 75°.

14. From B and A, the acute angles of the right-angled triangle ABC, the lines BD and AE are drawn meeting the opposite sides in D and E respectively, and such that the angles DBC and EAC are each equal to α.

Prove that DE = AB tan α.

15. Given A = 40°, a = 140·5, b = 170·6:

Find B and C.

Given that Log sin 40° = 9·8080675.

log 1405 = 3·1476763.

log 1706 = 3·2319790.

Log sin 51° 18′ = 9·8923342.

Log sin 51° 19′ = 9·8924354.

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MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define force. How is the magnitude of a force estimated in statics? When a force acts on a particle or rigid body what other conditions have to be considered besides its magnitude? How are pressure and "tension" distinguished? What is meant by the statement that the tension of a string is the same throughout? Illustrate this statement as applicable to a string passing round a smooth pulley. Is the tension affected should the pulley not be smooth?

   What is the greatest weight a man standing on the ground can lift by means of a string passing round a smooth pulley?

2. If any number of forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, show that the forces will be in equilibrium on the particle.

   A particle at the vertex of an isosceles triangle is acted upon by three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the two equal sides of the triangle and by the perpendicular drawn from the vertex on the base,—find the force that will keep the particle in equilibrium, and construct a polygon whose sides taken in order shall represent this state of equilibrium.

3. What is the moment of a force with respect to any fixed point?

   If two forces P and Q act at angles (α) and (β) respectively on the ends of a rigid rod without weight whose length is (a), find the magnitude of their resultant and the point in the rod through which the resultant passes. Show also, by taking the moments, that the resultant and the forces P and Q will be in equilibrium round any other point in the rod.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular area. The three sides of an isosceles triangle are uniform and rigid rods,—find its form, when the centre of gravity of the sides coincides with the centre of gravity of the triangle itself.

5. What is the mathematical distinction between a smooth and a rough plane? How is the resistance of the plane modified in the latter case? Show how to determine the limiting angle of resistance of a rough plane? What ratio does the coefficient of friction represent?

   If the height of a rough inclined plane be three-fifths of its length and a weight of 40 pounds can be just supported on the plane by friction, find the force which, acting parallel to the plane, will be just sufficient to draw the weight up the plane.

6. Show how mechanical advantage is gained on the wheel and axle and on the differential axle. Investigate in each case the equilibrium relation of the power and the weight. If in the differential axle the point of application of the power make a complete revolution, prove that W : P : : the circumference described by that point : the height through which W is moved.

7. A uniform beam rests upon a smooth prop, with one end against a rough vertical wall, find the horizontal distance from the wall at which the prop must be placed so that the extremity of the beam against the wall may be just prevented from sliding down it.

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8. How is the velocity of a particle at any point of its path estimated —(1) when uniform, (2) when variable? What are the measures of dynamical force—(1) independently of the mass moved, (2) when the mass is taken into account.

The distances which a particle moving in a straight line from rest describes in successive seconds are $\frac{g}{2}, 3\frac{g}{2}, 5\frac{g}{2}, 7\frac{g}{2}$, &c.; prove that the particle moves under the action of a uniform force, and find the measure of that force.

9. If a body slides down a smooth inclined plane, show how the force of gravity is modified in this case. What must be the inclination of the plane that the accelerating force may be reduced to half the value it has when the body falls freely?

A right-angled triangle is placed with its least side 30 feet vertical, the other side 40 feet horizontal, so that the hypothenuse is an inclined plane. Show that the time taken by the particle in falling through the vertical height, and afterwards describing the horizontal side with the velocity acquired will be equal to the time the particle takes to slide down the whole length of the hypothenuse.

10. State the third law of motion, and show how its truth is established.

If (W) be the weight of a body, explain why $\frac{W}{g}$ is taken to represent its mass.

A weight (p) hangs vertically over the edge of a horizontal table and draws a weight (W) along the table by means of a thin string attached to (W) and supposed without weight. Find the accelerating force and the tension of the string—(1) when the table is smooth, (2) when the co-efficient of friction between (W) and the table is given.

11. Find the horizontal and vertical co-ordinates of a projectile in vacuo after it has been in motion for (t) seconds. Find also the direction in which it is then moving.

If (φ) be the angle of projection of a projectile, (θ) the angle at which it strikes a given mark, the elevation of the mark above the horizontal plane at the point of projection being α,—

Prove that $\quad \text{Tan } \varphi + \text{Tan } \theta = 2 \text{ Tan } \alpha.$

12. Define the angular velocity of a rotating body. A body moving uniformly about its axis makes 30 revolutions in a minute; express its angular velocity.

Explain what is meant by the term centrifugal force in case of a particle revolving uniformly in a circle, and find its measure.

A string four feet long is capable of sustaining a weight of eight pounds at rest. How many revolutions per minute may be made round one end of the string by a weight of one pound attached to the other end, without breaking the string.

13. Find the time of a small oscillation of a simple pendulum in a circular arc.

How many oscillations will a pendulum eight feet long make in 24 hours?

NOTE.—*In all examples, when needed, the measure of gravity may be taken as 32 feet.*

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3½ hours.

1. The constitution and functions of the Amphictyonic Council.
2. The establishment of Athenian democracy by Cleisthenes.
3. Greek colonization in Sicily.
4. The indirect and direct causes of the Peloponnesian war.
5. The struggle between Thebes and Sparta in the time of Epaminondas.
6. The institution of the Tribuneship of the Plebs.
7. The subjugation of Latium.
8. The constitution of Carthage.
9. The difficulties caused by the law of debt in the early history of the Roman Republic, and the attempts to reform it.
10. The legislation of L. Cornelius Sulla.

MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3½ hours.

1. Internal policy of Henry VII.; how far was it anticipated by any of his predecessors?
2. The effect of the Reformation on the power of the Crown in England.
3. The relations between Elizabeth and Philip II.
4. The general character of Lord Clarendon's administration, and the causes of his fall.
5. Discuss the vote of the Convention Parliament by which James II. was set aside.
6. The conduct of Maurice of Saxony down to the flight of Charles V. from Innsbrück.
7. How was Prussia acquired by the House of Brandenburg?
8. The foreign policy of Richelieu.
9. Account for the importance of Sweden in the 17th and part of the 18th centuries.
10. The events which led to the war of the Spanish succession.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of Europe trace the course of the rivers Douro, Vistula, Volga, Po, marking the position of the chief towns on their banks.
2. Give a brief account of any one of the following counties: Hampshire, Lanark, Wexford.
3. Enumerate the most important manufacturing towns in France, and the manufactures they respectively produce.
4. Where are the following places, and for what are any of them remarkable? Wroxeter, La Rochelle, Bannockburn, Bayeux, Tilsit, Ammergau, Bhopal, Ulm, Carisbrook, Verona.

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5. What is the nature of the climate of Germany, and what are her more important productions and manufactures?
6. Describe the physical features of Persia, mentioning the principal rivers, deserts, mountains, lakes.
7. Write a brief description of the Punjaub.
8. Draw a map of Pennsylvania, showing its rivers, towns, mountains, and the states by which it is bounded.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. How was the House of Lords constituted under the Plantagenets? What is the nature and extent of its judicial power?
2. What are the earliest instances of impeachment? What were the grounds of impeachment in the case of Lord Strafford? What legal questions were raised on the occasion of the impeachment of Lord Danby?
3. What is meant by "General Warrants"? When was it decided that they are illegal?
4. Give an account of the subordinate Magistrates known to English Law.
5. What is meant by the Appropriation of Supplies? How is it carried out, and when was it first practised?
6. How is the English army kept in subjection to the civil power? What was the point at issue between Charles I. and the Parliament as to the Militia?
7. Contrast the mode in which the Power of the Crown was displayed in the time of Elizabeth with the mode in which it was displayed in the time of George the Third.
8. What were the chief varieties in the constituent bodies of English parliamentary boroughs before the Reform Bill of 1832?
9. Show the importance of the reign of Richard the Second on the Constitutional History of England.
10. What were the principal contents of the Bill of Rights?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What is meant by privateering? What are the objections to it? What efforts have been made at various times to abolish the practice?

2. Has a Prize Court jurisdiction over captured vessels of the enemy lying in neutral ports?
3. What is meant by postliminy?
4. May foreign ships offending against the laws of a neutral while within the neutral's jurisdiction be pursued and seized upon the ocean?
5. What were the doctrines on the subject of contraband laid down in the case of the Jonge Margaretha?
6. Are the goods of an enemy found in the country of the other belligerent at the commencement of hostilities liable to capture?
7. Is it within the option of a State to decide whether it will or will not confiscate debts contracted by its citizens and due to the enemy?
8. Are treaties extinguished ipso facto by war?
9. Is the slave trade unlawful apart from treaties? State and comment on the cases of the Amadie, the Diana, and the Louis.
10. What is the authority of a consul? Whence is it derived? How does it differ according as the sphere of its operation is or is not in a semi-barbarous country?
11. What is meant by the rule of 1756? What is the opinion of Kent as to its justice?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What is meant by the Natural price and the Market price of commodities? To what extent can they differ?
2. "High interest means bad security." Comment on this saying.
3. "The value of money in a state of freedom conforms to the value of the bullion contained in it." Examine this statement.
4. Is the extension of machinery beneficial to labourers?
5. What are the good and bad effects of a minute subdivision of land?
6. On what grounds did Malthus maintain a tendency of population to outrun the means of subsistence? Are they conclusive?
7. How far is a fixed standard of value possible?
8. State as concisely as you can the arguments in favour of Free Trade.
9. Ricardo says, "A tax on raw produce would not be paid by the landlord, it would not be paid by the farmer, but it would be paid, in an increased price, by the consumer." Show what he meant by this.
10. Is the cost of production the regulator of international values?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

SUB-INSPECTORSHIP OF FACTORIES.

PAPERS SET TO A CANDIDATE FOR A SUB-INSPECTORSHIP OF FACTORIES.

The passage given for dictation is similar to that printed at p. 211; the orthographical exercise to that at p. 213; the paper in arithmetic to that at p. 221; the addition paper contained six columns similar to those on p. 215.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Egypt in ancient and modern times;

or,

Iron;

or,

Colonisation.

The composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

PRÉCIS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Having read the accompanying Correspondence—*

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters and other papers.*
2. *Draw up a Memorandum or Précis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

(1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are (1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

(2) The object of the Memorandum or Précis, *which should be, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative*, is that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable

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* The Correspondence set was Commons Paper 124 of 1873 (Fiji Islands)-omitting enclosures 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, to Letter No. 3.

shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

SUB-INSPECTORSHIP OF FACTORIES.

Brevity should be particularly studied.
The Abstract should occupy 1 *or* 2 *pages only, or* 3 *at the most.*
The Précis about 2 *pages, or* 3 *at the most, of ordinary handwriting.*

FRENCH.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Translate into English:—.

Qu'on s'imagine au nom de Bélisaire, quels furent l'étonnement et la confusion des jeunes gens qui l'écoutaient. L'immobilité, le silence, exprimèrent d'abord le respect dont ils étaient frappés ; et oubliant que ce vieillard était aveugle, aucun d'eux n'osait lever les yeux sur lui. "O grand homme ! lui dit enfin Tibère, que la fortune est injuste et " cruelle ! Quoi ! vous, à qui l'empire a dû pendant trente ans sa gloire " et ses prospérités, c'est vous que l'on ose accuser de révolte et de " trahison, vous qu'on a traîné dans les fers, qu'on a privé de la lumière ! " Et c'est vous qui venez nous donner des leçons de dévouement et de " zèle ! "—" Et qui voulez vous donc qui vous en donne? dit Bélisaire, " les esclaves de la faveur ?"—" Ah, quelle honte ! ah, quel excès " d'ingratitude ! poursuivit Tibère. L'avenir ne le croira jamais."— " Il est vrai, dit Bélisaire, qu'on m'a un peu surpris ; je ne croyais pas " être si mal traité. Mais je comptais mourir en servant l'Etat : et " mort ou aveugle, cela revient au même. Quand je me suis dévoué à " ma patrie, je n'ai pas excepté mes yeux. Ce qui m'est plus cher que " la lumière et que la vie, ma renommée, et surtout ma vertu, n'est pas " au pouvoir de mes persécuteurs. Ce que j'ai fait peut être effacé de " la mémoire de la cour ; il ne le sera point de la mémoire des hommes ; " et quand il le serait, je m'en souviens, et c'est assez." Les convives, pénétrés d'admiration, pressèrent le héros de se mettre à table. " Non," leur dit-il : " à mon âge la bonne place est au coin du feu." On voulut lui faire accepter le meilleur lit du château : il ne voulut que de la paille. " J'ai couché plus mal quelquefois," dit-il ; " ayez seulement soin de cet " enfant qui me conduit, et qui est plus délicat que moi."

Voyez les bataillons français arriver au bivouac après une marche longue et pénible. Dès que les tambours ont cessé de battre, les havresacs, déposés en rond derrière les faisceaux d'armes, dessinent le terrain où la chambrée doit passer la nuit. On met bas les habits ; vêtus seulement de leurs capotes, les soldats courent aux vivres, au bois, à l'eau, à la paille. Le feu s'allume ; bientôt la marmite est dressée ; les arbres apportés de la forêt sont grossièrement façonnés en pieux et en poutres. Pendant que les baraques s'élevent, l'air retentit en mille endroits à la fois des coups de la hache et des cris des travailleurs. En attendant que la viande soit cuite, nos jeunes gens, impatients de l'oisiveté, recousent les sous-pieds à la guêtre, visitent les gibernes, nettoient et éclaircissent les fusils. La soupe est prête, on la mange. Si le vin manque, la conversation est calme sans être triste, et on ne tarde point à chercher dans le sommeil les forces nécessaires pour reprendre les travaux et les fatigues du lendemain ; si au contraire la liqueur inspiratrice des propos joyeux, transportée dans les tonneaux ou dans les outres, sur les épaules des coureurs qu'on avait envoyés chercher de

SUB-INSPECTORSHIP OF FACTORIES.

l'eau, est arrivée au camp, la veillée se prolonge. Les anciens racontent aux conscrits rangés autour du feu quelques unes des batailles où le régiment a donné avec tant de gloire. Quelquefois la diane retentit et l'Aurore commence à poindre avant que les conteurs aient fini.

HEAT REGARDED AS A SOURCE OF POWER.

1. Define temperature, and compare the different scales of temperature with each other. What is meant by the absolute zero, and how is its position on the ordinary scales of temperature arrived at?
2. Define kinetic and potential energy and work. Explain how work is measured, and shew what is the relation of the unit of work to those of mass and time.
3. State the ordinary law of dilatation of solids for changes of temperature. If a hot iron bar be made fast at one end to a weight, while the other end is fixed to a firm support, vertically above the weight, when the bar cools the weight is raised; trace the source whence the energy expended in doing this work comes.
4. Describe and explain the phenomena of ebullition.
5. A cylinder fitted with a piston is kept at 212° F., and is filled at first with steam at a pressure of half an atmosphere; trace the changes in the volume of the steam as a gradually increasing external pressure is applied to the piston.
6. Explain how quantities of heat are measured, and in particular, how the whole quantity of heat derivable from the combustion of a pound of coal is determined.
7. How does it appear that ordinary water- and wind-mills are really driven by the energy of solar radiation, and that the tides raise the temperature of the earth at the expense of its motion of rotation?
8. What is meant by the efficiency of a heat engine, and how is it related to the amount of heat supplied and the temperatures of the source of heat and of the refrigerator?
9. Indicate the different ways in which heat is conveyed from one body to another, and explain how to compare accurately the conducting powers of two substances. Point out where a waste of power occurs in a high pressure engine.
10. Explain what is meant by working a steam engine expansively, and the advantage of so doing.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

See paper, printed at page 235.

APPENDIX VI.

MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

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ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Jan. 1874.

1.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

JANUARY 1874.

Extract from the Regulations in accordance with which the Examination was conducted.

52. A candidate will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:—

(1.) Mathematics, viz., (*a*) arithmetic, and the use of common logarithms; (*b*) algebra, including equations, progressions, permutations and combinations, and the binomial theorem; (*c*) geometry, up to the standard of the sixth book of Euclid.

(2.) French, German, or some other modern language, the examination being limited to translation from the language and grammatical questions.

(3.) Writing English correctly and in a good legible hand, from dictation.

(4.) The elements of geometrical drawing; including the construction of scales and the use of simple mathematical instruments.

(5.) Geography.

A thorough knowledge of each of the three branches of mathematics will be required.

53. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination, excepting for mathematics and geometrical drawing.

54. Those candidates only who pass the preliminary examination will be allowed to proceed to the further examination. The subjects of the further examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follows:—

	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics; viz., algebra, up to and including summation of series, continued fractions, indeterminate coefficients, theory of logarithms, and first principles of probability, and of the theory of equations; plane trigonometry; co-ordinate geometry and the first principles of solid geometry; mechanics; hydrostatics; spherical trigonometry; and differential and integral calculus	4,500*
(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods; the authors and periods being notified beforehand	3,000
(3.) Latin	3,000

* Including 2,000 allotted to the subjects of the preliminary examination.

		Marks.
(4.)	Greek	2,000
(5.)	French; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
(6.)	German; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
*(7.)	Experimental sciences, viz., (*a*) chemistry and heat; or (*b*) electricity and magnetism	2,000
(8.)	General and physical geography, and geology	2,000
(9.)	Drawing { Freehand	1,000
	Drawing { Geometrical	300

Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four, exclusive of mathematics and drawing.

55. A certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject, and the remainders will be added to the marks gained by the candidate in the preliminary examination in mathematics and geometrical drawing. The resulting total will determine the candidate's place in the competitive list; the successful candidates being those who stand first on the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.

January 1874.

English Authors and period of English History :—

Spenser	Faerie Queene. Book I.
Shakespeare	Hamlet. As you Like it.
Milton	Paradise Lost. Book VII. Areopagitica.
Johnson's Lives	Milton. Addison.
Scott	Waverley.
Byron	Childe Harold. Cantos 3 & 4.
Period of History	A.D. 1688 to A.D. 1756.

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* Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Jan. 1874.

TIME TABLE.

The subjects printed in italics are obligatory.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	Monday, 19th Jan.	Medical Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Tuesday, 20th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Euclid.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Algebra.*
	Wednesday, 21st Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Modern Language.* *Writing English from Dictation.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Arithmetic.*
	Thursday, 22nd Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geometrical Drawing.*
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	*Geography.*
	Friday, 23rd Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Saturday, 24th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Mixed).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English History.
	Monday, 26th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.
	Tuesday, 27th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*English Literature.
	Wednesday, 28th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	* Chemistry and Heat. * Electricity and Magnetism.
	Thursday, 29th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
	Friday, 30th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*French.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek.
	Saturday, 31st Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek.

* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on January 20, 1874, and subsequent days.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - - - - -	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
1	25	Shipley; Conway Lea - - - - -	1,537	665	2,202	1,330	1,789	770	1,233	—	—	—	—	173	7,497
2	113	Lindsay; Henry Edzell Morgan - - - -	1,877	1,280	3,157	1,305	774	—	1,172	845	—	—	—	218	7,471
3	23	Bond; Francis George - - - - -	1,739	1,579	3,318	1,207	954	—	743	545	—	—	383	205	7,413
4	32	Hay; Arthur Ernest - - - - -	1,375	445	1,820	1,632	1,632	882	1,150	—	—	—	135	125	7,376
5	11	Leverson; George Francis - - - -	1,554	1,151	2,705	1,202	641	—	1,348	1,040	—	—	102	211	7,309
6	48	Davidson; Hugh - - - - -	1,218	845	2,063	945	1,151	—	1,399	1,438	—	—	—	150	7,146
7	63	Cowan; James Henry - - - - -	1,896	1,187	3,083	1,252	—	—	974	908	275	—	397	255	7,144
8	13	Hudson; Henry Saunders - - - -	1,525	497	2,022	1,316	990	—	619	—	1,105	—	0	190	6,242
9	104	Bowles; Frederick Gilbert - - - -	1,410	55	1,465	1,771	947	775	1,041	—	—	—	30	191	6,220
10	17	Longe; Francis Bacon - - - - -	1,822	907	2,729	627	—	—	1,008	708	425	—	126	232	5,945
11	108	Keir; John Lindesay - - - - -	1,435	1,645	3,080	1,418	—	—	701	258	—	255	31	192	5,935
12	42	Hedley; Robert Shafto - - - -	1,403	188	1,591	686	1,617	972	741	—	—	—	20	176	5,803
13	80	Boothby; George Murray - - - -	1,090	641	1,731	1,618	244	—	757	838	—	—	5	166	5,359
14	142	Dawkins; Henry Stopford - - - -	1,399	1,045	2,444	1,099	301	0	1,089	—	—	—	124	271	5,328
15	124	Mercer; Charles Henry Leigh - - - -	1,232	0	1,232	886	906	—	733	1,255	—	—	119	182	5,313
16	146	Alexander; Charles Henry - - - -	1,476	0	1,476	2,060	531	0	1,025	—	—	—	0	155	5,256
17	7	White; William Lewis - - - -	1,019	77	1,096	810	—	—	853	990	695	—	215	192	4,881

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Jan. 1874.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Jan. 1874.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - - - - - -	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
18	130	Barrett; Lennard - - - - - -	1,349	359	1,708	584	—	—	1,121	1,150	150	—	0	153	4,866
19	126	Powles; Thomas William - - - - -	1,623	660	2,283	392	275	—	718	940	—	—	0	188	4,796
20	47	Murchison; Kenneth John Walker - - -	1,177	258	1,435	1,673	—	—	718	523	—	280	0	153	4,777
21	120	Curteis; Francis Algernon - - - - -	1,570	424	1,994	1,447	0	—	617	—	375	—	42	251	4,726
22	15	Blacker; Hugh Henry - - - - - -	1,358	687	2,045	1,014	—	—	249	—	975	145	86	179	4,693
23	35	Gordon; Joseph - - - - - -	1,152	85	1,237	1,448	819	11	618	—	—	—	250	234	4,612
24	119	Hanna; William - - - - - -	1,330	499	1,829	1,188	—	—	446	—	575	—	375	171	4,584
25	111	Campbell; John Alexander Livingstone - -	1,421	775	2,196	1,296	0	—	757	—	150	—	—	166	4,565
26	22	Heyland; John Rowley Kyffin Lloyd - -	1,279	163	1,442	—	744	107	1,108	935	—	—	—	198	4,534
27	2	Adye; John - - - - - - -	1,035	154	1,189	1,630	—	—	920	273	—	30	193	215	4,450
28	118	Carter; Duncan Campbell - - - - -	1,212	17	1,229	1,423	—	—	916	418	225	—	31	154	4,396
29	59	Eardley-Wilmot; Arthur - - - - -	1,057	70	1,127	1,173	—	—	1,047	790	—	0	70	187	4,394
30	99	Rose; Overend George - - - - -	1,106	383	1,489	569	—	—	430	233	1,465	—	—	150	4,336
31	8	Campbell; Hugo Montgomery - - - -	1,260	127	1,393	925	—	—	1,022	745	50	—	0	165	4,300
32	85	O'Neill; William Heremon - - - - -	1,624	467	2,091	1,132	64	—	350	463	—	—	0	188	4,288
33	110	Reeve; Herbert William - - - - -	1,130	353	1,483	1,274	78	—	795	178	—	—	245	144	4,197
34	27	Willis; Herbert Valiant - - - - -	1,156	215	1,371	1,423	0	—	273	—	615	—	250	172	4,104
35	94	Minter; John Surtees - - - - - -	1,070	40	1,110	1,494	109	40	708	—	—	—	415	182	4,057
36	105	Taylor; William Henry Forbes - - - -	1,575	299	1,874	666	194	140	960	—	—	—	—	187	4,021

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY—*continued.*

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima -	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
37	26	- - -	1,188	415	1,603	1,192	169	—	673	—	—	--	175	155	3,967
38	71	- - -	1,535	1,097	2,632	249	—	—	198	558	25	—	68	215	3,945
39	1	- - -	1,128	220	1,348	1,172	87	—	746	—	—	0	390	155	3,898
40	75	- - -	1,336	0	1,386	768	1,051	—	512	—	—	—	0	179	3,896
41	95	- - -	1,301	17	1,318	1,646	202	—	429	—	—	0	25	245	3,865
42	28	- - -	1,151	258	1,409	1,073	850	—	—	—	—	300	—	191	3,823
43	147	- - -	1,327	846	2,173	—	146	215	393	—	425	—	180	245	3,777
44	53	- - -	1,301	635	1,936	860	0	—	500	55	—	—	163	261	3,775
45	30	- - -	1,301	200	1,501	683	30	—	730	428	—	—	165	211	3,748
46	132	- - -	1,091	71	1,162	1,342	102	—	850	—	90	—	0	193	3,739
47	82	- - -	1,007	0	1,007	945	107	—	922	615	—	—	0	140	3,736
48	33	- - -	1,429	220	1,649	445	—	—	785	565	—	0	—	195	3,639
49	6	- - -	1,349	272	1,621	465	296	—	678	—	—	75	290	182	3,607
50	145	- - -	1,079	0	1,079	—	845	700	789	—	—	—	—	148	3,561
51	86	- - -	1,122	233	1,355	872	—	—	438	693	0	—	0	144	3,502
52	97	- - -	1,383	888	2,271	503	397	115	—	—	0	—	4	205	3,495
53	65	- - -	1,236	236	1,472	695	217	—	315	—	215	—	380	182	3,476
54	45	- - -	1,131	445	1,576	499	—	—	494	55	—	120	340	257	3,341
55	117	- - -	1,019	320	1,339	816	232	—	462	—	—	—	170	219	3,238
56	143	- - -	1,003	0	1,003	795	237	—	644	—	—	—	363	125	3,217
57	55	- - -	1,157	265	1,422	1,211	—	—	155	—	150	0	—	225	3,163
58	133	- - -	1,050	100	1,150	1,081	89	0	277	—	—	—	103	160	2,860
59	21	- - -	1,128	62	1,190	406	0	—	800	—	15	—	160	199	2,770
60	96	- - -	1,140	0	1,140	42	1,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	2,575
61	37	- - -	1,304	152	1,456	376	206	—	—	—	25	—	—	242	2,305
62	29	- - -	1,068	32	1,100	955	—	—	0	—	25	—	0	148	2,228
63	140	- - -	1,031	0	1,031	311	0	—	508	—	—	—	3	163	2,016
64	77	- - -	1,127	—	1,127	—	0	—	310	—	200	—	—	103	1,740

Note.—In addition to the above, 72 candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.

*** A deduction of 125 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Obligatory Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. July 1874.

2.—EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

JULY 1874.

REGULATIONS.

The competition was held under the same regulations as the January examination. An extract from these regulations, including all that is applicable to the examination, is printed at p. 240.

The following notice was issued,—

At the competition to be held in July 1874, the examination in English Literature will be limited to the following authors :—

Spenser - - -	Faerie Queene. Book I.
Shakespeare - -	Macbeth.
	Richard II.
Milton - - -	Paradise Lost. Book VII.
Bacon - - -	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson - - -	Lives of Pope and Swift.
Scott - - -	Waverley.
Byron - - -	Childe Harold. Cantos 3 and 4.
Trench - - -	The Study of Words.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1763.

TIME TABLE.

The subjects printed in italics are obligatory.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	Monday, 6th July.	Medical Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Tuesday, 7th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Euclid.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Algebra.*
	Wednesday, 8th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Modern Language.* *Writing English from Dictation.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Arithmetic.*
	Thursday, 9th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geometrical Drawing.*
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	*Geography.*
	Friday, 10th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*English Literature.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Saturday, 11th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English History.
	Monday, 13th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Mixed).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.

* In this subject there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take it up.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. July 1874.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Tuesday, 14th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	Wednesday, 15th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	Thursday, 16th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
	Friday, 17th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*French.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek.
	Saturday, 18th July.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Chemistry (Practical).
Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Greek.

* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on July 7, 1874, and subsequent days.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
1	133	Carr; George Anderson	1,665	1,741	3,406	1,223	1,200	725	497	—	—	—	209	243	7,503
2	56	Gordon; George Huntly Blair	1,655	1,850	3,505	1,294	—	—	663	792	750	—	251	205	7,460
3	145	English; Joseph Oxley	1,339	1,244	2,583	1,279	1,520	465	549	—	—	—	307	143	6,846
4	120	Bampfield; John Chancellor	1,712	1,975	3,687	531	—	—	893	865	185	—	198	246	6,610
5	114	Anderson; Charles Alexander	1,508	319	1,827	982	—	—	1,061	961	1,174	—	262	216	6,483
6	74	Kelly; Arthur James	1,490	896	2,386	845	1,380	—	566	—	731	—	289	217	6,414
7	136	Turton; William Harry	1,917	1,978	3,895	847	—	—	555	620	—	0	175	258	6,350
8	16	Brotherton; Thomas de la Haye	1,619	1,264	2,883	769	650	—	569	837	—	—	239	278	6,225
9	170	Hewson; J. J.	1,455	1,590	3,045	997	645	—	375	—	275	—	279	274	5,890
10	20	Craig; John Francis	1,644	945	2,589	534	1,525	315	607	—	—	—	0	171	5,741
11	59	Cheales; Henry Knox	1,214	373	1,587	1,247	1,230	845	483	—	—	—	54	173	5,619
12	155	Stanton; Edward Charles	1,692	1,381	3,073	667	—	—	693	903	40	—	57	163	5,596
13	92	Henderson; John Arthur	1,609	1,385	2,994	1,107	—	—	380	12	350	—	237	285	5,365
14	77	Heneage; Hugh Edward F.	1,663	1,194	2,857	1,121	—	—	477	486	213	—	43	196	5,313
15	60	Stone; Francis Gleadowe	1,468	891	2,359	882	500	—	505	—	611	—	222	241	5,320

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY WOOLWICH. July 1874.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Science.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - - - -	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
16	82	Pollard; William Charles - - - -	1,804	289	1,543	836	1,265	580	485	—	—	—	177	200	5,095
17	143	Sinclair; Francis Edwin - - - -	1,023	100	1,123	982	1,350	1,045	393	—	—	—	58	100	5,065
18	22	Polly; Charles Hamilton - - - -	1,250	150	1,400	725	940	—	756	462	—	—	508	249	5,040
19	35	Daniell; Arthur Cairnes - - - -	1,332	109	1,441	1,322	810	—	489	588	—	—	86	200	4,966
20	23	Barlow; Charles Mervyn - - - -	1,162	103	1,265	1,118	20	—	1,150	1,004	—	—	253	150	4,960
21	132	Noble; Clarence Thomas Irving - - - -	1,202	300	1,501	1,238	375	—	517	—	—	560	413	219	4,923
22	150	Ward; Frederick Houlton - - - -	1,142	148	1,290	588	820	—	850	783	—	—	357	226	4,914
23	83	Bruen; Henry - - - -	1,102	75	1,177	598	1,405	1,075	—	415	—	—	—	153	4,883
24	84	Kench; Hubert - - - -	1,105	388	1,553	1,182	1,290	—	437	—	—	0	188	216	4,866
25	144	Butcher; Henry Townshend - - - -	1,477	1,274	2,751	859	600	0	446	—	—	—	20	164	4,846
26	122	Gundry; Henry Bowden - - - -	1,221	923	2,144	1,064	630	235	341	—	—	—	185	231	4,830
27	93	Simpson; George Gregory - - - -	1,107	513	1,620	1,032	480	—	557	—	—	362	427	262	4,820
28	97	Faber; Walter Vavasour - - - -	1,203	189	1,392	1,157	970	635	495	—	—	—	0	161	4,810
29	53	Hughes; Arbuthnott James - - - -	1,377	1,115	2,492	923	0	—	630	—	560	—	157	257	4,784
30	64	Fox; Francis John - - - -	1,421	1,785	3,206	862	0	—	262	—	41	—	219	141	4,731

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY—*continued.*

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima -	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
31	109	- - -	1,086	544	1,630	1,035	—	—	222	513	1,024	—	97	200	4,721
32	80	- - -	1,409	138	1,547	1,142	460	—	585	—	115	—	428	221	4,498
33	26	- - -	1,478	859	2,337	636	450	—	453	—	—	99	268	211	4,454
34	51	- - -	1,068	159	1,227	940	—	—	738	741	235	—	263	182	4,326
35	14	- - -	1,174	205	1,379	494	1,020	635	604	—	—	—	0	180	4,312
36	34	- - -	1,338	294	1,632	1,127	455	195	543	—	—	—	37	172	4,161
37	18	- - -	1,182	25	1,207	570	1,130	825	300	—	—	—	—	123	4,155
38	165	- - -	1,001	50	1,051	902	540	—	369	1,041	—	—	—	108	4,011
39	139	- - -	1,449	366	1,815	806	0	—	404	560	—	—	109	296	3,990
40	13	- - -	1,122	883	2,005	725	—	—	294	256	356	—	128	198	3,962
41	158	- - -	1,368	803	2,171	968	75	—	302	—	105	—	59	228	3,908
42	119	- - -	1,513	606	2,119	887	195	—	357	—	0	—	111	238	3,907
43	90	- - -	1,066	756	1,822	882	0	—	390	466	—	—	106	222	3,888
44	123	- - -	1,167	418	1,585	1,307	80	—	633	—	0	—	77	193	3,875
45	142	- - -	1,096	463	1,559	662	—	—	691	584	0	—	60	231	3,787
46	127	- - -	1,603	678	2,281	842	70	—	179	—	110	—	40	251	3,773
47	88	- - -	1,381	945	2,326	204	—	—	159	339	205	—	250	194	3,677
48	73	- - -	1,202	213	1,415	683	—	—	447	556	175	—	168	209	3,653
49	117	- - -	1,529	325	1,854	143	360	—	826	269	—	—	0	195	3,647
50	121	- - -	1,011	335	1,346	980	300	—	788	—	90	—	—	136	3,640
51	45	- - -	1,000	175	1,175	701	620	295	488	—	—	—	100	211	3,590
52	40	- - -	1,347	338	1,685	419	0	—	304	—	645	—	177	253	3,483
53	48	- - -	1,303	869	2,172	347	310	—	312	—	0	—	153	154	3,448
54	54	- - -	1,068	381	1,449	713	—	—	543	256	0	—	247	222	3,430
55	93	- - -	1,119	169	1,288	677	—	—	432	—	475	264	82	148	3,366
56	157	- - -	1,386	656	2,042	423	—	—	435	219	—	—	81	165	3,365
57	11	- - -	1,281	655	1,936	667	305	—	198	—	—	0	5	214	3,325
58	106	- - -	1,127	140	1,267	210	775	210	528	—	—	—	169	159	3,318
59	126	- - -	1,112	258	1,370	718	525	—	471	—	—	—	0	211	3,295
60	96	- - -	1,173	444	1,617	882	235	0	368	—	—	—	39	138	3,279
61	65	- - -	1,191	175	1,366	753	0	—	681	—	—	30	236	199	3,265
62	148	- - -	1,187	101	1,288	643	65	—	653	464	—	—	0	147	3,260
63	50	- - -	1,001	170	1,171	227	21	—	893	800	—	—	0	126	3,238
64	76	- - -	1,259	361	1,620	771	0	—	390	—	170	—	54	230	3,235
65	104	- - -	1,235	469	1,704	652	150	—	363	—	—	0	132	212	3,213
66	163	- - -	1,207	280	1,487	908	0	—	462	129	—	—	0	185	3,171
67	161	- - -	1,112	375	1,487	731	165	—	399	—	0	—	147	228	3,157
68	167	- - -	1,250	138	1,388	644	—	—	298	—	—	635	10	141	3,116
69	72	- - -	1,108	25	1,133	1,101	0	—	339	—	—	—	358	170	3,101
70	49	- - -	1,236	50	1,286	356	85	—	646	391	—	—	85	202	3,051
71	81	- - -	1,278	63	1,341	414	570	0	423	—	—	—	7	281	3,036
72	112	- - -	1,262	365	1,627	112	—	—	803	—	0	—	248	193	2,983
73	91	- - -	1,019	96	1,115	656	220	185	459	—	—	—	140	206	2,981
74	169	- - -	1,109	200	1,309	852	—	—	57	—	120	0	140	173	2,651
75	55	- - -	1,127	208	1,335	382	—	—	651	—	4	0	89	189	2,650
76	137	- - -	1,015	561	1,576	498	—	—	267	—	0	10	95	155	2,601
77	12	- - -	1,280	448	1,728	233	0	—	454	0	—	—	53	124	2,592
78	8	- - -	1,360	226	1,586	—	—	—	—	245	424	—	115	185	2,555
79	99	- - -	1,056	193	1,249	288	0	—	260	0	—	—	492	236	2,525
80	3	- - -	1,314	465	1,779	—	0	0	282	—	—	—	110	149	2,320
81	66	- - -	1,223	230	1,453	98	0	0	287	—	—	—	262	216	2,316
82	162	- - -	1,039	0	1,039	611	—	—	217	—	0	0	136	203	2,206
83	63	- - -	1,109	219	1,328	337	0	—	356	—	0	—	8	100	2,129
84	44	- - -	1,056	25	1,081	407	0	—	172	—	109	—	23	180	1,972

Note.—In addition to the above, 75 candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.

*** A deduction of 125 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Obligatory Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing.

3.—EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

DECEMBER 1874.

REGULATIONS.

The competition was held under the same regulations as the January examination. An extract from these regulations, including all that is applicable to the examination, is printed at p. 240.

The following notice was issued,—

At the competition to be held in December 1874, the examination in English Literature will be limited to the following authors:—

Chaucer	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales. Knight's Tale.
Shakespeare	Macbeth. Julius Cæsar.
Milton	Comus and Lycidas.
Bacon	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson	Lives of Pope and Swift.
Scott	Rob Roy.
Cowper	The Task.
Trench	The Study of Words.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1714 to A.D. 1775.

TIME TABLE.

The subjects printed in italics are obligatory.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	Monday, 7th Dec.	Medical Examination.
East Gallery, International Exhibition. (To be entered by the south-east entrance in the Exhibition Road, South Kensington).	Tuesday, 8th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Modern Language and English Dictation.*
	2 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	*Geography.*
	Wednesday, 9th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geometrical Drawing. Euclid.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Thursday, 10th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Arithmetic.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Algebra.*

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. December 1874.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
East Gallery, International Exhibition. (To be entered by the south-east entrance in the Exhibition Road, South Kensington).	Friday, 11th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English History.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*English Literature.
	Saturday, 12th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Monday, 14th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin (Prose).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin (Verse).
	Tuesday, 15th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek (Prose).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek (Verse).
	Wednesday, 16th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	Thursday, 17th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
	Friday, 18th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*French.
	Saturday, 19th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Mixed).
	Monday, 21st Dec.	
	10 a.m.	Chemistry (Practical).

* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. December 1874.

FRENCH.

Tuesday, 8th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
(Including English Dictation.)

I.

Translate into English :

Un jour, c'était dans le mois de Janvier mil huit cent cinquante cinq, assis au coin du feu j'entendis une voix lointaine qui s'approchait par degrés, en chantant un air étrange, qui tenait de la complainte et du cantique. Je courus entr'ouvrir ma fenêtre et regarder dans la rue; je vis un beau vieillard, à longue barbe blanche, de haute et forte stature, mais marchant lentement courbé sur son bâton. Il tremblait à chaque pas, à la fois, sans doute, de froid et de caducité. Le vieillard leva doucement la tête et dirigea vers moi l'humble regard de ses yeux pâles et résignés ; et cependant il continuait son cantique, en descendant la rue d'une marche pénible, et chaque note s'élevait comme un appel suprême. Je jetai un sou, avec précaution, sur le pavé. J'aime à croire que ce fût moi qui lui portai bonheur, car aussitôt dix fenêtres s'ouvrirent, et dix autres ensuite, et de chacune d'elles tomba une aumône aux pieds du chanteur. Quelques gamins amassés dans la rue, se précipitaient pour ramasser les sous qui ne cessaient de pleuvoir, et les lui remettaient avec une sorte de respect instinctif. Et lui, s'arrêtant à chaque fois, découvrait son front chauve où tremblaient quelques mèches argentées, puis reprenait sa marche, vacillant comme une feuille morte prête à se détacher de la branche.

Je viens de voir la réception des ambassadeurs siamois. C'était le plus drôle spectacle du monde que cette vingtaine d'hommes noirs très-semblables à des singes, habillés d'étoffes d'or et ayant des bas blancs et des souliers vernis, le sabre au côté, tous à plat ventre et rampant sur les genoux et les coudes le long de la galerie de Henri II., ayant tous le nez à la hauteur du dos de celui qui le précédait. Le premier ambassadeur avait la plus forte besogne. Il avait un chapeau brodé d'or qui dansait sur sa tête à chaque mouvement, et, de plus, il tenait entre ses mains un bol d'or, contenant deux boîtes, qui contenaient chacune une lettre de leurs majestés siamoises. Les lettres étaient dans des bourses de soie mêlée d'or, et tout cela très-coquet. Après avoir remis les lettres, lorsqu'il a fallu revenir en arrière, la confusion s'est mise dans l'ambassade. C'étaient des bouts de sabre qui entraient dans les yeux du second rang, qui aveuglait le troisième. L'aspect était celui d'une troupe de mouches sur un tapis. Le ministre des affaires étrangères avait imaginé cette belle cérémonie, et avait exigé que les ambassadeurs rampassent. On croit les Asiatiques plus naïfs qu'ils ne sont, et je suis sûr que ceux-ci n'auraient pas trouvé à redire si on leur avait permis de marcher. Tout l'effet du rampement a été perdu d'ailleurs, parce qu'à la fin l'empereur a perdu patience, s'est levé, a fait lever les mouches et a parlé anglais avec l'un d'eux.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. December 1874.

II.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give the singular (if there be any) of the following words:—les voix, les maux, les bateaux, les baux, les fils des rois, les aïeux, les cieux, les yeux, les vitraux, les mœurs, les ancêtres.
2. Write into French:—1. I shall go two thousand miles. 2. We shall send you 293 sheep. 3. They retain 82 books. 4. This man pleases everybody. 5. Would these 500 boys run? 6. Let him do such a thing.
3. Give the rules with regard to adjectives coming after the noun, with examples.
4. State when the personal pronoun is placed in French after the verb, and give examples.

ENGLISH DICTATION.

In the course of a minute or two, by one of those sudden changes of atmosphere incident to a mountainous country, a breeze arose, and swept before it the clouds which had covered the horizon, and the night planet poured her full effulgence upon a wide and blighted heath. The wall of the sheep-fold indeed concealed them as they lay, but any advance beyond its shelter seemed impossible without certain discovery. The Highlander eyed the blue vault, but far from blessing the useful light with Homer's or rather Pope's benighted peasant, he muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour. He looked anxiously around for a few minutes, and then apparently took his resolution. Leaving his attendant with Waverley, after motioning to Edward to remain quiet, and giving his comrade directions in a brief whisper, he retreated, favoured by the irregularity of the ground, in the same direction and in the same manner as they had advanced. Edward, turning his head after him, could perceive him crawling on all-fours with the dexterity of an Indian, availing himself of every bush and inequality to escape observation, and never passing over the more exposed parts of his track until the sentinel's back was turned from him. At length he disappeared, but it was only for a few minutes, for he suddenly issued forth from a different part of the thicket, and advancing boldly upon the open heath, as if to invite discovery, he levelled his piece, and fired at the sentinel. A wound in the arm proved a disagreeable interruption to the poor fellow's astronomical observations, as well as to the tune which he was whistling. He returned the fire ineffectually, and his comrades, starting up at the alarm, advanced alertly towards the spot from which the first shot had issued. The Highlander, after giving them a full view of his person, dived among the thickets, for his device had now perfectly succeeded.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. December 1874.

GERMAN.

Tuesday, 8th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(Including English Dictation.)

Translate into English:

Gegen Ende des Monats August kam mein Sohn nach Carsbad, da ich wünſchte, daß er den Ort auch kennen lernen möchte, von welchem ſo oft zu Hauſe die Rede war. Dieſes gab Gelegenheit zu einigen Abenteuern, deren ich eines hier nennen will. Niemand wußte von der Ankunft meines Sohnes. Ich ſtand mit Fräulein Leſtocq vor dem Sächſiſchen Saale; er geht vorbei und grüßt; ſie zieht mich zur Seite und ſagt mit Lebhaftigkeit: dieß iſt ein preußiſcher Officier, und was mich erſchreckt, er ſieht meinem Bruder ſehr ähnlich. Ich will ihn herrufen, verſetzte ich, will ihn examiniren. Ich war ſchon weg als ſie mir nachrief: Ich bitte Sie, Sie bringen mich in die größte Verlegenheit! Ich brachte ihn zurück, ſtellte ihn vor und ſagte: Dieſe Dame, mein Herr, wünſcht einige Auskunft, mögen Sie [redacted]s wohl entdecken, woher Sie kommen und wer Sie ſind. Beide junge [redacted]nen waren verlegen, eins wie das andere. Da mein Sohn [redacted]und nicht wußte was es bedeuten ſollte, und das Fräulein [redacted]igend daſtand, nahm ich das Wort, und erklärte mit einer [redacted]haften Wendung, daß es mein Sohn ſei, und wir müßten es für ein Familien-Glück halten, wenn er ihrem Bruder ähnlich ſehen könnte.

Der Ring des Polykrates. Polykrates, der König von Samos, wollte den Göttern das Liebſte und Beſte vor allen ſeinen Koſtbarkeiten opfern, um ſich dadurch ihre Gunſt zu erwerben. Er beſtieg deßhalb ein Schiff, und fuhr in die hohe See. Als er nun fern von der Inſel war, zog er ſeinen koſtbaren Ring vom Finger und warf ihn in's Meer. Den fünften Tag darauf begegnete ihm Folgendes: Ein Fiſcher hatte einen großen ſchönen Fiſch gefangen, den er dem Polykrates zu ſchenken wünſchte. Er ging deßhalb zur Thüre ſeines Palaſtes und ſagte, er wollte gern den Polykrates ſehen. Es ward

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ihm gewährt, und nun sprach er, indem er den Fisch überreichte: O König, den habe ich gefangen, und ich hielt es nicht für recht ihn zum Markte zu bringen, sondern er schien mir Deiner und Deiner Herrschaft werth zu sein, und so bringe ich ihn Dir zum Geschenke. Polykrates freute sich über diese Worte, und antwortete: Du hast ganz wohl gethan und mich in doppelter Hinsicht zum Danke verpflichtet, durch deine Rede und durch das Geschenk. Als die Diener aber den Fisch aufschnitten, fanden sie in seinem Bauche den Ring des Polykrates; sie brachten ihn mit großer Freude zum Könige und erzählten, wie sie ihn gefunden hätten.

II.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Decline in singular and plural the following substantives:

   „Buch, Krieg, Soldat, Pferd, Mantel, Hand."

2. State the rule for the declension of adjectives, when used as attributes; add examples.
3. What cases are governed by the following prepositions?

   „mit, durch, während, für, auf, an." Give instances.

4. Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative and subjunctive the present and imperfect tenses, and state also their past ciples and imperatives:

   „bitten, stehen, lesen, aussprechen, verehren."

GEOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 8th December 1874. ½ P.M. to 3.45 P.M.

Six only of the following questions are to be attempted.

1. Explain briefly the different modes of constructing maps.
2. Define the position and boundaries of the following counties, and describe fully any one of them: Lincolnshire, Roxburgh, Cork.
3. What are the chief rivers that discharge into the North Sea, the Baltic, and the Black Sea?
4. What counties are washed by Robin Hood's Bay, Morecambe Bay, Swansea Bay, Mount's Bay, and St. Bride's Bay?
5. Supposing a man of the labouring class wished to emigrate to a British colony, say which you would recommend to him, and give reasons for your preference, embodying what you know about its geographical position and various resources.

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6. From London to Constantinople and back by a different way: say what routes you would choose, and mention the most interesting places you would pass.
7. Mention the principal varieties of climate which are found in the continent of Asia, and some of the causes by which they are accounted for.
8. Mention some of the native manufactures of British India and their localities.
9. Name in their order, and illustrate by a sketch-map, the principal towns on the N.E. frontier of France previous to the war of 1870–71, the rivers it crosses, and the places on that frontier which fell into the hands of Germany in the war.
10. Where are the following places, and for what are any of them remarkable? *Bannockburn, Nimeguen, Bayeux, Hilton, Marengo, St. Helena, Curaçoa, Plassy, Borodino, Crecy, Navarino, Latakia, Bunker's Hill.*

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Wednesday, 9th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(*The constructions should be neat and accurate, and should be inked in either with common or Indian ink. They must be strictly geometrical, and particular care should be taken not to efface the lines necessary for the correct solutions. Candidates are recommended to defer inking in until after they have done all they can in pencil.*)

1. At the point A in AB, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, draw (by construction and without producing AB) AC perpendicular to AB and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long; from B draw (on the same side of AB) BD, making the angle ABD 112°. Join CD, and divide it by construction into five equal parts.
2. Construct a rhombus (*i.e.* a figure with four equal sides) of which a side and angle measure respectively 3·15 inches and 74°. Inscribe a circle in the rhombus, and measure and write down the length of its radius.
3. From A and B, the extremities of AB, which is 440 yards long, the following angles are observed to C and D on the same side of AB, viz. CAB 102°, DAB 35°, CBA 29°, DBA 68°. Determine and write down the lengths in yards of CD, AC, and BD.
   Scale (which need not be drawn) 100 yards = 1 inch.
4. About a circle of $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches radius, circumscribe a regular hexagon.
5. Determine by construction a mean proportional between two straight lines $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches long. On the mean proportional construct a square.
6. On a straight line 2·85 inches long construct a segment of a circle to contain 125°, and in the segment draw the lines containing the angles.
7. Construct a diagonal scale to measure feet, inches, and eighths of an inch on a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ths of a foot to an inch.
8. On a given plan a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a mile measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Construct a scale of yards for this plan to measure distances from 50 up to 1,000 yards.

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EUCLID.

Wednesday, 9th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to each other, and if the equal sides be produced the angles on the other side of the base shall be equal.

   ABC is an isosceles triangle, BC the base; if the angles ABC, ACB, be bisected by the lines BE and CD respectively meeting AC and AB in E and D, prove the straight lines BD, DE, EC, equal to each other.

2. The complements of a parallelogram which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.

   ABCD is an oblique parallelogram; from A a perpendicular is drawn to the side AB, from B a perpendicular is drawn to the side BC, from C a perpendicular is drawn to the side CD, from D a perpendicular is drawn to the side DA; prove that these perpendiculars will by their intersections form a parallelogram equiangular to ABCD.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line and of one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part.

   Show also that if a given straight line be produced to any point, the squares of the whole line thus produced and of the part produced are together equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and part produced, together with the square of the given line.

4. In any *obtuse*-angled triangle, prove that the side subtending one of the *acute* angles is less than the squares of the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.

   ABC is an equilateral triangle; produce the side BC to D, making CD equal to BC, join AD; prove that the square on AD is equal to three times the square on a side of the triangle ABC.

5. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle, and of all others that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote.

   AB is the side of an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle, find its distance from the centre in terms of the diameter of the circle.

6. If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and *passes through* its centre, and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.

   Produce a given line so that the rectangle contained by the whole line produced, and the part produced, shall be equal to the square of a given line.

7. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

   Show that the rectangle contained by the perimeter of the triangle and the radius of the inscribed circle is equal to double the area of the given triangle.

8. In the construction of the 10th proposition of Euclid's 4th Book, for describing an isosceles triangle having each of its angles at the base double of the third angle, A is the vertex of the triangle, AB the side divided in C, BD the base of the triangle; if FD,

the common chord of the two circles, be produced to meet AB, also produced in G, show that the triangle FAG is equiangular to the triangle ABD.

9. Define similar rectilineal figures.

Upon a given straight line describe a rectilineal figure similar and similarly situated to a given trapezium.

If a pentagon be equiangular will it be necessarily equilateral, or if it be equilateral will it be necessarily equiangular? Illustrate the answers to the question by geometrical figures.

10. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle; bisect the sides AB, BC, CD, DA, in E, F, G, H, join EF, FG, GH, HE, cutting the diagonals of the quadrilateral respectively in *b*, *c*, *d*, *a*, show that *abcd* is a quadrilateral similar to ABCD, and compare the rectangle contained by the diagonals of ABCD with the rectangle contained by the diagonals of *abcd*.

ARITHMETIC.

Thursday, 10th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

Do not lose time by copying out the questions, but refer to each question by its number.

1. Add together $4\frac{2}{5}$, $1\frac{7}{8}$, and $2\frac{1}{3}$.
2. Subtract $7\frac{11}{13}$ from $10\frac{2}{7}$.
3. Multiply together $3\frac{9}{16}$, $1\frac{19}{20}$, $1\frac{6}{15}$, $2\frac{17}{35}$, and $2\frac{1}{3}$.
4. Divide $1\frac{6}{43}$ by $1\frac{15}{83}$.

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5. Add together 74·36001, 2·9603, ·0013, 2·805632, and ·0000037.
6. Subtract 48·978654 from 279·0180.
7. Multiply 20·6754 by ·203.
8. Divide 40·303662 by ·00542.
9. Reduce 7 lbs. 8 oz. to the decimal of 18 lbs. avoirdupois.

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10. Add together $\frac{5}{7}$ of $\frac{28}{45}$, $\frac{16}{19}$ of $2\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{17}{23}$ of $7\frac{3}{4}$.
11. Subtract $78\frac{31}{39}$ from $80\frac{2}{3}$.
12. Multiply together $7\frac{1}{11}$ of $\frac{33}{41}$, $\frac{7}{23}$ of $\frac{20}{21}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of 10.
13. Divide $2\frac{7}{9}$ by $1\frac{23}{27}$.

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14. Add together ·00465 of a mile and 2·745 of a furlong, and give the answer in poles and the decimal fraction of a pole.
15. Subtract ·0175 of a gallon from 4·25 of a pint, and express the answer as the decimal fraction of a bushel.
16. Multiply 2·7956 by ·08003.
17. Divide 200·1 by ·3553 to four places of decimals.
18. Reduce 13*s.* 4*d.* to the decimal of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

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19. Reduce 4 acres, 3 roods, and 27 perches to square yards.
20. If $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of coffee cost 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, what will be the price of 42 lbs.?

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21. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 5,608*l.* 10*s.* at 14*s.* 9½*d.* in the pound.
22. Find the simple interest on 3,248*l.* 10*s.* for 5 years at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

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23. In 5,838,297 ounces how many tons, hundredweights, quarters, &c. ?
24. If a garrison of 1,800 men have provisions for 12 weeks, how long will the provisions last if 600 more men are introduced, but the daily allowance for each man reduced by one-third ?
25. Find (by Practice) the value of 9 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. at 14*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
26. Find the amount of 6,845*l.* in 3 years at 4 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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27. Extract the square root of $514\frac{185}{256}$; also the square root of 13 to three decimal places.
28. A grocer having 1,161 cwt. of sugar in store buys 567 cwt. more at 1*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. He mixes the two together and sells the whole at 5*d.* per lb., thus gaining 12 per cent. What was the cost per cwt. of the first lot of sugar ?
29. Compute by means of the tables the value of $\frac{6{\cdot}12}{{\cdot}41312} \times 5\sqrt{5471{\cdot}17}$.
30. Given log 7·3 = ·8633229, log 1845·8 = 3·2661846, and log 1845·9 = 3·2662082, find the value of $\frac{1}{73-\frac{1}{7}}$ to six places of decimals.

ALGEBRA.

Thursday, 10th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Divide $(ax + by)^3 + (ax - by)^3 + (bx - ay)^3 + (ay + bx)^3$ by $(a + b)^2 x^2 - 3ab(x^2 - y^2)$;

   and factorize the expression—

   $(aB + bA)(cD + dC) - (aD + bC)(cB + dA)$.

2. Find the highest common factor of the expressions—

   $2x^3 + x^2 - 8x + 5$ and $7x^3 - 12x^2 + 5x$.

3. Simplify the following expressions:—

   (1°.) $\dfrac{1}{x - \dfrac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}}} - \dfrac{1}{x + \dfrac{1}{x - \frac{1}{x}}}$

   (2°.) $\left(1 + \dfrac{y^2 + z^2 - x^2}{2yz}\right) \div \left(1 - \dfrac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{2xy}\right)$;

   and prove that if—

   $x = y + \dfrac{1}{z}$ and $y = z + \dfrac{1}{x}$,

   then $z = x - \dfrac{2}{y}$.

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4. If m and n are positive integers, prove that
$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}.$$
Hence deduce the meaning of $a^{\frac{p}{q}}$.
Simplify the expressions—
(1.) $x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{y^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^2 \div \frac{y^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}$,
(2.) $\dfrac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{2^3}{3^3}}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}$.

5. Prove that—
$$\sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3 + 8\sqrt{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}}} = 2.$$

6. Solve the equations—
(1.) $\dfrac{b-c}{x-a} + \dfrac{c-a}{x} + \dfrac{a-b}{x-c} = 0.$
(2.) $(x + a)(a^2 - ax + b^2) = a^3 + bx^2.$
(3.) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{x^3}{y} - \dfrac{9}{x} = \dfrac{8x}{\sqrt{y}} \\ \dfrac{y}{x^2} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \dfrac{10}{81} \cdot \dfrac{x^3}{y^2}. \end{cases}$

7. Prove that $a^2 + b^2 > 2ab$,
and that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > ab + ac + bc$
for all possible values of a, b, and c.

8. Give the algebraical definitions of *ratio* and *proportion*, and prove therefrom the propositions known in geometry as *componendo*, *dividendo*, *invertendo*, and *ex æquali*.

9. There are two mixtures of wine and water, one contains twice as much water as wine, and the other three times as much wine as water.
How much must be taken from each mixture to fill a pint vessel in which the wine and water are equally mixed?

10. Find the sum of n terms of a geometric series whose first term is a, and common ratio r.
If $S_1 = a^x - a^{-x}$, $S_2 = a^{2x} - a^{-2x}$, &c.,
Prove that $S_1 + S_3 + \&c. + S_{2n-1} = \dfrac{(S_n)^2}{S_1}$.

11. Find the number of permutations of n letters all together, whereof p are a's, q are b's, and so on.
Find the number of ways in which the letters *abbccc* can be arranged so that the two b's may come together in each arrangement.

12. If $(x + a_1)(x + a_2)$, &c. to n factors be equal to $x^n + A_1 x^{n-1} + A_2 x^{n-2} + \&c. + A_n$, write down (without proving) the values of A_1, A_2, &c. A_n, and deduce the binomial theorem for a positive and integral index.
If c_r and c_{r-1} be the coefficients of x^r and x^{r-1} respectively in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$, prove that
$$c_r + c_{r-1} : c_{r-1} :: n + 1 : r.$$

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ENGLISH HISTORY. A.D. 1714–1775.

Friday, 11th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State any facts respecting the growth of industry, or the development of the manufacturing towns of England, during this period. Can you refer to any act of the Legislature by which this growth was encouraged?
2. What were the circumstances in which Canada became a British possession?
3. Discuss the origin, progress, and results of the Seven Years' War.
4. Give some particulars respecting the history of the East India Company.
5. Sketch the public career of Bishop Atterbury, Bolingbroke, Lord Bute, or the elder Pitt.
6. Name six of the most important books which were written in the time of George I. and George II., and give some details respecting their authors.
7. Summarise the legislation which affected our American colonies before the year 1775.
8. What was Walpole's Excise scheme? Why was it introduced, and what became of it?
9. What happened at the battles of Fontenoy, Dettingen, and Prestonpans respectively, and to what extent were those engagements important in their bearing on the general history of the period in which they took place?
10. Who were Dr. Johnson's chief friends, political and literary? Give as many particulars as you can respecting them.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Friday, 11th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. "Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled."
   How far is this description of Chaucer's language accurate?
2. Enumerate the different representatives of the clergy mentioned in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales. Sketch the character of the "Poor Parson."
3. Translate into modern English:

   (*a*) "His resons he spak ful solempnely,
   Sownynge alway thencres of his wynnynge."

   (*b*) "For in his male he hadde a pilwebeer,
   Which that, he seide, was oure lady veyl."

   (*c*) "In termes hadde he caas and domes alle
   That fro the tyme of Kyng William were falle."

   (*d*) "Out of the taas the pilours han hem torn,
   And han hem carried softe unto the tente
   Of Theseus, and he ful sone hem sente
   Tathenes."

   (*e*) "Ne may with Venus holde champertye,
   For as hire lust the world than may sche gye,
   Lo, alle thise folk i-caught were in hire las."

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4. Give an explanatory paraphrase of the following passage:

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'ld jump the life to come. But in these cases
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which being taught return
To plague the inventor: thus evenhanded justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips."

5. From what historical sources did Shakespeare obtain his materials for "Julius Cæsar"? Quote or give the substance of any passages in the play in illustration of your answer.
6. Explain the following phrases: Sightless substances: to alter favour: we rest your hermits: beguile the time: to boot: a fee-grief: hearts of controversy: an itching palm.
7. Explain the allusions in the following passages:

(*a.*) "When the gray-hooded Ev'n
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed
Rose from the hindmost wheel of Phœbus' wain."

(*b.*) "And thou shalt be our star of Arcady
Or Tyrian cynosure."

(*c.*) "But Beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms."

(*d.*) "With all grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras."

(*e.*) "And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth."

8. Make remarks on the etymology or grammatical formation of the following words: wassailer, glozing, pestered, its, quaint, dingle, amain, to-ruffled.
9. What were Milton's motives, political and personal, in writing the "Comus"?
10. What was Bacon's general purpose in writing the "Advancement of Learning"? How is this work connected with the "Novum Organum"?
11. Enumerate the three chief "diseases" to which Bacon says Learning is liable.
12. Explain the allusions in the following lines:

O thou, whatever title please thine ear,
Dean, Drapier, Bickerstaffe, or Gulliver,
Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair,
Or praise the Court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy grieved country's copper chains unbind.

13. What was the history of Pope's Translation of the Iliad?
14. What English poets does Cowper mention as having been his earliest favourites? Name any other English poem that appears to you to resemble "The Task."

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15. Explain:

(*a.*) "So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne."

(*b.*) "And though himself so polished, still reprieves
The obsolete prolixity of shade."

(*c.*) "A tawny skin
The vellum of the pedigree they claim."

(*d.*) "My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
Of Academus."

(*e.*) "Some fifty or a hundred lustrums hence."

(*f.*) "Touched by the Midas finger of the state."

16. Name the chief characters in "Rob Roy," showing how they are connected with the main plot of the story.

17. Describe the interview between Osbaldistone, Bailie Jarvie, and Helen Macgregor.

18. Put the following into plain English:

"But to see what a thing gude braid-claith is! Had I been in ony o' your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries, it would have screeded like an auld rag wi' sic a weight as mine. But fair fa' the weaver that wrought the weft o' t. I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a gabbart that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw."

19. Write a short illustrative essay on the text "Language is fossil poetry."

20. Remark on the origin and history of the following words: Whig, tantalize, roundhead, supercilious, idiot, panic, menial, boor.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Saturday, 12th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State and prove the rules for finding the successive convergents of a continued fraction.

Express the positive root of the equation $x^2 - 2x - 13 = 0$ in the form of a continued fraction, and find the first four convergents.

2. Divide $\frac{x^2 - 12x + 13}{(x^2 - 5x + 6)(x^2 - 1)}$ into its equivalent partial fractions.

3. Find the sum of n terms of the following series—

(1.) $1 + 2r + 3r^2 +$ &c.

(2.) $\frac{1.2}{3} + \frac{2.3}{3^2} + \frac{3.4}{3^3} +$ &c.

4. Assuming that a^x can be expanded in a series of the form $1 + A_1x + A_2x^2 +$ &c., find A_2, A_3, &c. in terms of A_1.

Define e, and prove that $\sqrt{e}$ is equal to

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1.2.4} + \frac{1}{1.2.3.8} +$$ &c.

5. Four friends play three rubbers at whist together, cutting for partners at the commencement of every rubber. Find the chance (1) that they never change partners at all; (2) that they change partners at every rubber.

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6. Write down (without proof) the expressions for sin (A + B) and cos (A + B) in terms of the sines and cosines of A and B, and deduce the expression for tan (A + B) in terms of the tangents of A and B.

7. Prove that in every triangle ABC,

$$\tan \frac{B - C}{2} = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cot \frac{A}{2}.$$

The difference of the angles at the base of a triangle is $2 \cot^{-1} 3\sqrt{7}$, and the sides opposite to these angles are 50 and 40 yards respectively. Find the third side.

8. Assuming the formula—

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A,$$

Prove that the area of a triangle is equal to—

$$\sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}.$$

9. If a be a root of the equation $f(x) = 0$, prove that $f(x)$ is divisible by $x - a$.

10. Show how to transform an equation into another of the same degree whose roots are equal to those of the proposed equation multiplied by a given quantity.

One of the roots of the equation—

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$$

is known to be twice one of the other two. Solve the equation.

11. Find the equation of the straight line referred to rectangular co-ordinates.

Find the equation of a straight line which is equally inclined to the two straight lines $x + y = a$ and $x - y = a$, and forms with them a triangle whose area is a^2.

How many such straight lines are there?

12. Find the equation of the tangent at a given point of an ellipse.

If the eccentricity of the ellipse be $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, prove that the tangent at one extremity of the latus rectum through one focus is parallel to the line joining that focus with one extremity of the latus rectum through the other focus.

13. Define the hyperbola and find its equation.

Prove that it has two asymptotes passing through the centre.

Additional Questions.

1. Find the number of homogeneous products of n things of r dimensions.

How many terms are there in the expansion of—

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \&c. + a_r)^n.$$

2. Find the number of divisors of any proposed integer.

Prove that, if n be an integer greater than unity, $2^{2n} - 3n - 1$ is divisible by 9.

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3. If $2\cos A = x + \frac{1}{x}$, prove that—

$$2\cos nA = x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}.$$

If n be a positive integer, prove that—

$$(\sqrt{-1})^{n+4} + (-\sqrt{-1})^n = 2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

4. Prove that $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$ represents an ellipse or hyperbola according as $B^2 <$ or $> 4AC$, and find the area of the ellipse in the former case.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Saturday, 12th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[*Two* only of the ensuing five subjects may be selected.]

1. A description of some famous historical building or ruin which you have visited.
2. An essay on the good and the evil of war.
3. "It behoves the high
For their own sakes to do things worthily."

BEN JONSON.

4. "Manners are of more importance than laws. Upon them in a great measure the laws depend. The law touches us but here and there, and now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us; by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and colour to our lives. According to their quality, they aid morals, they supply them, or they totally destroy them."

BURKE.

5. "It was not by vile loitering in ease
That Greece obtained the brighter palm of art,
That soft, yet ardent Athens learned to please,
To keen the wit, and to sublime the heart,
In all supreme; complete in every part.
It was not thence majestic Rome arose,
And o'er the nations shook her conquering dart:
For sluggard's brow the laurel never grows,
Renown is not the child of indolent repose."

THOMSON.

LATIN PROSE.

Monday, 14th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Quum aurum Judæorum nomine quotannis ex Italia et ex omnibus provinciis Hierosolyma exportari soleret, Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne ex Asia exportari liceret. Quis est, judices, qui hoc non vere laudare

possit? Exportari aurum non oportere, quum sæpe antea senatus, tum, me consule, gravissime judicavit. Huic autem barbaræ superstitioni resistere, severitatis; multitudinem Judæorum, flagrantem nonnumquam in concionibus, pro republica contemnere, gravitatis summæ fuit. At Cn. Pompeius, captis Hierosolymis, victor ex illo fano nihil attigit. In primis hoc, ut multa alia, sapienter, quod in tam suspiciosa ac maledica civitate locum sermoni obtrectatorum non reliquit. Non enim credo, religionem et Judæorum et hostium impedimento præstantissimo imperatori, sed pudorem fuisse. Ubi ergo crimen est? Sua cuique civitati religio, Læli, est; nostra nobis. Stantibus Hierosolymis pacatisque Judæis, tamen istorum religio sacrorum a splendore hujus imperii, gravitate nominis nostri, majorum institutis abhorrebat: nunc vero hoc magis, quod illa gens, quid de imperio nostro sentiret, ostendit armis: quam cara diis immortalibus esset, docuit, quod est victa, quod elocata, quod servata.

CICERO.

Varie me adfecerunt literæ tuæ; nam partim læta, partim tristia continebant. Læta, quod te in urbe teneri nuntiabant; (nollem, inquis: sed ego volo) præterea, quod recitaturum statim, ut venissem, pollicebantur. Ago gratias, quod exspector. Triste illud, quod Julius Valens graviter jacet; quamquam ne hoc quidem triste, si illius utilitatibus æstimetur, cujus interest quam maturissime inexplicabili morbo liberari. Illud plane non triste solum, verum etiam luctuosum, quod Julius Avitus decessit, dum ex quæstura redit: decessit autem in navi, procul a fratre amantissimo, procul a matre, a sororibus. Nihil ista ad mortuum pertinent; sed pertinuerunt, quum moreretur: pertinent ad hos, qui supersunt. Jam, quod in flore primo tantæ indolis juvenis exstinctus est, summa consequuturus, si virtutes ejus maturuissent. Quo ille studiorum amore flagrabat! quantum legit, quantum etiam scripsit! quæ nunc omnia cum ipso sine fructu posteritatis abierunt. Sed quid ego indulgeo dolori? cui si frenos remittas, nulla materia non maxima est. Finem epistolæ faciam, ut facere possim etiam lacrymis, quas epistolæ expressit.

PLINY.

II.

Translate into Latin Prose:

The actions which lead us to suspect him are, that he lends money indiscriminately, and not to private persons only, but to the public; and not to Florentines only, but to soldiers of fortune. Besides, he assists any citizen who requires magisterial aid; and by the universal interest which he possesses in the city, raises first one friend and then another to higher grades of honour. Therefore, to adduce our reasons for expelling him, would be to say that he is kind, generous, liberal, and beloved by all. Now tell me, what law is there which forbids, disapproves, or condemns men for being pious, liberal, and benevolent? And though these are all modes adopted by those who aim at sovereignty, they are not believed to be such, nor have we sufficient power to make them to be so esteemed; for our conduct has robbed us of confidence, and the city, naturally partial, and, as it has always lived in faction, corrupt, cannot lend its ear to such charges.

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LATIN VERSE.

Monday, 14th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni:
Quo nunquam radiis oriens, mediusve, cadensve
Phœbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mixtæ
Exhalantur humo, dubiæque crepuscula lucis.
Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
Evocat Auroram: nec voce silentia rumpunt
Sollicitive canes, canibusve sagacior anser.
Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,
Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ.
Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
Rivus aquæ Lethes: per quem cum murmure labens
Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
Ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent,
Innumeræque herbæ: quarum de lacte soporem
Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras.
Janua, quæ verso stridorem cardine reddat,
Nulla domo tota; custos in limine nullus.
At medio torus est, ebeno sublimis in atra,
Plumeus, unicolor, pullo velamine tectus:
Quo cubat ipse deus, membris languore solutis.

OVID.

Donarem pateras grataque commodus,
Censorine, meis æra sodalibus;
Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium
Graiorum; neque tu pessima munerum
Ferres, divite me scilicet artium
Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas;
Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus,
Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
Sed non hæc mihi vis; nec tibi talium
Res est aut animus deliciarum egens.
Gaudes carminibus: carmina possumus
Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
Post mortem ducibus; non celeres fugæ,
Rejectæque retrorsum Hannibalis minæ;
Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ,
Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
Laudes, quam Calabræ Pierides: neque,
Si chartæ sileant quod bene feceris,
Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliæ
Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
Obstaret meritis invida Romuli?

HORACE.

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II.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,—
Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, O Death!
Day is for mortal care,
Eve for glad gatherings round the joyous hearth,
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer—
But *all* for thee, thou mightiest of the earth!
The banquet hath its hour,
Its feverish hour of mirth, and song, and wine;
There comes a day for grief's o'erwhelming power,
A time for softer tears,—but all are thine!
Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee; but thou art not of those
That wait the ripened bloom to seize their prey.

GREEK PROSE.

Tuesday, 15th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Ἐπεί τε δὲ ὁ βουκόλος ἀπονοστήσας ἐπέστη, οἷα ἐξ ἀέλπτου ἰδοῦσα ἡ γυνὴ, εἴρετο προτέρη, ὅ τι μιν οὕτω προθύμως Ἅρπαγος μεταπέμψαιτο. ὁ δὲ εἶπε· "Ὦ γύναι, εἰδόν τε ἐς πόλιν ἐλθὼν καὶ ἤκουσα τὸ μήτε ἰδεῖν ὄφελον, μήτε κοτε γενέσθαι ἐς δεσπότας τοὺς ἡμετέρους. οἶκος μὲν πᾶς Ἁρπάγου κλαυθμῷ κατείχετο· ἐγὼ δὲ ἐκπλαγεὶς, ἤϊα ἔσω. ὡς δὲ τάχιστα ἐσῆλθον, ὁρέω παιδίον προκείμενον, ἀσπαῖρόν τε καὶ κραυγανόμενον, κεκοσμημένον χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἐσθῆτι ποικίλῃ Ἅρπαγος δὲ ὡς εἶδέ με, ἐκέλευε τὴν ταχίστην ἀνάλαβόντα τὸ παιδίον, οἴχεσθαι φέροντα, καὶ θεῖναι ἔνθα θηριωδέστατον εἴη τῶν οὐρέων· φὰς Ἀστυάγεα εἶναι τὸν ταῦτα ἐπιθέμενόν μοι, πολλὰ ἀπειλήσας εἰ μή σφεα ποιήσαιμι. καὶ ἐγὼ ἀναλαβὼν ἔφερον, δοκέων τῶν τινος οἰκετέων εἶναι· οὐ γὰρ ἄν κοτε κατέδοξα ἔνθεν γε ἦν. ἐθάμβεον δὲ ὀρέων χρυσῷ τε καὶ εἵμασι κεκοσμημένον· πρὸς δὲ, καὶ κλαυθμὸν κατεστεῶτα ἐμφανέα ἐν Ἁρπάγου. καὶ κατ' ὁδὸν πυνθάνομαι τὸν πάντα λόγον θεράποντος, ὃς ἐμὲ προπέμπων ἔξω πόλιος, ἐνεχείρισε τὸ βρέφος· ὡς ἄρα Μανδάνης τε εἴη παῖς τῆς Ἀστυάγεω θυγατρὸς, καὶ Καμβύσεω τοῦ Κύρου, καί μιν Ἀστυάγης ἐντέλλεται ἀποκτεῖναι. νῦν τε ὅδε ἐστί."

HERODOTUS.

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Τρία τοίνυν ἐκ τούτου τὰ δεινότατ' ἄν τις ἴδοι πεπραγμέν' αὐτοῖς. τὴν μὲν γὰρ θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους σεσυλήκασι, τῆς πόλεως δὲ τὸν ζῆλον ἠφανίκασι τὸν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων, ὧν ὑπόμνημα ἦσαν ὄντες οἱ στέφανοι· τοὺς δ' ἀναθέντας δόξαν οὐ μικρὰν ἀφῄρηνται, τὸ δοκεῖν, ὧν ἂν εὖ πάθωσιν, ἐθέλειν μεμνῆσθαι. καὶ τοιαῦτα καὶ τοσαῦτα τὸ πλῆθος κακὰ εἰργασμένοι, εἰς τοῦτο ἅμα ἀναισθησίας καὶ τόλμης προεληλύθασιν, ὥστε μέμνηνται τούτων, ὡς καλῶς αὐτοῖς διῳκημένων, ὥσθ' ὁ μὲν οἴεται δι' ἐκεῖνον ὑφ' ὑμῶν σωθήσεσθαι, ὁ δὲ παρακάθηται, καὶ οὐ καταδύεται τοῖς πεπραγμένοις. οὕτω δ' οὐ μόνον εἰς χρήματα ἀναιδής, ἀλλὰ καὶ σκαιός ἐστιν, ὥστ' οὐκ οἶδεν ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι στέφανοι μέν εἰσιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον, φιάλαι δὲ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, πλούτου, καὶ στέφανος μὲν ἅπας, κἂν μικρὸς ᾖ, τὴν ἴσην φιλοτιμίαν ἔχει τῷ μεγάλῳ, ἐκπώματα δὲ ἡ θυμιατήρια, ἐὰν μὲν ὑπερβάλλῃ τῷ πλήθει, πλούτου τινὰ δόξαν προσετρίψατο τοῖς κεκτημένοις, ἐὰν δ' ἐπὶ μικροῖς τις σεμύνηται, τοσοῦτ' ἀπέχει τοῦ τιμῆς τινὸς διὰ ταῦτα τυχεῖν, ὥστ' ἀπειρόκαλος προσέδοξεν εἶναι.

DEMOSTHENES.

II.

Translate into Greek Prose:

When we consider that the Greeks did not, until quite late in the history of their literature, possess any system of grammatical rules, it is a marvel how there could have arisen a vehicle of thought so accurate, so luminous, and so expressive, as the Greek language. To give birth to this, and to bring it to perfection, the most favourable conditions both internal and external must have been requisite. That a crowd of people should have been able to follow and appreciate the plays of Sophocles and the speeches of Demosthenes is wonderful enough; but that the writer and speaker should have succeeded, without the aid of strict rules, in carrying his thoughts through long periods, containing a multitude of clauses, without risk of confusion, is an unparalleled phenomenon.

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GREEK.

Tuesday, 15th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Ος καὶ Κύκνον ἔπεφνεν Ἀρητιάδην μεγάθυμον.
Εὗρε γὰρ ἐν τεμένει ἑκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος
Αὐτὸν καὶ πατέρα ὅν, Ἄρην, ἄτον πολέμοιο,
Τεύχεσι λαμπομένους σέλας ὡς πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο,
Ἑσταότ' ἐν δίφρῳ· χθόνα δ' ἔκτυπον ὠκέες ἵπποι,
Νύσσοντες χηλῇσι, κόνις δέ σφ' ἀμφιδεδήει
Κοπτομένη πλεκτοῖσιν ὑφ' ἅρμασι καὶ ποσὶν ἵππων.
Αρματα δ' εὐποίητα καὶ ἄντυγες ἀμφαράβιζον,
Ἵππων ἱεμένων· κεχάρητο δὲ Κύκνος ἀμύμων,
Ἐλπόμενος Διὸς υἱὸν ἀρήϊον ἡνίοχόν τε
Χαλκῷ δηώσειν καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δύσειν.
Ἀλλά οἱ εὐχωλέων οὐκ ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
Αὐτὸς γάρ οἱ ἐπῶρσε βίην Ἡρακληείην.
Πᾶν δ' ἄλσος καὶ βωμὸς Ἀπόλλωνος Παγασαίου
Λάμπεν ὑπαὶ δεινοῖο θεοῦ τευχέων τε καὶ αὐτοῦ.
Πῦρ δ' ὡς ὀφθαλμῶν ἀπελάμπετο. τίς κεν ἐκείνῳ
Ἔτλη θνητὸς ἐὼν κατεναντίον ὁρμηθῆναι
Πλὴν Ἡρακλῆος καὶ κυδαλίμου Ἰολάου;

HESIOD.

Τοσαῦτα φωνήσασα, συντόνῳ χερὶ
Λύει τὸν αὐτῆς πέπλον, ᾧ χρυσήλατος
Προὔκειτο μαστῶν περονίς· ἐκ δ' ἐλώπισε
Πλευρὰν ἅπασαν, ὠλένην τ' εὐώνυμον.
Κἀγὼ δρομαία βᾶσ', ὅσονπερ ἔσθενον,
Τῷ παιδὶ φράζω τῆς τεχνωμένης τάδε.
Κἀν ᾧ τὸ κεῖσε δεῦρό τ' ἐξορμώμεθα,
Ὁρῶμεν αὐτὴν ἀμφιπλῆγι φασγάνῳ
Πλευρὰν ὑφ' ἧπαρ καὶ φρένας πεπληγμένην.

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Ἰδὼν δ' ὁ παῖς ὤμωξεν. ἔγνω γὰρ τάλας
Τοὔργον κατ' ὀργὴν ὡς ἐφάψειεν τόδε,
Οψ' ἐκδιδαχθεὶς τῶν κατ' οἶκον, οὕνεκα
Ακουσα πρὸς τοῦ θηρὸς ἔρξειεν τάδε.
Κἀνταῦθ' ὁ παῖς δύστηνος οὔτ' ὀδυρμάτων
Ἐλείπετ' οὐδέν, ἀμφί νιν γοώμενος,
Οὔτ' ἀμφιπίπτων στόμασιν, ἀλλὰ πλευρόθεν
Πλευρὰν παρείς, ἔκειτο πόλλ' ἀναστένων,
Ὡς νιν ματαίως αἰτίᾳ βάλοι κακῇ·
Κλαίων ὅθ' οὕνεκ' ἐκ δυεῖν ἔσοιθ' ἅμα,
Πατρός τ' ἐκείνης τ' ὠρφανισμένος βίου.

SOPHOCLES.

II.

Translate into Greek Iambics:

So I have heard, and do in part believe it.
But look, the morn in russet mantle clad
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill:
Break we the watch up; and by my advice,
Let us impart what we have seen to night
Unto young Hamlet; for, upon my life,
This spirit, dumb to us, will speak to him.
Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,
As needful in our loves, fitting our duty?
Let's do't, I pray; and I this morning know
Where we shall find him most conveniently.

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, 16th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What countries and remarkable places would you pass over as the crow flies from London to St. Petersburg? Describe the ordinary routes.
2. Trace the course of the river Po, pointing out the most remarkable phenomena and chief towns in the basin.
3. Describe a voyage round Great Britain.
4. What becomes of the water which flows into the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Dead Sea respectively?
5. Describe and explain the cause of hot springs.
6. Explain the various causes which produce great floods, and the artificial operations by which they may be lessened or increased.
7. Of what minerals are the commoner rocks composed, and how do you recognise them?
8. Draw a vertical section to a depth of 1,000 feet below London, mentioning the fossils you would expect to find at different horizons indicated in your section, and pointing out where water would be likely to be most abundant.

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9. How do you distinguish aqueous from igneous rocks? Describe the geology of any district in which there is evidence of ancient volcanic action.
10. Define metamorphism, cleavage, falsebedding, concretions, dykes, lodes, veins, trap, breccia.
11. Describe and assign to their proper zoological and geological position the following fossils:

Graptolithus priodon.	Voluta nodosa.
Calymene Blumenbachii.	Nucula Cobboldiæ.
Ammonites Bucklandi.	Unio littoralis.
Nautilus ziczac.	Microlestes antiquus.
Eozoon Canadense.	Lepidodendron Sternbergii.
Gryphæa incurva.	Archæopteryx macrura.

12. What are the principal limestones in the British Isles? By what characters are they distinguished? In what formations and in what part of the country do they occur?

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Wednesday, 16th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Ten grammes of air are passed at a very high temperature over an excess of carbon. What product is formed, and what is the weight of it?
2. How could you prepare pure and dry atmospheric air? How could you obtain pure nitrogen from it?
3. Describe and explain the preparations of aqueous ammonia from sal ammoniac. How can you best detect the presence of an ammonia salt?
4. In what proportions by volume would you mix hydrogen and chlorine for the preparation of hydrochloric acid? Describe the distinctive reactions of the acid.
5. What compounds of sulphur are there which in their constitution and general reactions resemble the corresponding compounds of oxygen?
6. What is meant by the term "quantity of heat"? Describe an instrument for measuring the quantity of heat.
7. What weight of boiling-hot water is required for the fusion of a kilogramme of ice? How can the heat which disappears in that process be recovered?
8. What differences of property are there among rays of heat? How could you distinguish rays emitted by a body of low temperature from rays emitted by a body of very high temperature?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Wednesday, 16th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Define an insulator of electricity. Name six substances which are good insulators, and show how to compare roughly their powers of insulation.
2. Explain the effect of insulating the rubber of a frictional electric machine upon the working of the machine.

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3. Define the electrostatic capacity of a conductor. Show how the capacity of any conductor is affected by objects in its neighbourhood.

Two metal spheres of radii R and r receive equal charges of electricity: compare their potentials.

4. Describe the different kinds of electric discharge in air, and the circumstances under which they occur. How is the discharge affected by the density or rarity of the air? How and why do the sparks you can take from the glass of a frictional machine differ from those you can take from the prime conductor?
5. Define a current of electricity, and show by examples that work is always done when there is such a current, whether it be produced by a frictional machine or otherwise. How is it proved that the quantity of electricity in a current from a frictional machine is very small compared with that produced by a galvanic cell in the same time?
6. Two similar conducting spheres are insulated and electrified and then brought near each other: explain how the electricity will be distributed upon them when they are (1) at the same potential, (2) at different potentials. How does your statement illustrate the attraction between bodies at different potentials?
7. When the two ends of a horseshoe magnet are connected by a bar of soft iron, state and explain how the action of the magnet upon a magnetic needle held near it is affected thereby.
8. A magnetic needle is placed inside a glass tube round which is coiled a wire: on passing an electric current through the wire the needle is shot out of the tube: explain this by reference to the laws of mutual action of magnets and currents.
9. A circular plate of soft iron is laid horizontally: explain how it will be affected by the earth's magnetism. Show whether the direction, or the stability, of a compass will be affected by its being placed over the centre of such a plate.
10. Why is zinc chosen as one of the metals in most ordinary galvanic batteries? Explain the effect of amalgamating it.
11. Describe a chemical voltameter: explain how to use it, and the nature of the information derived from its use. Show why it cannot be used with a single cell of small electromotive force, but may be used with a battery of many such cells.
12. What are resistance coils? Explain how they are constructed. Show how the resistance of a telegraph wire may be found by the help of a galvanometer and a set of resistance coils. Why is the apparent resistance of a telegraph diminished by imperfect insulation at one or more points?

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 17th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Find the area of a spherical triangle.
2. In any spherical triangle prove that the sines of the angles are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides.
3. Define a differential coefficient, and from your definition find the differential coefficient of

(1.) x^n without assuming the binomial theorem.

(2.) $\sin x$.

What does the result become in the second case when the degree is the unit of angle employed?

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4. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in the following cases—

(1.) $y = (\cos x)^{\cot x}$.

(2.) $y = \log_y x$.

5. Find the value of—

(1.) $(\cos x)^{\cot x}$ when $x = 0$.

(2.) $\frac{\tan mx - \tan nx}{\sin^2 mx - \sin^2 nx}$ when $m = n$.

6. If $y = \epsilon^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cos x$, prove that

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2y = 0;$$

and if $u = f(y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$,

prove that $\frac{1}{x}\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{y}\frac{du}{dy} + \frac{1}{z}\frac{du}{dz} = 0$.

7. Under what circumstances is the following equation—

$$f(x + h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \&c. + f^{n-1}(x)\frac{h^n}{\lfloor n-1} + f^n(x + \theta h)\frac{h^n}{\lfloor n}$$

Deduce Maclaurin's theorem, and apply to find the expansion of $\log_e(1 + xe^x)$ to 5 terms.

8. State (without proof) the conditions which must be satisfied in order that $f(x)$ may be a maximum or a minimum for a given value of x.

A and B are two fixed points in the plane of a circle whose centre is O. Find the point P on the circumference of the circle such that $PA^2 + PB^2$ is a minimum, and prove that in this case OP produced, if necessary, bisects AB.

9. Prove that in any plane curve—

$$p = x\frac{dy}{ds} - y\frac{dx}{ds} = r^2\frac{d\theta}{ds}.$$

10. Show how to find the envelope of a series of curves containing one arbitrary parameter.

Lines are drawn at right angles to the radii vectores of an equiangular spiral through their extremities; prove that the envelope of these lines is another equiangular spiral with the same pole as the former.

11. Integrate (1) $\frac{1}{ax - x^2}$ (2) $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, (3) $\cot^3 x$.

12. Trace the curves—

(1.) $x^3 + y^3 = a^3$.

(2.) $r = a \tan \theta$.

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13. Find the equations of a straight line in space passing through the origin.

Find the cosine of the angle between the lines—

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4}\\ \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{2}\end{aligned}\right\}$$

14. Prove that the equation

$$Ax + By + Cz = D$$

represents a plane.

What is the geometrical meaning of the ratios

$$\frac{A}{D}, \frac{B}{D}, \text{ and } \frac{C}{D}?$$

Additional Questions.

A. Show how to change the independent variable from x to t in an equation involving x, y, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when the relation between x and t is known.

If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$ and $x = \epsilon^t$,

Prove that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 2$.

B. Write down (without proof) Leibnitz's theorem for the successive differentiation of the product of two given functions of x.

Show by means of it that if A_r be the coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(\sin^{-1}x)^2$ by Maclaurin's theorem, then

$$A_{r+1} = \frac{(r-1)^2 A_{r-1}}{r(r+1)}$$

C. Find any expression for the radius of curvature of curves expressed in polar co-ordinates.

Ex.: $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.

D. Find the equation of the tangent plane at any point of a given surface.

Prove that the plane $lx + my + nz = 0$

touches the surface $\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{by} + \sqrt{cz} = 0$,

provided that $\frac{a}{l} + \frac{b}{m} + \frac{c}{n} = 0$.

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GERMAN.

Thursday, 17th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(Including Dictation.)

I.

Translate into English:

Varus hielt die Herrschaft der Römer in Deutschland für fest gegründet. Aber so dachte Hermann, ein edler deutscher Fürst vom Stamme der Cherusker, nicht. Das Joch eines fremden Volkes mit fremder Sprache und verdorbenen Sitten schien ihm so unerträglich, daß es unter jeder Bedingung abgeschüttelt werden müße. Hermann war von fürstlicher Gesinnung und an Gestalt und Tapferkeit ein wahrer Held. Er war als Knabe nach Rom gekommen und hatte die Römer mit ihrer Staats- und Kriegskunst, aber auch mit allen ihren Lastern genau kennen gelernt. Sein Haß gegen das verdorbene Volk, welches sich anmassen wollte, freie Menschen zu Knechten zu machen und dazu mit seinen Lastern anzustecken, wurde unauslöschlich. Er kehrte zu seinem Volk zurück, begeisterte mit seiner Rede die übrigen Fürsten und Anführer desselben, und trat an die Spitze des Cherusker-Bundes, der fast alle westfälischen Völkerschaften umfaßte, um den verhaßten Feinden den Untergang zu bereiten.

Wenn ein rüstiger Fußwanderer in nordwestlicher Richtung von Genf ausgeht, so erreicht er in etwas mehr als einer Stunde den Flecken Ferney. Die Straße steigt allmählig an, und schon aus der Entfernung erblickt man die weißen Mauern des Schlosses, in welchem Voltaire, mit wenigen Unterbrechungen, die letzten achtzehn Jahre seines Lebens zugebracht hat. Das Dorf kann in der Hauptsache als seine Schöpfung betrachtet werden. Denn im Jahre 1758, als Voltaire das Gut kaufte, lebten kaum fünfzig verkommene Bauern dort, und als er zwanzig Jahre darauf starb, war es ein hübscher Ort von zwölfhundert Ein-

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wohnern, größtentheils Uhrmachern und anderen Industriellen, die er dahin gezogen, denen er Häuser gebaut und gegen eine mäßige Rente, die mit dem Tod seiner Nichte erlöschen sollte, eingeräumt hatte. Auch durch Vorstreckung von Geld griff er den Leuten unter die Arme, und seine vornehmen Bekanntschaften beutete er in vollem Umfang aus, um seine Schöpfung zu heben. Für Voltaire war die Colonie in Ferney das Lieblingskind seiner alten Tage, das ihm zwar Sorgen und Mühe genug verursachte, diese aber durch die Freude vergalt, der Pflegevater einer aufblühenden Menschengesellschaft zu sein.

II.

Translate into German:

William, as a king and a conqueror, might be thought an object of envy; but his heart was wounded by that keenest woe, the ingratitude of children. Robert, his eldest son, a rash, impetuous youth, strove to seize upon Normandy. William hastened to punish him. In a skirmish father and son met; their helmets so covered their faces that neither knew the other. The prince threw his father from his horse, and wounded him in the arm; and would in another moment have killed him, had not William called aloud for help. Robert instantly remembered his father's voice, and, shocked at the crime he was about to commit, he jumped from his horse, and assisted his parent to rise. Then, flinging himself on his knees, he showed that some goodness yet remained in his bosom, some wisdom in his mind, by confessing his fault, entreating pardon, and promising amendment. William died at a village near Rouen in Normandy, in the sixty-first year of his age: twenty-one he had sat on the English throne.

DICTATION.

Karl der Grosse war berufen, die Stürme der Volkerwanderung die ein ganzes Jahrhundert hindurch Europa in Unruhe erhalten hatten, zu Ende zu bringen und auf den Trümmern der alten Welt eine neue Ordnung der Dinge zu begründen. Um dieser Aufgabe gewachsen zu sein bedurfte es aber einer solchen Vereinigung von kriegerischem Geist und gesundem Sinn für friedliche Bildung, wie wir sie in diesem Manne finden. Denn einerseits war nöthig, das Brauchbare aus der alten Zeit, vor allem das Christenthum, zur Grundlage einer neuen Bildung zu machen, andererseits aber den kriegerischen Geist der Germanischen Völker ungebrochen zu bewahren, um diese neue Bildung im Osten gegen das Heidenthum der Sachsen und anderer Stämme,

im Weſten gegen die Muhammedaner in Spanien zu ſchützen. Es iſt bekannt, wie vortrefflich Kaiſer Karl ſeine Aufgabe gelöſt hat.

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FREE-HAND DRAWING.

Friday, 18th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—The Drawing must be entirely free-hand; no instrument or mechanical aid of any kind is allowed.

The Paper supplied must not be torn, nor must any other be used, and the drawing must be executed on only one side of the paper.

In making drawings from models, or any kind of solids, you will necessarily have to deal with cross-lights: all such objects must be drawn just as they happen to be lighted.

The Examples in Part I. should be completed, as far as possible, before those in Part II. are attempted.

Write your Index Number on the right-hand upper corner of each sheet of paper.]

PART I.

1. Copy with pen and ink the drawing of the cube with stars on it, using the line drawn on your paper as the base of the front square of your own drawing.
2. The original is in correct perspective; find the point of sight and distance of the station point of your copy.
   In this example and the following leave the pencil lines of your constructions, and give in words your reasons for them.
3. Prove by pencil lines that the star on the top of your own drawing is a correct perspective copy of that on the front.
4. Copy with pen and ink, in as accurate fac-simile as possible, the Durer wood-cut fixed on your paper, and on that sheet.
   You may use a pencil to make a slight sketch as a guide but remember that a pencil drawing inked over can have no freedom.

PART II.

5. Fill with flat washes of shades of green, red, and grey respectively the two stars and the vacant side of your copy of the cube, the tints to match those on your paper; and write the name of each in order to prove that you know which is which.
   In this example match the tints on the paper close to the patterns, and then apply the colour with one single wash. The inequalities caused by slight irregularities in the paper are of no consequence: the patterns have been executed in this way, and on paper exactly like that supplied to you.
6. Draw from memory the object shown to you for the purpose: the drawing to be at least six inches high.
   You will be given plenty of time to study the form and proportions, but you must not make any note of it, nor must you begin to make your drawing till you have notice to that effect.
   In this example, a sketch is all that is desired.

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7. Give as complete a representation as you can of the object supplied to you, using sepia or pen or pencil according to your own choice, taking care to make a finished drawing, and not a mere sketch.

FRENCH.

Friday, 18th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Quand il fallut annoncer à la tante Annette que nous partions pour Paris, car mon père m'emmenait; lorsqu'il fallut se séparer, l'embrasser, lui dire adieu, la laïsser seule, quel déchirement! Nous suivre, elle ne l'eut point voulu; elle aimait sa vieille maison noire, ses meubles de chêne usé, sa chaise auprès de la fenêtre, dont le siège et le dos, garnis d'étoffe à ramages, gardaient la trace de son corps, et cette campagne, ces prés, ces arbres frissonnants, qu'elle regardait à travers ses lunettes; mais surtout elle haïssait Paris, le Paris des révolutions et des théâtres! Pauvre chère excellente femme! Elle ne dormit guère la nuit qui précéda notre départ. Elle avait les yeux rouges, le matin, et ses couleurs n'étaient plus là. Quelle pâleur! Est-ce que vous êtes malade, tante Annette, lui dis-je. — Malade? tâche de te porter toujours aussi bien que moi, galopin. Elle faisait des paquets, bouclait des malles, surveillait les domestiques qui devaient porter nos bagages jusqu'au Bugue, où nous prenait la diligence. Elle embrassait mon père, elle me dévorait de caresses, elle me gourmandait, me sermonnait, et me disait d'écouter toujours mon père qui avait de si détestables idées.—Vous êtes mes deux enfants; lui, le grand; toi, le petit, disait-elle. Et vous me quittez! Ah! je vais faire une belle figure, là, toute seule, toute seule!—Mais nous reviendrons, tante Annette!—Je l'espère bien que vous reviendrez. Il ne manquerait plus que cela. Mais qui sait si vous me retrouverez après? Je suis bien vieille, mon pauvre Régis! Allons en route, mes enfants, soyez heureux. Ma tante m'embrassa encore et tomba comme foudroyée dans son fauteuil. Les servantes l'entouraient. Mon père monta à cheval, me prit en croupe, et nous partîmes.

En 1829, par une jolie matinée de printemps, un homme âgé d'environ cinquante ans suivait à cheval un chemin montagneux qui mène à un gros bourg situé près de la Grande-Chartreuse. Ce bourg est le chef-lieu d'un canton populeux circonscrit par une longue vallée. Un torrent à lit pierreux, souvent à sec, alors rempli par la fonte des neiges, arrose cette vallée serrée entre deux montagnes parallèles, que dominent de toutes parts les pics de la Savoie et ceux du Dauphiné. Quoique les paysages compris entre la chaîne de ces montagnes aient un air de famille, le canton à travers lequel cheminait l'étranger présente des mouvements de terrain et des accidents de lumière qu'on chercherait vainement ailleurs. Tantôt la vallée, subitement élargie, offre un irrégulier tapis de cette verdure que les constantes irrigations dues aux montagnes entretiennent si fraîche et si douce à l'œil pendant toutes les saisons. Tantôt un moulin à scie montre ses humbles constructions pittoresquement placées, sa provision de longs sapins sans écorce, et son cours d'eau pris au torrent et conduit par de grands tuyaux de bois carrément creusés, d'où s'échappe par les fentes une nappe de filets

humides. Ça et là des chaumières entourées de jardins pleins d'arbres fruitiers couverts de fleurs réveillent les idées qu'inspire une misère laborieuse. Plus loin des maisons à toitures rouges, composées de tuiles plates et rondes semblables à des écailles de poisson, annoncent l'aisance due à de longs travaux. Enfin, au-dessus de chaque porte, se voit le panier suspendu dans lequel sèchent les fromages. Partout les haies, les enclos sont égayés par des vignes mariées, comme en Italie, à de petits ormes dont le feuillage se donne aux bestiaux.

II.

Translate into French:

Being at Constantinople a few years since Alraschid Pacha of Roumelia, then chief Galeongee of the Porte, gave a diplomatic banquet at his summer palace at Bujukdere. I was on the left of the Galeongee; and the Russian agent Count Demidoff on his right. Demidoff is a dandy who would die of a rose in aromatic pain; he had tried to have me assassinated three times in the course of the negotiation; but of course we were friends in public, and saluted each other in the most cordial and charming manner. The Galeongee is—or was, alas! for a bow-string has done for him—a staunch supporter of the old school of Turkish politics. We dined with our fingers, and had slices of bread for plates; the only innovation he admitted was the use of European liquors, in which he indulged with great gusto. He was an enormous eater. Among the dishes a very large one was placed before him of a lamb dressed in its wool, stuffed with prunes, garlic, assafœtida, capsicums, and other condiments, the most abominable mixture that ever mortal smelt or tasted. The Galeongee ate of this hugely; and pursuing the Eastern fashion, insisted on helping his friends right and left, and when he came to a particularly spicy morsel, would push it with his own hands into his guests' very mouth. I shall never forget the look of poor Demidoff, when his Excellency, rolling up a large quantity of this into a ball, and exclaiming "Buk Buk" (it is very good), administered the horrible bolus to Demidoff . . . . It finished him; he was carried away from the dining-room almost dead, and laid out to cool in a summer-house on the Bosphorus.

DICTATION.

Un épisode de la retraite de Russie.

Ce jour là, tout en marchant sur les Russes, j'étais descendu de cheval, et je cheminais à côté du deuxième peloton de grenadiers, tenant la bride d'une main, et de l'autre un volume de Molière que j'étais occupé a relire. Quand nous fûmes à portée de mitraille, le rideau de Cosaques, qui nous cachait les batteries Russes, s'ouvrant tout-à-coup, nous vîmes la bouche béante des canons ennemis. Un brave capitaine de grenadiers, tirant son sabre, cria à ses soldats: "En avant!"—je lui mis la main sur l'épaule en lui disant: "Doucement! il n'y a pas besoin de se presser, "vous allez bien le voir." Au même moment une effroyable décharge de cinquante pièces abat tout le premier peloton et une partie du second la colonne s'arrête; les débris de la première compagnie étaient refoulés sur les suivantes. La retraite était forcée, une charge de cavalerie nous eût anéantis. Mais l'armée russe, stupéfaite de l'audace d'une poignée d'hommes qui, sans canons, sans cavalerie, n'avait pas craint d'affronter

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un ennemi trente fois supérieur en nombre, demeure immobile et nous laisse regagner, à la faveur d'un brouillard qui venait de se lever, la route par laquelle le Maréchal Ney avait opéré sa retraite avec les six mille hommes qui restaient du sixième corps. J'avais perdu mon cheval dans la bagarre, mais je n'avais pas perdu mon Molière, et ce fut heureux pour moi, car il me fut bien utile pour me distraire des ennuis et des misères de cette longue et funeste retraite.

DE FÉZENSAC, *Souvenirs Militaires.*

STATICS, DYNAMICS, AND HYDROSTATICS.

Saturday, 19th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain the principle of "the Transmission of Force." Enunciate the parallelogram of forces, and, in the case of two forces which are commensurable with regard to each other, prove it for the direction of the resultant.

2. If three forces, acting on a rigid body in one plane, be in equilibrium, prove that either their lines of action are parallel or they meet in a point.

   An isosceles triangle ABC, formed of three rods of the same thickness jointed together, is suspended from the middle point of the base BC; find the directions of the actions at the joints.

3. Describe the wheel and axle, and, when there is equilibrium, find the ratio of the power to the weight.

   If the power be pulled downwards through a given space, find how much the weight is lifted.

4. Prove that every system of material particles has a centre of gravity, and show how to determine its position.

   Three equal heavy rods AB, BC, CD, are rigidly connected together, so as to form three sides of a square, and the system is suspended from the point A; prove that, if θ be the inclination of AB to the vertical,

   $$\tan\theta = \tfrac{3}{4}.$$

5. Enunciate the laws of friction, and show how to determine practically the coefficient of friction between two given substances.

   Explain how it is that the motion of a railway train is started and maintained.

   A man walks uniformly in a circle on a horizontal plane; what is the direction of the action of friction upon him?

6. Explain how the velocity of a moving body is measured; and, if a foot and a second be the units of length and time, find the numerical measure of the velocity of a train travelling thirty miles an hour?

   Two candles stand on a table, one of which is lighted and burns down at a given rate; find the rate at which the shadow of the other rises on a vertical wall, the vertical plane of the candles being perpendicular to the wall, and the distance of the unlighted candle from the wall being nine tenths of the distance of the lighted candle.

7. Two elastic spherical balls, moving in the same straight line, impinge directly upon each other; determine the changes in their motions produced by the impact.

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8. A body, starting with a velocity u, moves with a constant acceleration, f, in the direction of motion; prove the formulæ,

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2} ft^2, \quad v^2 = u^2 + 2fs.$$

A heavy body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 320 feet per second; assuming that the velocity acquired by a body falling from rest is, at the end of one second, 32 feet per second, find the height to which the projected body rises, and the time of ascent.

9. Determine the range of a projectile on the horizontal plane through the point of projection.

Find the greatest possible range when the velocity of projection is 320 feet per second; and, when the range is the greatest possible, find the greatest height attained.

10. Explain how fluid pressure is measured, and, if p be the pressure at a depth z in a homogeneous liquid of density ρ, and π the atmospheric pressure at its surface, prove that $p = g\rho z + \pi$.

At what depth in a lake is the pressure approximately 60 lbs. on a square inch?

11. Describe the common hydrometer, and its use in comparing the specific gravities of two liquids.

Show that the hydrometer may be employed in detecting the adulteration of milk with water.

12. Describe the construction, and the action, of any air pump.

Why is it that the degree of exhaustion attainable by such an instrument is practically limited?

13. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a heavy body floating partially immersed in a heavy liquid.

The specific gravity of ice being ·918, find the volume of a block of ice which floats in water with one cubic yard above the surface.

Any of the following questions may be substituted for any of the preceding.

A. A heavy body, the lower portion of whose surface is spherical, rests on a fixed rough spherical surface; find the condition requisite for the stability of the equilibrium.

B. Find an expression for the acceleration, in the direction of the normal to its path, of a point moving in a plane curve.

A heavy particle is placed very nearly at the highest point of a smooth sphere; find where it will run off the sphere, and determine the latus rectum of the parabola which it then describes.

C. Investigate a formula for determining the difference of the heights of two stations by means of observations of a barometer.

D. Define the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed in a liquid, and investigate formulæ for determining its position.

Find the centre of pressure of a circular area just immersed in a heavy liquid.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at the International Exhibition, South Kensington, on December 8. 1874, and subsequent days.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
1	16	Pemberton; Ernest St. Clair	1,404	1,203	2,607	913	272	—	675	1,563	—	—	0	224	6,254
2	54	Hopkirk; Arthur Francis	1,655	1,706	3,361	404	—	—	741	583	770	—	24	284	6,167
3	91	Kelly; R. M. B. F.	1,375	991	2,366	703	—	—	1,295	1,220	220	—	0	211	6,015
4	161	Williams; William Hugh	1,200	369	1,569	651	—	—	860	1,085	1,110	—	367	264	5,906
5	128	Acland; Francis Edward Dyke	1,347	763	2,110	688	951	—	715	915	—	—	180	248	5,807
6	79	Codd; Alfred Percy	1,840	1,713	3,553	872	657	0	—	—	250	—	—	264	5,596
7	98	Anson; (Hon.) George Augustus	1,043	581	1,624	533	835	—	1,338	810	—	—	102	224	5,466
8	142	Thomson; Andrew Graham	1,559	634	2,193	1,009	706	—	620	—	—	300	327	298	5,453
9	67	Newmarch; Lindsay Sherwood	1,374	298	1,672	1,145	1,007	640	728	—	—	—	0	248	5,440
10	138	Glubb; Frederick Manley	1,330	0	1,330	811	1,084	—	705	1,033	—	—	0	274	5,237
11	107	Layard; Arthur Austen McGregor	1,225	454	1,679	916	—	—	705	1,168	410	—	72	267	5,217
12	157	Guthrie; James Dunbar	1,525	263	1,788	696	—	—	90	635	1,288	—	275	276	5,048
13	74	Johnstone; Henry Melvill	1,575	493	2,068	676	1,105	385	583	—	—	—	—	224	5,041
14	30	Shaw; Thomas Burton	1,462	738	2,200	836	426	—	875	388	—	—	0	275	5,000
15	73	Kent; Frederic Edmond	1,175	57	1,232	1,323	345	—	1,160	—	—	600	10	268	4,938
16	169	Sandbach; Henry Martin	1,167	262	1,429	284	1,336	—	1,203	—	—	60	330	272	4,914
17	163	Block; Maurice William Palmer	1,042	0	1,042	561	338	—	905	1,385	—	—	318	294	4,843

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
18	25	Heath; Frederick Crofton	1,142	1,431	2,573	388	0	—	878	348	—	—	313	277	4,777
19	121	Carey; Arthur William Addison	1,253	105	1,358	1,093	156	—	1,055	885	—	—	0	217	4,764
20	118	Ritchie; Arthur Sydney Macdonald	1,106	0	1,106	440	856	685	1,150	—	—	—	170	276	4,683
21	87	Pelly; Henry Gerald	1,322	370	1,692	785	0	—	653	—	1,210	—	0	290	4,630
22	160	Stopford; Francis James	1,326	330	1,656	950	986	55	575	—	—	—	104	280	4,606
23	152	Steward; Herbert Charles	1,240	115	1,355	726	720	—	710	708	—	—	89	288	4,596
24	92	Triscott; Charles Prideaux	1,142	387	1,529	1,003	286	—	1,260	—	180	—	114	213	4,585
25	153	Barry; James David	1,199	606	1,805	682	—	—	668	—	870	95	129	270	4,519
26	96	Talbot; George James Francis	1,082	157	1,239	940	107	—	1,035	853	—	—	—	249	4,423
27	94	Burmester; Arnold Charles	1,162	0	1,162	823	—	—	663	815	505	—	174	249	4,391
28	114	Shiffner; John	1,286	274	1,560	652	937	—	803	48	—	—	148	239	4,387
29	140	Porteous; John James	1,114	193	1,307	894	937	270	435	—	—	—	259	284	4,386
30	58	Boileau; Arthur Cadell Tait	1,214	243	1,457	740	—	—	405	640	675	—	170	267	4,354
31	48	Meade; John William Babington	1,197	214	1,411	608	—	—	845	978	0	—	149	272	4,263
32	149	Reynolds; Cecil Edward	1,280	207	1,487	159	—	—	955	785	625	—	0	246	4,257
33	112	Foord; Edward	1,372	747	2,119	696	244	—	628	—	—	90	172	300	4,249
34	116	Massy; William George	1,045	19	1,064	349	—	—	815	1,528	—	—	132	247	4,135
35	76	Dunlop; Jan Stuart Edmonstone	1,070	157	1,227	788	0	—	1,090	815	—	—	0	202	4,122
36	105	Dunlop; Henry Liston	1,311	59	1,370	908	258	—	650	—	290	—	360	284	4,120

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY—*continued*.

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Sciences.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.						Experimental	Geography and Geology.	Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
37	37		1,172	238	1,410	—	744	135	748	910	—	—	—	168	4,115
38	71		1,320	161	1,481	962	247	—	500	—	380	—	215	296	4,081
39	131		1,308	383	1,691	656	261	—	460	—	420	—	362	230	4,080
40	61		1,246	485	1,731	379	—	—	1,180	—	155	—	340	266	4,051
41	29		1,162	315	1,477	660	307	—	1,045	—	0	—	262	258	4,009
42	126		1,531	827	2,358	840	111	0	405	—	—	—	—	292	4,006
43	106		1,465	598	2,063	741	153	—	0	—	750	—	—	292	3,999
44	64		1,390	513	1,903	628	0	—	540	543	—	—	88	276	3,978
45	173		1,303	0	1,303	632	356	—	625	730	—	—	—	270	3,916
46	35		1,340	478	1,818	630	468	—	753	—	0	—	0	246	3,915
47	62		1,032	105	1,137	472	0	—	1,050	873	—	—	60	256	3,848
48	39		1,287	285	1,572	547	—	—	1,160	275	0	—	—	242	3,796
49	13		1,243	13	1,256	178	177	—	885	875	—	—	205	208	3,784
50	167		1,257	50	1,307	896	793	430	68	—	—	—	31	211	3,736
51	51		1,245	39	1,284	948	—	—	905	318	—	—	0	264	3,719
52	158		1,463	754	2,217	276	—	—	485	380	—	—	112	248	3,718
53	68		1,359	559	1,918	390	244	—	650	—	0	—	194	292	3,688
54	144		1,064	87	1,151	394	—	—	720	445	725	—	0	244	3,679
55	100		1,317	218	1,535	78	—	—	200	693	910	—	0	234	3,650
56	130		1,272	309	1,581	439	387	—	720	—	—	—	230	292	3,649
57	133		1,086	0	1,086	532	531	495	430	—	—	—	299	252	3,625
58	119		1,190	557	1,747	452	0	—	910	—	—	—	280	220	3,609
59	165		1,113	0	1,113	1,000	—	—	423	—	—	340	450	267	3,593
60	155		1,204	77	1,281	351	0	—	1,373	330	—	—	0	225	3,560
61	120		1,037	0	1,037	491	737	470	545	—	—	—	0	210	3,490
62	44		1,407	0	1,407	712	503	205	395	—	—	—	0	243	3,465
63	104		1,583	238	1,821	897	104	—	105	—	180	—	59	292	3,458
64	21		1,442	603	2,045	460	0	—	580	—	65	—	10	266	3,426
65	86		1,060	390	1,450	442	—	—	30	—	625	490	145	240	3,422
66	136		1,425	746	2,171	332	195	—	215	—	—	—	231	278	3,417
67	46		1,249	313	1,562	547	—	—	965	—	25	—	0	256	3,355
68	8		1,077	0	1,077	610	—	—	490	850	—	—	66	218	3,311
69	26		1,210	437	1,647	362	—	—	193	—	430	75	323	238	3,268
70	34		1,135	219	1,354	553	—	—	385	0	465	—	224	268	3,249
71	111		1,216	0	1,216	306	6	—	1,065	265	—	—	0	259	3,117
72	36		1,180	0	1,180	668	16	—	608	373	—	—	—	226	3,071
73	15		1,109	0	1,109	352	1,220	160	40	—	—	—	—	187	3,068
74	6		1,380	130	1,510	775	415	0	135	—	—	—	0	205	3,040
75	122		1,232	187	1,419	614	114	—	380	—	0	—	157	274	2,958
76	23		1,062	0	1,062	603	—	—	208	—	265	—	575	204	2,917
77	117		1,312	374	1,686	343	—	—	0	435	—	—	145	286	2,895
78	103		1,259	49	1,308	319	0	—	470	—	500	—	0	282	2,879
79	45		1,157	0	1,157	672	156	—	143	—	410	—	0	276	2,814
80	2		1,007	14	1,021	523	—	—	495	238	280	—	0	216	2,773
81	66		1,427	479	1,906	308	125	0	150	—	—	—	0	282	2,771
82	50		1,335	194	1,529	774	48	0	190	—	—	—	—	188	2,729
83	145		1,017	—	1,017	364	100	—	798	273	—	—	0	174	2,726
84	11		1,200	0	1,200	649	310	0	253	—	—	—	7	240	2,659
85	127		1,058	0	1,058	0	867	0	393	—	—	—	—	271	2,589
86	10		1,250	238	1,488	—	34	0	148	—	—	—	420	299	2,389
87	31		1,095	0	1,095	629	118	0	295	—	—	—	—	210	2,347
88	48		1,112	193	1,305	0	296	—	440	—	—	—	0	280	2,321
89	110		1,020	5	1,025	260	—	—	483	0	—	—	0	289	2,057
90	99		1,005	0	1,005	368	132	—	120	—	—	0	17	216	1,858
91	41		1,081	0	1,081	191	—	—	0	—	190	0	6	280	1,748
92	93		1,250	0	1,250	59	0	—	140	—	0	—	16	196	1,661
93	65		1,060	0	1,060	11	0	—	0	355	—	—	0	214	1,640
94	159		1,070	0	1,070	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	1,316

Note.—In addition to the above, 65 candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.

*** A deduction of 250 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Obligatory Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing.

4.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

JANUARY 1874.

Extract from the Regulations in accordance with which the Examination was conducted.

SECTION I.—FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

1. *Medical Examination.*

1. All candidates, excepting non-commissioned officers, will be inspected by a medical board; and no candidate will be allowed to proceed to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners unless certified by the board to be free from any bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects as to height and physical qualities fit for Her Majesty's service.

2. *Age.*

2. The limits of age for candidates for admission by competition, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour, will be from 17 to 20; for students of the universities who shall have passed the interim examination as specified in article 22, from 17 to 21; for graduates of the universities who shall have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., from 17 to 22; and for lieutenants from the militia, from 19 to 22. Officers who entered the militia between 16th February and 1st November 1871 inclusive, may be admitted up to the age of 23. Candidates for commissions in West India regiments may be admitted, up to the age of 24.*

3. Candidates must be within the prescribed limits of age on the following date:—

Candidates for admission by competition, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour	On the first day of the month in which the entrance examination is held.
Graduates and students from the universities	On the date of passing the University examination, as specified in para. 22.†
Lieutenants from the militia	On the 1st of May of the year in which they are recommended for a commission in the army.

* Candidates for West India regiments who may wish to compete at the first two examinations that may be held under these rules will be eligible if within the age of 24 on the 1st January, 1873.

† This rule refers to applications to be made during and after the year 1874.

The list of University candidates, which was closed for two years from the issue of the Royal Warrant of 30th October, 1871, will be re-opened on the 1st April, 1873. University Candidates who apply for appointments during the year 1873, must be within the prescribed limits of age on the date of their application, unless the University certificate of examination cannot be sent with the application (*see* para. 22), in which case the candidate must be within the prescribed limits of age on the date of obtaining his University qualification.

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3. *General Regulations as to Entrance Examinations.*

4. The entrance examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will take place three times a year in the months of January, April, and August.

5. Notice will be given from time to time of the day and place of the examinations.

6. The number of trials allowed will not exceed three.

7. All candidates, except graduates and students from the universities and non-commissioned officers, will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:—

(1.) Mathematics, viz., (*a*) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, and simple interest; (*b*) geometry, not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid.

(2.) French, German, or some other modern language; the examination being limited to a translation from the language, and grammatical questions.

(3.) Writing English correctly, and in a good legible hand, from dictation.

(4.) The elements of geometrical drawing; including the construction of scales, and the use of simple mathematical instruments.

(5.) Geography.

8. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination excepting for geometrical drawing.

9. The "further examination" will be proceeded with immediately on the conclusion of the "preliminary examination." Candidates who fail in the preliminary examination will be informed of their failure as soon as possible, and they will then be released from further attendance.

10. The subjects of the further examination, and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject, will be as follows:—

	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics, viz., algebra up to and including quadratic equations; the theory and use of logarithms; geometry; plane trigonometry; and mensuration -	3,000
(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods, the authors and periods being notified beforehand - - - - -	3,000
(3.) Latin - - - - - -	3,000
(4.) Greek - - - - - -	2,000
(5.) French; the examination to be partly colloquial -	2,000
(6.) German; the examination to be partly colloquial -	2,000
*(7.) Experimental sciences,—viz., (*a*) chemistry and heat; or (*b*) electricity and magnetism - - -	2,000
(8.) General and physical geography, and geology -	2,000
(9.) Drawing { free-hand - - - -	1,000
{ geometrical - - - -	300

Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than five nor less than two, exclusive of drawing.

11. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by the candidate in each subject.

* Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

4. Candidates for Admission by Open Competition.

12. Notice will be given from time to time of the number of sub-lieutenancies open to general competition at each periodical entrance examination.

13. A candidate for admission by competition at the January, April, or August examination, must send to the military secretary, not less than one month before the 1st January, 1st April, or 1st August respectively, an application to be examined, accompanied by the following papers:—

(*a*) An extract from the register of his birth; or, in default, a declaration made by one of his parents or guardians before a magistrate, giving his exact age.

(*b*) A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish in which he has recently resided, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years, or some other satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(*c*) A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined. (*See* paragraph 10.)

14. A candidate who has once been examined will only be required, when he applies to be examined again, to forward the list of subjects he selects, and a certificate of good moral character for the interval between the two examinations.

15. The following will be the mode of selecting the successful candidates at the open competitive examination. After the proper deduction (in accordance with para. 11) has been made from the number of marks gained by each candidate in the several subjects in which he has been examined, the remainders will be summed up, and the marks gained by the candidate, in geometrical drawing, at the preliminary examination will be added thereto. The resulting total will determine the place of the candidate in the competitive list; the successful candidates being those who stand at the head of the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.

5. Queen's and Indian Cadets and Pages of Honour.

16. Queen's cadets are sons of officers of the army, royal navy, and royal marines, who have fallen in action, or died of wounds received in action, or of disease contracted on service abroad, and who have left their families in reduced circumstances. They are appointed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief or First Lord of the Admiralty.

17. Applications for Queen's cadetships should be addressed to the military secretary, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the army, or to the secretary of the Admiralty, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the royal navy or royal marines.

18. Indian cadets are the sons of persons who have served in India in the military or civil service of Her Majesty, or of the East India company, and are nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council, under the provisions of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106. and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100. Applications for Indian cadetships should be addressed to the military secretary, India Office.

19. A Queen's cadet, Indian cadet, or page of honour must send the papers mentioned in paragraph 13 or 14 to the military secretary immediately on receiving an order from him so to do.

20. In accordance with article 1 of the royal warrant of 30th October 1871, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour will be required

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to pass a qualifying entrance examination only, namely the Preliminary Examination laid down in paragraph 7, and any two of the subjects in paragraph 10, exclusive of drawing. Candidates who can produce a University certificate as prescribed in paragraph 22, will be exempted from this examination.

21. The Civil Service Commissioners will not grant a certificate to any candidate, the aggregate of whose marks, after the deduction prescribed by paragraph 11, does not indicate, in the judgment of the Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

6. *University Candidates.*

22. A graduate or student of one of the universities herein-after specified, who is a candidate for the commission of sub-lieutenant, must send an application to the military secretary, not later than the month of October of the year in which he obtains his university qualification, with a view to his appointment in the following year. The application must be accompanied by papers (*a*) and (*b*), described in paragraph 13. A certificate from the proper authority that he has taken his degree in arts, or has passed the university examination specified below, must be forwarded, if possible, at the same time; but as certain of the examinations at the universities do not take place until nearly the end of the year, it will suffice if in such cases the certificate of examination is sent in one week before the 1st January, provided that the application, accompanied by the other certificates, has been previously made as directed.

Oxford, "moderations."
Cambridge, "the previous examination."
Dublin, "the final examination of the senior freshman year."
Durham, "the first year's examination."
Queen's University, Ireland, "the first university examination in arts or in engineering."
Scotch Universities: "The examination for candidates for the army."
London University: The "first examination" for the degrees of B.A., LL.B., B. Sc., or M.B.

23. Notice will be given, from time to time, of the number of vacancies which will be allotted in each year to the university candidates. In case there should be more candidates than vacancies, the required number will be selected by competition among the said candidates at the ensuing January entrance examination, but without a preliminary examination. The successful candidates must then be prepared to accept commissions in the course of the current year; otherwise their claims will lapse.

9. *Lieutenants of Militia.*

27. Notice will be given from time to time to officers commanding militia regiments whenever they will be permitted to recommend a lieutenant for a commission in the army; probably one in each year for a battalion of 10 companies, and for other battalions in proportion.

28. Before a lieutenant of militia can be granted a commission as lieutenant in the army he will be required—

(*a*) To have served two annual trainings with his militia regiment.
(*b*) To produce a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, similar to that herein-before prescribed for Queen's and Indian cadets; or to produce a university certificate, as prescribed in paragraph 22.

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The following notice was issued :—

The English authors and period of English History which will form part of this examination are as follows :—

Spenser	- - -	Faerie Queen. Book I.
Shakespeare	- -	Hamlet.
Milton	- - -	Areopagitica.
Johnson's Lives	- -	Addison.
Scott	- - -	Waverley.
Byron	- - -	Childe Harold. Cantos 3 and 4.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1688 to A.D. 1756.

TIME TABLE.

The Subjects printed in Italics are obligatory.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens -	Thursday, 1st Jan.	Medical Examination.
	Friday, 2nd Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Arithmetic and English Dictation.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Modern Language.*
	Saturday, 3rd Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geography and Euclid.*
	2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	*Geometrical Drawing.*
	Monday, 5th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Tuesday, 6th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English History.
	Wednesday, 7th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m,	*Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*English Literature.
	Thursday, 8th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geography and Geology.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.
	Friday, 9th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*French.
	Saturday, 10th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row	Monday, 12th Jan.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek.

* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Jan. 1874.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for FIRST APPOINTMENTS to the CAVALRY and INFANTRY who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on the 2nd January 1874, and subsequent days.

*** Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for Commissions in the West India Regiments only.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
1*	76	Hastings; Warren -	1,940	1,667	948	—	1,124	—	—	790	362	157	6,988
2	100	Munro; Maxwell John	1,770	1,713	—	—	1,016	—	1,035	1,140	87	170	6,931
3	95	Edwards; Henry Herbert.	925	1,727	1,885	1,192	816	—	—	—	0	233	6,778
4*	104	Bernard; Augustus -	—	1,351	1,988	1,205	1,198	—	765	—	[illegible]	107	6,704
5	148	Ramsay; Henry Lushington.	1,695	1,665	1,076	—	849	—	1,065	—	[illegible]	161	6,511
6	198	Young; Charlie Wilson.	1,125	1,233	877	—	1,315	1,280	—	—	510	169	6,509
7	413	Stone; George Robert	2,325	1,520	473	—	942	585	—	—	447	166	6,458
8	70	Beley; Charles Harold Hepworth.	2,155	1,391	1,610	625	495	—	—	—	0	169	6,445
9	133	Kench; Hubert -	1,545	1,846	1,842	—	680	—	—	0	291	159	6,363
10	400	Webbe; George Allan	735	1,597	1,632	1,030	1,058	—	—	—	—	189	6,241
11*	176	Allen; Douglas Minto	1,380	1,335	—	—	1,051	1,460	—	—	675	170	6,071
12	11	Brown; Edward Gilpin.	2,290	1,252	—	—	387	495	995	—	320	208	5,947
13	54	Claughton; Francis Arthur Cartwright.	885	1,423	1,871	892	587	—	—	—	0	162	5,820
14	145	O'Bryen; James Loughnan.	1,070	1,121	1,343	—	692	1,200	—	—	—	163	5,589
15	35	Ventris; Edward Peyton.	1,725	1,691	1,040	—	479	—	—	140	225	252	5,561
16	47	Sparling; James Philip.	2,190	1,591	—	—	1,062	—	416	45	17	239	5,560
17*	157	Ward; Edward Willis Duncan.	1,360	1,295	1,535	—	1,183	—	—	32	0	130	5,535
18	93	Walker; John Tyrwhitt.	1,620	1,967	1,054	—	665	—	—	65	—	150	5,521
19	102	Power; Godfrey -	1,080	1,809	1,532	—	—	933	—	—	[illegible]	126	5,480
20	37	Ryland; Henry George	740	1,767	1,728	665	379	—	—	—	0	178	5,457
21	123	Hamilton; Walter Richard Pollock.	955	1,337	1,508	886	604	—	—	—	—	154	5,144
22*	423	Godwin - Austen; Frederick.	1,530	827	1,374	—	695	—	595	—	225	171	5,417
23*	127	Gray; James Charles Charnock.	1,765	1,543	0	—	512	—	1,180	—	162	237	5,399
24	410	Preston; Frederick George.	1,605	822	576	—	1,092	612	—	—	518	173	5,398
25	67	Deane; Harold Arthur	990	1,238	1,224	—	859	598	—	—	208	124	5,241
26	190	Foley; Ernest Edward	1,645	756	713	—	1,341	580	—	—	—	135	5,170
27	92	Moore; William -	1,630	1,564	900	—	557	—	—	275	0	206	5,132
28	462	Barttelot; Walter G. -	—	1,969	—	—	891	1,080	866	—	172	148	5,126
29	83	Lopes; Henry Ludlow	785	2,108	—	—	726	907	295	—	111	179	5,111
30	101	Anton; William Charles Hill.	840	1,262	674	—	1,000	963	—	—	215	133	5,087
31*	177	Knight; William Hore.	1,830	1,025	226	—	771	—	1,025	—	0	204	5,081
32	46	Gordon; Cosmo Huntly.	1,350	1,557	660	598	658	—	—	—	61	170	5,054
33	28	Raikes; Frank Stewart Whittington.	995	1,674	1,115	483	—	—	310	—	287	175	5,039
34	62	Loftus - Tottenham; Beresford S. C.	950	1,842	—	—	1,020	658	380	—	10	131	5,000
35	166	Wells; Grenville Hylton.	—	1,349	1,003	—	986	—	863	301	268	181	4,951
36	23	Macdonald; Charles Edward Wylde.	1,010	1,640	65	—	719	—	970	—	420	125	4,949
37	185	Shettle; Thomas H. -	1,255	579	1,073	400	559	—	—	—	—	147	4,913
38	128	Thompson; Claude Edward.	1,515	1,613	94	—	606	—	870	—	0	201	4,899
	106	Tunnard; Henry Stopford.	1,020	712	1,410	425	1,082	—	—	—	38	204	4,891
40*	418	Harrison; George Vaughan.	1,915	886	—	—	901	—	175	70	665	242	4,854

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Jan. 1874.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
41	433	Inverarity; Willoughby.	1,490	1,067	884	—	812	—	160	—	211	208	4,832
42*	1	Hampton; Archibald Ritchie.	1,120	1,218	—	—	345	—	995	230	680	239	4,827
43	20	Elias; Arthur -	1,315	1,564	—	—	1,368	—	0	270	79	212	4,808
44	82	Lecky; John Rupert Robert.	1,500	1,312	—	—	778	—	705	263	0	198	4,756
45	16	Mayne; Otway -	1,310	1,345	—	—	823	650	345	—	68	213	4,754
46	419	Collings; Godfrey Disney.	1,330	602	857	45	890	—	—	—	335	179	4,738
47	90	Mansel; Ernest Digby	1,580	1,789	—	—	1,091	85	—	0	0	247	4,702
48	122	Chapman; David Phelips.	600	1,091	1,382	—	1,463	—	—	—	0	119	4,655
49	136	Hast; A. W. - -	1,560	1,641	294	—	678	—	—	85	215	175	4,648
50	50	Horsbrugh; Archibald Borthwick.	605	976	—	—	1,219	1,440	—	225	0	133	4,598
51	412	Hamilton; Christopher Douglas Fisher.	1,575	800	182	—	832	—	1,035	—	0	159	4,583
52	150	Hastings; Edward Spence.	1,520	1,086	291	—	1,008	455	—	—	0	208	4,568
53	86	Ames; Louis Eric -	1,500	321	357	—	661	—	985	—	495	227	4,546
54	426	Worlledge; John F. -	1,625	425	1,032	—	131	1,200	—	—	—	118	4,531
55*	60	Humphreys; Edward Story.	1,590	964	644	—	976	—	—	65	—	187	4,526
56	66	Morris; John George	1,320	1,309	390	—	866	528	—	—	—	112	4,525
57	397	Shaw; William Lissmore.	1,315	1,261	—	—	981	760	35	—	0	158	4,510
58	111	Massy; Harry Stanley	415	758	—	—	1,366	1,305	—	129	387	125	4,485
59	38	Hodson; George Frederick John.	1,365	1,277	195	—	1,129	—	365	—	8	141	4,480
60*	399	Orr; Samuel Block -	1,205	780	—	—	930	910	465	—	0	169	4,459
61*	110	Thompson; James Henry.	1,590	1,196	—	—	554	0	905	—	80	128	4,453
62	391	Heaton; Wilfred -	1,280	1,081	952	—	914	—	—	—	—	217	4,444
63	152	Jones; Alfred Edwin	1,745	1,261	—	—	85	—	745	420	0	175	4,431
64	89	Johnson; Henry Allen William.	1,215	1,074	829	—	1,103	—	—	0	—	207	4,428
65	119	Rae; Vivian Rochfort	1,575	1,646	—	—	281	—	755	—	—	147	4,404
66	56	Atkinson; Charles John.	1,230	1,265	1,197	—	225	—	—	180	90	172	4,359
67	139	Campbell; Guy Theophilus.	700	1,043	614	—	—	1,687	—	88	0	97	4,319
68	403	Davidson; John -	1,585	766	11	—	922	585	—	—	197	236	4,302
69	421	Monro; Hector Edmond.	1,805	1,011	548	—	0	—	790	—	—	146	4,300
70	130	Garnett; Cecil Francis	685	1,904	685	—	793	—	—	85	0	147	4,299
71	80	Daly; Henry Lawrence.	1,130	1,162	—	—	1,106	697	—	—	—	196	4,291
72	383	Domvile; John Russell Compton.	285	1,128	1,586	530	668	—	—	—	—	89	4,286
73	428*	Cuthbertson; Arnold Edgar.	875	750	1,214	215	999	—	—	—	0	213	4,266
	117*	Jones; Juxon Henry	1,550	1,120	359	—	618	—	—	161	259	190	4,266
75*	126	Briggs; Frederic Barff	1,700	—	544	—	494	445	695	—	199	181	4,258
76*	36	Annesley; Francis Charles.	1,890	1,501	—	—	595	5	—	0	35	229	4,255
77*	112	Bredin; John Windham Fitzgerald.	715	1,330	613	—	957	—	470	—	24	140	4,249
78*	113	O'Brien; Percy -	845	1,509	549	—	768	—	405	—	—	157	4,233
79*	389	Roberts; Alexander Sankey.	1,345	465	—	—	1,027	657	585	—	—	153	4,232
80*	417	Forbes; Edward Esmo	640	1,771	152	—	979	—	20	—	580	89	4,231
		QUEEN'S CADET.											
1	222	Campbell; Henry M.	395	569	71	—	696	—	—	—	0	130	1,861
		INDIAN CADETS.											
1	224	Walter; George Egbert.	2,140	829	—	—	953	—	385	—	18	185	4,510
2	216	Hughes; Henry Wentworth.	790	—	1,077	145	916	520	—	—	115	75	3,628
3	213	Rothney; Edward Claude.	700	943	509	—	773	143	—	—	—	111	3,179

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Jan. 1874.

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
4	204	Park; Adam - -	1,040	1,014	121	—	—	—	—	—	430	145	2,750
5	205	Walter; Edward Charles Lethbridge.	1,140	852	—	—	488	—	—	—	27	168	2,075
6	209	Harrison; Claude Edward.	540	373	112	—	1,003	—	—	—	0	135	2,163
7	201	Gerrard; Halford Dumergue.	235	975	0	—	581	—	—	0	190	144	2,125
8	218	Murray; A. R. - -	390	811	—	—	529	—	—	12	—	85	1,827
9	225	Bishop; William Henry.	530	548	—	—	—	177	115	—	47	78	1,448
		UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.											
1	368	James; William Christopher.	2,470	2,140	2,316	—	1,440	1,715	--	--	280	196	10,557
2	367	Mortimer; Henry Beaufoy.	1,810	1,839	1,762	670	—	1,317	--	—	248	162	7,808
3	304	French; Arthur John St. George.	1,100	1,561	2,397	1,323	898	—	—	—	200	—	7,479
4	141	Eccles; Robert - -	1,815	1,905	1,602	153	922	—	--	—	191	260	6,848
5	326	Ball; Oswald James Henry.	2,095	2,038	853	—	937	—	—	25	210	197	6,355
6	306	Sprot; Alexander -	1,380	1,626	1,544	231	1,420	—	—	—	0	104	6,305
7	328	Evans; Ernest Riddle	2,170	1,583	1,109	—	905	—	—	43	120	203	6,133
8	358	Johnson: Frederick Francis.	1,165	1,325	880	—	1,084	—	1,075	—	271	—	5,800
9	364	Rawlinson; Albemarle Alexander.	1,150	1,616	1,434	200	1,241	—	—	—	—	—	5,041
10	301	Evans; Charles William Henry.	1,310	962	1,362	—	—	1,360	—	—	265	174	5,433
11	347	Lushington; Arthur James.	1,135	1,174	1,447	497	854	—	—	—	0	148	5,255
12	352	Gridley; Henry Amelius Adams.	1,260	1,615	1,053	265	611	—	—	—	268	—	5,072
13	330	Otway; Jocelyn Tufton Farrant.	315	1,113	477	—	1,271	1,610	—	—	—	—	4,786
14	339	Wood; David Edward	1,280	1,172	677	—	722	—	585	--	0	189	4,625
15	376	Childe-Pemberton; Charles Baldwyn.	—	1,551	1,701	330	882	—	—	—	104	—	4,568
16	329	Bent; William Henry Morris.	—	1,383	1,600	630	924	—	—	17	0	—	4,554
17	311	Porteous; David Scott	665	1,098	1,584	135	—	—	915	—	7	130	4,534
18	365	Kirkpatrick; William Johnston.	1,500	1,103	—	—	—	—	845	475	324	190	4,437
19	318	Lousada; Frederic Percy.	1,700	935	1,160	0	566	—	—	—	—	—	4,361
20	357	Hind; John William	910	1,135	1,469	315	—	527	—	—	—	—	4,356
21	338	Freeman; Reginald Charles.	—	1,188	1,667	885	560	—	—	—	—	—	4,300
22	356	Wiley; Henry -	1,915	973	—	—	859	—	105	—	231	196	4,279
23	370	Jackson; Harry Courtenay.	1,605	1,377	671	60	338	—	--	—	0	118	4,169
24	334	Brunskill; Arthur Stephen.	470	821	1,471	720	591	—	—	—	—	—	4,073
		UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES (GENERAL LIST).											
81	31	- - - -	1,035	1,005	1,045	—	—	785	—	—	200	144	4,214
82	422	- - - -	1,620	861	—	—	796	293	—	82	360	182	4,194
83	124	- - - -	—	1,499	1,445	400	660	—	—	—	—	176	4,180
84	187	- - - -	615	945	56	—	823	1,372	—	—	212	116	4,139
*85	39	- - - -	1,090	1,490	--	—	977	—	—	110	276	186	4,129
86	140	- - - -	215	1,357	1,600	0	591	—	—	—	262	90	4,115
87	{424	- - - -	1,750	896	—	—	188	—	735	80	192	263	4,094
	{453	- - - -	1,655	460	238	—	1,112	—	—	80	360	189	4,094
*89	5	- - - -	1,560	1,516	—	—	515	—	—	260	40	188	4,079
90	174	- - - -	330	1,481	1,089	—	759	—	—	164	48	174	4,045
91	135	- - - -	1,710	928	—	—	426	0	705	—	0	210	4,039
92	387	- - - -	1,480	679	—	—	827	—	715	138	90	97	4,026
93	58	- - - -	1,745	909	0	—	678	—	—	310	164	219	4,025
94	442	- - - -	1,570	1,078	—	—	360	—	705	52	29	210	4,004
95	105	- - - -	895	1,735	470	0	765	—	--	—	--	104	3,969
96	435	- - - -	685	922	1,145	205	777	—	—	—	—	220	3,954
97	415	- - - -	1,565	978	—	—	674	—	315	111	0	228	3,871
98	457	- - - -	665	1,129	1,055	—	818	—	--	0	0	103	3,830

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
99	121		1,680	993	—	—	141	—	265	145	317	232	3,773
100	7		1,530	1,405	79	—	338	—	—	190	—	227	3,769
101*	444		1,455	600	—	—	484	—	855	122	120	130	3,766
102	69		1,445	1,320	71	—	436	—	—	42	193	230	3,746
103	75		320	1,327	736	—	1,207	0	—	—	0	121	3,711
104	149		1,130	635	708	—	995	0	—	—	31	202	3,702
105	48		530	1,970	554	—	456	—	—	0	74	112	3,696
106*	159		790	1,482	893	—	306	—	—	82	—	134	3,687
107*	4		1,435	1,139	—	—	550	—	—	—	407	141	3,672
108	186		720	622	1,484	35	626	—	—	—	0	183	3,670
109	197		1,170	914	856	—	534	—	—	5	—	161	3,640
110	447		1,990	702	297	—	416	—	—	31	—	196	3,632
111	65		1,635	645	—	—	668	—	440	0	0	181	3,569
112	392		625	613	1,221	0	937	—	—	—	—	146	3,542
113*	59		770	829	81	—	1,274	—	425	—	0	137	3,516
114	182		1,425	1,057	—	—	366	—	510	0	0	148	3,506
115	393		965	654	970	0	690	—	—	—	0	185	3,464
116	61		—	1,338	1,135	164	719	—	—	0	0	85	3,441
117	132		785	1,120	304	—	983	—	—	70	—	150	3,412
118	22		1,680	564	114	—	654	—	170	—	—	224	3,406
119	416		200	444	—	—	1,135	1,517	0	—	—	94	3,390
120*	443		470	603	—	—	682	1,243	285	—	0	105	3,388
121	44		775	1,373	488	0	648	—	—	—	0	98	3,382
122	40		235	1,492	757	0	698	—	—	—	0	184	3,366
123	26		1,585	785	—	—	451	35	—	107	140	258	3,361
124	43		790	1,463	—	—	560	0	379	—	0	159	3,351
125*	45		1,155	913	—	—	970	—	110	0	0	190	3,338
126	192		815	871	312	—	944	—	255	—	0	129	3,326
127	411		1,175	863	3	—	348	715	—	—	0	142	3,246
128	436		560	962	—	—	857	—	—	—	670	159	3,208
129*	178		940	1,413	—	—	688	—	15	—	—	138	3,194
130	57		705	811	—	—	648	815	0	—	35	178	3,192
131	432		1,605	817	—	—	436	—	95	60	0	166	3,179
132	114		1,195	656	—	—	264	—	895	0	12	143	3,165
133	386		—	881	1,397	80	578	—	—	—	—	179	3,115
134	72		1,030	1,245	90	—	578	—	0	—	0	170	3,113
135	125		1,140	972	217	—	466	—	—	—	150	132	3,077
136	161		1,350	686	—	—	263	—	540	—	0	207	3,046
137	169		1,220	102	—	—	472	0	510	—	580	138	3,022
138	165		435	245	1,082	—	815	—	—	0	296	141	3,014
139	27		1,560	880	—	—	149	—	0	120	102	168	2,988
140	33		990	839	13	—	1,028	—	—	—	10	102	2,982
141*	385		665	1,012	80	—	841	—	255	—	—	126	2,979
142	158		1,010	1,039	295	0	505	—	—	—	—	106	2,954
143	179		610	205	1,017	—	955	—	—	—	—	131	2,948
144	441		610	743	176	—	1,163	95	—	—	—	143	2,930
145	108		910	692	—	—	975	0	—	120	10	156	2,863
146	109		1,070	755	227	—	698	—	—	—	—	105	2,855
147	404		1,200	754	87	—	566	—	—	0	—	190	2,747
148	170		940	1,085	255	0	313	—	—	—	0	111	2,704
149	449		425	678	301	—	660	—	—	65	400	165	2,694
150*	41		1,160	951	0	—	157	—	200	—	—	122	2,680
151	438		920	315	—	—	851	—	295	—	153	129	2,663
152	106		460	490	113	—	790	—	620	—	0	169	2,642
153	63		195	1,600	158	—	415	—	145	—	0	87	2,600
154	21		1,185	960	2	—	297	0	—	—	5	80	2,529
155	163		610	—	493	0	941	—	—	—	225	131	2,400
156	68		—	972	—	—	598	635	—	5	—	115	2,325
157	32		890	896	—	—	173	—	99	—	0	161	2,219
158	49		930	312	—	—	318	—	215	38	145	155	2,128
159*	171		595	911	211	—	—	—	175	94	20	111	2,117
160	429		1,205	245	—	—	367	—	25	—	0	200	2,042
161*	64		515	953	325	—	33	—	—	5	0	194	2,025
162	406		530	604	302	—	366	—	—	—	125	100	2,017
163	451		—	776	389	—	369	—	0	—	266	134	1,934
164	420		85	582	—	—	1,075	85	—	—	—	99	1,926
165	81		1,195	226	—	—	50	—	0	0	0	147	1,618
166	431		775	505	0	—	0	—	—	—	82	164	1,526
167	379		560	467	170	0	79	—	—	—	0	120	1,396
168	396		600	—	—	—	618	—	—	0	—	165	1,383
169	404		1,035	45	48	—	128	—	—	—	—	122	1,378
170	2		0	910	—	—	308	—	20	0	—	105	1,343
171	458		380	317	10	—	114	—	—	0	0	153	974
172*	439		555	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	777
173	452		410	68	8	—	0	—	—	0	—	199	685

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Jan. 1874.

TABLE OF MARKS— UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
174	446	- - - -	395	35	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	84	619
175	195	- - - -	140	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	475
176*	384	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
		INDIAN CADETS (UNSUCCESSFUL).											
10	202	- - - -	—	743	—	—	383	—	—	—	145	156	1,427
11	221	- - - -	—	—	—	—	1,178	115	—	—	—	77	1,370
		UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES (UNSUCCESSFUL).											
25	316	- - - -	635	982	1,430	416	592	—	—	—	—	—	4,055
26	327	- - - -	1,155	1,502	1,124	0	—	—	—	—	—	212	3,993
27	377	- - - -	1,045	1,314	44	—	699	—	685	—	4	184	3,975
28	354	- - - -	—	1,845	622	0	1,207	—	—	—	177	—	3,851
29	372	- - - -	1,675	633	922	—	565	—	—	—	—	—	3,795
30	325	- - - -	435	1,293	1,562	103	—	—	—	0	125	123	3,641
31	320	- - - -	1,050	629	—	—	—	—	895	610	295	158	3,637
32	317	- - - -	1,795	—	1,431	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,456
33	375	- - - -	730	663	1,197	480	352	—	—	—	—	—	3,422
34	319	- - - -	565	1,132	1,215	185	208	—	—	—	—	—	3,305
35	302	- - - -	720	974	667	—	652	—	235	—	—	28	3,276
36	312	- - - -	1,010	1,069	0	—	198	—	915	—	0	74	3,266
37	315	- - - -	—	1,097	1,232	138	417	—	—	142	180	—	3,206
38	321	- - - -	705	784	1,276	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,895
39	310	- - - -	735	1,596	—	—	—	—	200	240	32	—	2,803
40	309	- - - -	970	1,022	337	—	—	—	35	0	—	98	2,462
41	337	- - - -	370	598	83	—	932	—	275	—	0	132	2,390
42	359	- - - -	1,060	920	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	138	2,118
43	361	- - - -	340	1,047	71	—	294	—	310	—	—	—	2,062
44	308	- - - -	150	981	464	0	0	—	—	—	0	59	1,654
45	350	- - - -	120	—	995	13	—	—	—	—	—	91	1,219
46	363	- - - -	155	805	203	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,188
47	348	- - - -	150	—	840	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	990
48	313	- - - -	25	0	—	—	405	—	0	—	—	56	486
49	324	- - - -	365	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	21	386
50	332	- - - -	155	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220

The following Lieutenants of Militia passed a qualifying examination at the same time for Commissions in the Army:—

249. Arthur; Charles William Augustus.
268. Bird; Spencer Godfrey.
266. Borrowes; Kildare.
286. Bradley; Charles Edward.
267. Currie; Thomas.
245. Daly; James P.
279. De Hoghton; Daniel.
277. Fergusson; Harry James.
242. Foord; Richard.
276. French; John Denton Pentretone.
282. Frodsham; William James Holmes.
227. Fyler; Frederick John Fane.
248. Gore; Ribton.
285. Hatchell; Henry Melville.
270. Hill; Alexander Charles.
264. Kinloch; Francis Garden.
272. Le Marchant; Edward Henry.
279. Master; Arthur Cornewall Chester.
271. Maunsell; A. M.
237. M'Call; William Lockhart.
229. Middlemass; William Hume.
255. Montgomery; Allen.
240. Shearburn; Egremont E.
244. Somerset; Henry Edward Brudenell (Lord)
239. Tuthill; Christopher Devonsher Villiers.
251. Walsh; Henry Alfred.
232. Watson; John Henry.

5.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

APRIL 1874.

REGULATIONS.

The competition was held under the same regulations as the January examination. An extract from these regulations, including all that is applicable to the examination, is printed at p. 287.

The following notice was issued :—

The examination in English Literature will be limited to the following authors :—

Spenser	Faerie Queen. Book I.
Shakespeare	Macbeth.
Bacon	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson's Lives	Pope.
Scott	Heart of Midlothian.
Byron	Childe Harold. Cantos 3 and 4.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1763.

January 1874.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. April 1874.

TIME TABLE.

The Subjects printed in Italics are obligatory.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens	Thursday, 16th April.	Medical Examination.
	Friday, 17th April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Arithmetic and English Dictation.*
	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Modern Language.*
	Saturday, 18th April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geometrical Drawing.*
	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	*Geography and Euclid.*
	Monday, 20th April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Tuesday, 21st April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English History.
	Wednesday, 22nd April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*English Literature.
	Thursday, 23rd April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geography and Geology.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.
	Friday, 24th April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*French.
	Saturday, 25th April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row	Monday, 27th April.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek.

* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for FIRST APPOINTMENTS to the CAVALRY and INFANTRY who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on the 17th April 1874, and subsequent days.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. April 1874.

*** Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for Commissions in the West India Regiments only.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	800	—
1	109	Alban; Clifton Frederick Samuel.	—	1,891	2,581	965	1,257	—	—	925	—	89	7,658
2	81	Carr; George Anderson.	2,067	1,264	2,055	1,135	695	—	—	—	188	222	7,626
3	208*	Cutler; Frederick Foote.	—	1,213	2,958	1,270	1409	—	—	—	—	73	6,923
4	211	Donne; Ralph Thomas.	1,350	1,190	1,865	220	1,148	—	—	—	420	150	6,343
5	135	Ozzard; Hudson Henry.	1,703	1,535	726	—	973	—	—	985	11	243	6,236
6	89	Ingleficld; Francis Seymour.	1,587	1,445	—	—	1,251	528	625	—	515	196	6,147
7	260*	Thwaytes; Henry James.	205	1,983	1,884	1,090	603	—	—	—	95	75	5,935
8	121	Thomson; Charles Frederick St. Clair Anstruther.	—	2,284	1,475	—	1,081	—	465	—	439	142	5,886
9	74	Moore; Maurice George.	1,388	1,754	—	—	1,076	—	640	633	130	129	5,750
10	168	Herbert; Charles -	1,108	1,334	1,045	—	1,027	620	—	—	397	159	5,690
11	104	Greenfield; Richard Menteith.	1,215	1,727	1,329	—	928	—	—	198	—	148	5,575
12	111	Ogilvy [Lord] - -	425	954	1,813	710	1,273	—	—	—	220	155	5,550
13	276	Woolley; Turner Severin Macleay.	1,093	1,310	625	—	657	1,029	—	—	604	184	5,502
14	210	Bennett; John Anstey	1,462	1,267	730	—	1,144	421	—	—	236	178	5,438
15	54	Gostling; Charles Henry.	1,570	1,564	—	—	868	821	—	145	208	158	5,334
16	227	Collins; George Atkins.	898	1,310	1,429	—	618	—	845	—	70	156	5,326
17	68	Holme; Bryan Francis.	1,988	1,178	713	—	977	0	—	—	317	151	5,324
18	212	Chippendall; George Herbert.	1,485	1,119	—	—	928	1,445	—	1	126	169	5,273
19	96	Briggs; Frederic Barff.	1,345	1,683	336	—	762	—	670	—	325	132	5,253
20	205	Evans-Gordon; Charles	1,298	1,254	—	—	991	1,475	—	0	48	148	5,214
21	82	Bampfield; John Chancellor.	2,043	410	—	—	1,108	1,009	115	—	245	208	5,138
22	157	Rose; Edward Temple.	1,153	1,191	—	—	1,281	1,146	213	—	0	134	5,118
23	87	Franklyn; William Edmund.	758	1,364	1,609	490	767	—	—	—	0	116	5,104
24	242	Aslett; William Charles.	1,551	1,682	740	—	535	—	—	172	183	221	5,084
25	79	Hunter; Archibald -	1,180	1,516	453	—	1,034	666	—	—	—	200	5,049
26	120	Evans; George Alfred Penrhys.	1,070	1,445	774	—	856	—	498	—	233	155	5,031
27	136	De la Rue; Thomas -	720	753	655	—	1,133	1,676	—	—	—	91	5,028
28	161	Peyton; Lumley Scobell.	1,552	1,243	300	—	1,042	—	—	93	560	223	5,013
29	109	Nicholson; George Stuart.	519	1,443	0	—	1,085	1,513	—	—	257	114	4,922
30	61	Duntze; John Alexander.	668	1,099	—	—	1,446	—	595	393	544	170	4,915
31	207	Mayne; George Nisbet	618	1,419	1,129	—	1,146	—	—	148	242	176	4,869
32	270*	Clothier; Robert Freebairn.	—	1,484	1,453	—	1,158	—	—	228	399	141	4,863
33	193	Gawne; John Moore -	1,203	1,494	—	—	806	1,539	205	—	—	100	4,847
34	122	Burn; Charles Maitland Pelham.	1,045	1,017	1,413	—	836	345	—	—	68	121	4,845

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. April 1874.

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
35	178	Schletter; Percy -	383	1,444	—	—	1,470	1,196	0	—	197	133	4,823
36	118	Bayly; Alfred William Lambart.	982	1,456	—	—	562	799	400	—	377	210	4,786
37	75*	Norton; Godfrey Charles George.	1,115	1,508	193	—	1,084	—	715	—	0	169	4,784
38	92	Jameson; William Henry.	1,633	1,601	575	—	670	—	—	151	0	145	4,775
39	127	Fane; Cecil Francis William.	422	1,131	870	—	1,383	776	—	—	81	100	4,772
40	158	McDonell; John Bird	922	873	756	—	990	—	851	—	208	160	4,760
41	55	Aldworth; William -	1,162	1,102	0	—	694	1,330	—	—	235	171	4,754
42	295	Adey; Arthur -	1,800	1,194	—	—	768	—	400	187	221	183	4,753
43	263	Luttrell; Alexander Fownes.	503	1,068	1,438	290	894	—	—	—	391	140	4,724
44	159	Somerset; Henry Calthorpe.	993	1,486	288	—	1,100	646	—	—	0	145	4,658
45	235	Gore; George Ralph Charles Ormsby.	1,188	1,025	854	—	918	—	193	—	245	220	4,643
46	187	Parker; John Harold Erskine.	0	1,346	666	—	1,412	1,119	—	—	0	94	4,637
47	56	Pollock; John Archibald Henry.	1,855	1,545	—	—	572	—	50	327	—	225	4,574
48	113	Telfer; Charles Edward Drummond.	1,203	1,304	—	—	688	—	976	—	210	174	4,555
49	232	Morrison; Richard Hobart.	637	1,749	300	—	407	—	1,075	—	184	179	4,531
50	71	Jones; Richard Godfrey.	913	893	398	—	962	854	—	—	320	178	4,518
51	231	Richardson; W. K. -	1,160	1,248	976	—	826	—	160	—	—	122	4,492
52	224	Fowler; Henry Bourchier.	907	1,494	—	—	1,051	274	—	618	—	142	4,486
	170	Stainforth; Francis Robert Whitmore.	1,438	789	196	—	870	—	1,000	—	—	193	4,486
54	176	Creighton; Robert FitzGerald.	1,100	1,043	—	—	528	—	880	300	386	195	4,427
55	173*	Salmon; Mordaunt Broome.	1,763	1,530	—	—	668	—	—	150	107	152	4,370
56	272	Croyk; Charles Gordon.	553	1,065	1,005	—	466	1,173	—	—	—	105	4,367
57	259	Gough; (Hon.) Hugh Rudolph Arbuthnot.	1,253	927	—	—	1,128	—	580	—	295	183	4,366
58	124	Wrench; Alfred John Chamberlin.	1,050	910	528	—	583	904	—	—	241	148	4,364
59	103	Hayhurst; George Henry Hayhurst.	398	1,517	1,043	—	1,010	—	—	168	73	122	4,331
60	209	Willock; Henry Davis	320	1,088	—	—	1,273	1,515	0	—	0	134	4,330
61	83	Orred; Stanley - -	397	1,152	1,790	500	492	—	—	—	0	83	4,324
62	65	Way; Henry George -	635	821	—	—	574	1,589	—	183	408	107	4,312
63	140	Verschoyle; John Hamilton.	442	1,471	1,610	620	—	—	—	—	—	140	4,292
64	261	Prior; Arthur W. -	737	1,222	1,360	—	640	—	—	207	—	123	4,289
65	145	Jenkins; Charles Bradford Harries.	728	1,066	1,143	300	849	—	—	—	—	184	4,270
66	200	Day; Henry Robert -	1,498	1,135	—	—	1,092	—	0	0	342	184	4,251
67	84	Warden; Charles Wallace.	367	1,559	1,191	205	623	—	—	—	168	134	4,247
68	163	Briggs; George Ewbank.	795	1,409	—	—	675	623	400	—	149	194	4,245
69	125	Coulton; Philip Beaumont Gruneisen.	460	1,111	1,063	—	1,362	—	—	145	5	88	4,234
70	275	Thornton; Francis Spencer.	1,088	1,229	916	—	837	—	20	—	—	137	4,227
71	155	Davison; G. M. - -	1,047	1,430	—	—	490	764	—	310	0	170	4,220
72	102	White; Aubrey Francis	278	1,210	1,678	470	—	—	0	—	437	131	4,204
73	—	*See Unsuccessful List.*											
74	289	Greer; Joseph Henry	1,277	1,306	—	—	400	—	145	486	350	214	4,178
75	—	*See Unsuccessful List.*											
76	229	Russell; A. Gordon -	618	981	790	—	1,105	413	—	—	72	142	4,121
77	101	Williams; Raymond Burlton.	808	1,570	579	—	1,033	—	0	—	—	101	4,091
78	183	Fasken; Charles Grant Mansell.	1,495	1,341	—	—	697	—	250	0	129	159	4,071
79	179	Stopford; Horace Robert.	567	1,418	608	—	1,002	—	—	52	243	156	4,046

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
80	230	Amyatt-Burney; Horace Amyatt.	957	830	1,300	—	777	—	10	—	0	151	4,034
81	51	Beckham; Lionel Grafton.	1,177	1,810	—	—	566	35	63	—	160	217	4,028
82	195	Evans; Edward Stokes	618	1,083	1,213	5	543	—	—	—	380	164	4,006
83	59	Goold-Adams; Richard Eyre.	1,693	949	63	—	626	0	—	—	498	164	3,993
84	251	Chichester; Spencer Frederick.	1,065	1,434	309	—	920	—	70	—	10	146	3,954
85	192	Savage; Henry Charles.	1,318	1,010	—	—	313	5	595	—	476	211	3,928
86	243	Campbell; Hugh Farquhar Jardine.	1,623	1,058	285	—	765	5	—	—	0	177	3,913
87	203	Lyons-Montgomery; Hugh Frederick.	988	881	783	—	818	—	273	—	0	152	3,895
88	253	Heathcote; Gilbert Redvers.	473	1,203	594	—	529	—	183	—	730	182	3,894
89	147	Lomax; Samuel Holt	—	1,734	913	155	—	—	18	505	400	162	3,887
90	213	Thatcher; John Frederic Charles.	1,833	1,050	—	—	708	—	—	—	117	152	3,860
91	196	Fisher; Ralph Bromfield Willington.	542	1,476	798	—	594	—	288	—	—	127	3,825
92	129	Kennedy; Thomas Francis Archibald.	795	866	—	—	706	1,314	—	0	0	131	3,812
93	201	Lushington; Edward Charles Mortimer.	363	1,093	1,271	395	536	—	—	—	—	148	3,806
94	112	Stuart; Charles John Lewis.	852	955	—	—	1,025	—	610	100	82	175	3,799
95	294	Mitchell-Innes; William Gilbert.	160	1,075	671	—	646	1,156	—	—	—	89	3,797
96	257	Lodwick; Charles Henry Eastwick.	415	1,266	485	—	751	—	460	—	210	183	3,770
97	181	D'Oyly; George Halford.	—	1,166	1,784	170	519	—	—	0	—	128	3,767
		QUEEN'S CADET.											
1	30	MacMahon; Ernest Edward.	608	792	—	—	689	—	—	43	—	215	2,347
		INDIAN CADETS.											
1	36	Terman; Alexander Goro Breffney.	1,952	1,268	199	—	628	—	—	0	159	224	4,430
2	49	Walsh; Thomas Preston.	694	1,277	—	—	830	905	490	—	—	118	4,314
3	35	Boulderson; Henry Allan Balfour.	1,368	1,570	—	—	562	—	40	163	—	149	3,852
4	33	Eden; John Montagu Rodney.	—	1,268	—	—	1,086	—	—	—	130	161	2,645
5	37	Watkins; John	—	398	—	—	999	868	235	—	—	104	2,604
6	47	Welchman; Edmund Walter St. George.	1,250	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	228	118	2,346
7	45	Hodgkinson; Charles Cadman.	715	—	853	—	655	—	—	—	—	121	2,344
8	44	Gibbon; Charles Douglas.	882	745	166	—	—	—	—	30	122	114	2,059
9	41	Wainwright; Lawrence Augustine.	—	1,140	—	—	623	—	—	—	138	128	2,034
		UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.											
†73	110*	- - - -	638	1,303	710	1,045	398	—	—	—	—	109	4,203
†75	234*	- - - -	1,535	962	—	—	356	—	548	345	160	243	4,110
98	153	- - - -	760	1,219	—	—	801	—	383	—	538	104	3,759
99	262	- - - -	843	1,252	448	—	740	—	—	211	91	139	3,724
100	85	- - - -	317	1,657	348	—	722	—	—	553	—	106	3,703
101	182	- - - -	958	1,451	—	—	232	—	385	6	467	186	3,685

† These candidates were eligible in point of age for commissions in West India Regiments only. As there were only five vacancies for such commissions their numbers appear in the Unsuccessful List.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. April 1874.

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
102	221	- - - -	960	1,046	324	—	364	—	265	—	—	109	3,668
103	180	- - - -	987	859	409	—	647	478	—	—	99	176	3,646
104	80	- - - -	532	—	1,213	345	598	664	—	—	85	150	3,587
105	175	- - - -	575	1,016	864	295	716	—	—	—	—	118	3,578
106	88	- - - -	427	1,295	—	—	923	714	40	—	17	131	3,547
107	300	- - - -	1,248	365	1,070	—	679	—	0	—	—	184	3,546
108	296	- - - -	1,067	—	—	—	900	—	—	768	663	192	3,530
109	100	- - - -	860	1,202	98	—	602	284	—	—	325	116	3,487
110	117	- - - -	338	1,381	511	—	797	—	—	318	0	136	3,481
111	154	- - - -	282	1,114	955	100	519	—	—	—	298	152	3,450
112	278	- - - -	5	1,155	713	—	673	616	—	—	155	122	3,439
113	184	- - - -	—	1,057	1,510	30	673	—	—	46	3	107	3,435
114	76	- - - -	582	1,056	—	—	813	—	475	—	424	82	3,432
115	264	- - - -	915	744	—	—	754	764	100	—	—	142	3,419
116	72	- - - -	788	1,171	286	—	1,027	—	—	—	16	127	3,415
117	142	- - - -	1,065	1,219	454	—	299	—	203	—	—	152	3,392
118	167	- - - -	437	1,038	835	—	985	—	—	0	—	89	3,384
119	141	- - - -	982	916	—	—	588	721	0	—	0	137	3,344
120	238	- - - -	1,460	1,161	—	—	0	—	10	78	408	200	3,317
121	188	- - - -	715	1,018	—	—	981	—	220	—	110	208	3,282
122	293	- - - -	0	1,423	640	—	418	—	—	403	186	105	3,234
123	267	- - - -	1,301	855	—	—	371	0	490	—	35	163	3,215
124	105	- - - -	983	1,118	—	—	478	0	—	403	0	200	3,212
125	282	- - - -	407	1,450	—	—	666	—	—	313	255	94	3,185
126	216	- - - -	1,250	410	0	—	826	—	—	—	516	131	3,133
127	228	- - - -	1,287	1,228	—	—	113	—	173	70	100	149	3,120
128	206	- - - -	217	1,018	644	0	1,163	—	—	—	—	67	3,109
129	148	- - - -	1,258	1,028	—	—	228	—	385	0	—	186	3,085
130	274	- - - -	340	913	0	—	—	—	718	708	311	87	3,077
131	240	- - - -	300	619	1,033	235	707	—	—	—	—	138	3,032
132	144	- - - -	875	823	—	—	373	—	228	10	552	154	3,015
133	277	- - - -	102	803	—	—	786	1,048	25	—	—	153	2,977
134	152	- - - -	308	918	—	—	993	—	—	18	530	147	2,974
135	222	- - - -	1,077	883	—	—	364	421	0	—	57	148	2,950
136	70	- - - -	102	840	274	—	659	—	—	343	627	98	2,943
137	60	- - - -	525	1,115	—	—	543	—	—	183	455	103	2,924
138	194	- - - -	893	977	570	—	355	—	—	—	0	128	2,923
139	220	- - - -	1,483	727	—	—	236	—	25	—	200	193	2,874
140	279	- - - -	588	914	—	—	740	—	—	40	412	152	2,846
141	73	- - - -	978	689	336	—	653	—	—	—	0	154	2,810
142	268	- - - -	213	1,123	—	—	759	—	—	498	29	140	2,762
143	132	- - - -	102	1,088	0	—	1,188	109	—	—	99	143	2,729
144	134	- - - -	505	870	—	—	138	—	648	123	219	196	2,699
145	290	- - - -	502	396	—	—	441	1,009	0	—	210	104	2,662
146	156	- - - -	372	817	788	130	406	—	—	—	85	87	2,685
147	250	- - - -	182	758	716	—	727	—	40	—	0	162	2,615
148	223	- - - -	957	949	—	—	332	—	—	103	—	148	2,579
149	296	- - - -	297	1,137	746	—	241	—	—	—	40	112	2,573
150	265	- - - -	860	1,030	216	—	232	—	—	0	—	163	2,501
151	94	- - - -	63	1,136	139	—	739	15	—	—	269	125	2,186
152	190	- - - -	1,187	531	0	—	495	—	40	—	0	188	2,140
153	97	- - - -	573	1,094	—	—	559	—	3	135	0	75	2,439
154	133	- - - -	712	897	423	—	210	—	—	28	0	152	2,422
155	58	- - - -	307	934	101	—	576	—	—	126	250	112	2,406
156	174	- - - -	628	475	—	—	345	536	—	—	264	156	2,404
157	108	- - - -	515	1,100	24	—	631	—	—	0	—	94	2,364
158	247	- - - -	182	734	—	—	510	796	—	—	0	88	2,310
159	239	- - - -	678	721	386	—	350	—	—	—	—	134	2,219
160	177	- - - -	173	800	—	—	777	—	—	0	335	96	2,181
161	288	- - - -	65	1,652	—	—	170	—	0	205	—	61	2,153
162	52	- - - -	428	756	193	—	549	—	—	—	0	136	2,064
163	98	- - - -	588	—	265	—	666	0	—	270	61	157	2,007
164	306	- - - -	325	677	315	0	333	—	—	—	190	122	1,962
165	252	- - - -	288	1,134	—	—	326	—	0	—	0	144	1,892
166	93	- - - -	477	928	0	—	71	190	—	—	15	68	1,749
167	130	- - - -	40	526	771	45	225	—	—	—	0	80	1,693
168	115	- - - -	263	105	98	—	401	711	—	—	—	84	1,662
169	258	- - - -	340	635	0	—	408	—	0	—	192	85	1,660
170	273	- - - -	457	121	—	—	943	—	—	0	—	124	1,645
171	285	- - - -	505	—	24	—	535	—	160	61	107	80	1,562
172	248	- - - -	360	65	250	—	480	—	0	—	82	109	1,346
173	254	- - - -	0	588	—	—	459	—	70	—	0	116	1,233
174	165	- - - -	768	313	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	131	1,212
175	237	- - - -	0	648	35	—	0	—	—	—	—	108	791

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
INDIAN CADETS.													
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
10	34	- - - -	163	485	—	—	354	—	—	—	278	71	1,351
11	42	- - - -	160	—	—	—	517	328	—	—	—	158	1,163

The following Lieutenants of Militia passed a qualifying examination at the same time for Commissions in the Army :—

15. Alexander; Herbert Rowan.
2. Baker; Henry Edward.
7. Bingham; [Hon.] John George Barry.
17. Carden; Henry P.
14. Fowler; Donald George Mackay.
29. Harrison; John.
6. Jenkins; Herbert Charles.
23. Longfield; William Mountiford.
19. McDonnell; [Hon.] Mark Henry Horace.
16. Metaxa; [Count] Richard Bethell.
27. Sandys; Arthur Abney.
26. Thorold; Charles Cecil Hayford.

6.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

August

AUGUST 1874.

REGULATIONS.

The competition was held under the same regulations as the January examination. An extract from these regulations, including all that is applicable to the examination, is printed at p. 287.

The following notice was issued :—

The examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors :—

Spenser - - -	Faerie Queen. Book I.
Shakespeare - -	Macbeth.
Bacon - - -	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson - - -	Life of Swift.
Scott - - -	Rob Roy.
Cowper - - -	The Task.

The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1714 to A.D. 1775.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. August 1874.

TIME TABLE.

The Subjects printed in Italics are obligatory.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens	Thursday, 6th Aug.	Medical Examination.
	Friday, 7th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Arithmetic and English Dictation.*
	2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Modern Language.*
	Saturday, 8th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geometrical Drawing.*
	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	*Geography and Euclid.*
	Monday, 10th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*English Literature.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics.
	Tuesday, 11th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geography and Geology.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.
	Wednesday, 12th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	2 p.m. to 5. p.m.	Latin.
	Thursday, 13th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English History.
	Friday, 14th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*French.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek.
	Saturday, 15th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Monday, 17th Aug.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*German.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek.
	Tuesday, 18th Aug.	
	10 a.m.	Chemistry (Practical).

* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for FIRST APPOINTMENTS to the CAVALRY and INFANTRY who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on the 7th August 1874, and subsequent days.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. August 1874.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
1	4	Mason ; Charles Evelyn.	1,425	1,991	1,815	—	1,381	—	—	807	575	229	8,223
2	201	Probyn ; Francis Hoel	1,990	1,236	1,244	—	834	—	—	89	615	289	6,297
3	262	Dease ; Gerald -	750	902	1,579	—	1,321	—	835	—	695	199	6,281
4	178	Smith ; Algernon Fox Eric.	320	1,542	1,870	250	1,349	—	—	—	675	154	6,160
	204	Spence ; Edward King Elliot.	—	1,063	2,048	1,070	877	970	—	—	0	132	6,160
6	196	Donald ; Colin George	1,365	1,175	1,182	—	815	838	—	—	35	180	6,090
7	13	Littledale ; Herbert Charles Thornton.	1,770	1,619	—	—	641	538	—	706	450	273	6,057
8	86	Gordon ; Stewart Douglas.	2,030	1,142	1,108	—	754	—	795	—	—	218	6,047
9	59	Bertie ; (Hon.) Reginald Henry.	840	1,592	1,759	880	1,027	—	—	—	—	200	5,798
10	99	Westmorland ; Charles Henry.	1,635	1,209	—	—	437	—	1,374	686	205	242	5,788
11	203	Preston ; Jenico Edward.	900	—	1,929	780	1,453	—	—	546	—	159	5,767
12	189	Heywood - Jones ; Oliver.	795	1,111	1,675	—	1,187	—	705	—	—	198	5,671
13	190	Carleton ; Frank Robert Crofton.	830	1,227	1,373	—	691	—	—	932	15	251	5,319
14	264	Stephenson ; Theodore Edward.	820	1,175	1,340	620	730	—	—	—	0	126	5,311
15	61	Luby ; Frederick William.	1,345	1,072	—	—	947	888	725	—	97	212	5,286
16	24	Even ; George Eusèbe	—	1,471	1,442	80	1,302	—	—	796	53	135	5,279
17	92	Anson ; John William Henry.	1,100	1,192	604	—	773	900	—	—	433	227	5,229
18	183	Cautley ; Henry -	1,400	1,189	493	—	598	—	875	—	420	245	5,220
19	128	Cunard ; Edward -	285	1,149	1,133	—	1,292	633	—	—	460	237	5,189
20	165	Ovens ; Gerald Hedley.	1,690	781	1,501	—	770	—	—	—	197	240	5,179
21	148	Hawkins ; Frederick -	905	1,341	1,574	355	840	—	—	—	—	97	5,112
22	57	Kays ; Dudley Stuart	815	1,029	—	—	1,188	1,310	435	—	146	184	5,107
23	175	Le Blanc ; Theodore Edmund.	1,960	847	—	—	860	383	225	—	560	240	5,075
24	174	Williams ; Harry P. -	1,870	1,377	—	—	606	—	265	411	320	225	5,074
25	88	Scott ; William Augustus.	1,285	952	—	—	1,034	1,298	245	—	0	247	5,061
26	255	Brereton ; William Lloyd.	1,690	1,315	674	—	657	—	—	488	—	150	4,974
27	62	Marriott ; Edward Frere.	615	1,162	1,544	—	637	640	—	—	189	176	4,963
28	101	Simpson ; Charles Rudyerd.	670	937	655	—	1,245	1,018	—	—	207	204	4,936
29	102	Maxwell ; Frank -	1,555	1,114	—	—	327	1,193	545	—	0	193	4,927
30	214	Lindsell ; Robert Frederick.	—	962	1,514	180	523	—	1,490	—	—	226	4,895
31	247	Picot ; Henry Philip -	1,940	1,017	498	—	725	—	—	433	—	258	4,871
32	182	Smith ; John Graham	1,685	682	1,159	—	733	—	315	—	—	221	4,795
33	44	Crutchley ; Charles -	400	985	1,707	545	1,003	—	—	—	0	149	4,789
34	169	North ; Henry Hugo -	1,325	1,022	1,271	—	637	—	335	—	—	156	4,766
35	276	Young ; Arthur Henderson.	1,685	1,100	641	—	508	—	569	—	—	215	4,718
36	100	Beville ; Henry Edward Walter.	1,395	1,088	—	—	830	600	535	—	—	218	4,666
37	253	Younghusband ; George William.	1,725	711	737	—	737	—	465	—	0	247	4,622

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. August 1874.

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
38	209	Napier; John Stirling	1,545	907	409	—	597	570	—	—	265	266	4,559
	87	Warden; Hugh Barwell.	1,110	1,392	723	250	945	—	—	—	0	139	4,559
40	245	King; Arthur Charles	1,520	1,176	72	—	606	—	—	431	485	238	4,528
41	3	Birdwood; William Spiller.	1,365	1,431	0	—	414	—	—	545	555	203	4,513
42	284	Fraser; Affleck Alexander.	1,635	927	—	—	744	—	405	11	505	264	4,491
43	197	Perry; Alfred W. -	220	652	873	—	1,330	1,315	—	—	—	90	4,480
44	48	Browne; George Ulick	285	616	865	—	902	1,145	—	—	420	192	4,425
	11	Farmer; " Charles Henry.	1,615	914	558	—	698	—	445	—	195	—	4,425
	176	St. John-Mildmay; Wyndham Paulet.	1,135	1,301	801	—	465	—	540	—	—	183	4,425
47	124	Harman; Charles Edward.	1,250	1,053	—	—	534	500	—	760	88	218	4,403
48	144	Burn; Alexander Edward Pelham.	775	953	1,273	175	775	—	—	—	174	196	4,321
49	172	Marshall; William S.	1,305	841	—	—	617	838	275	—	230	191	4,297
50	19	Thackeray; Martin -	385	1,495	1,354	435	460	—	—	—	—	154	4,283
51	268	Mahon; Charles Edward.	860	1,137	—	—	472	—	622	814	162	189	4,256
52	96	Arnold; Frederick Albert Montagu.	1,650	469	—	—	886	1,028	—	0	—	214	4,247
53	210	Bellers; Ernest Vernon.	2,010	738	240	—	686	—	—	409	—	154	4,237
54	17	Druitt; Percy Stanley	1,120	1,047	497	—	317	—	945	—	—	238	4,164
55	287	Walker; George Barnes.	605	848	1,048	—	1,087	460	—	—	—	112	4,160
56	1	Metcalfe; Charles Theophilus Evelyn.	190	1,355	496	—	684	813	—	—	412	184	4,134
57	6	Carden; Henry Westenra.	625	1,431	485	—	548	—	—	823	0	219	4,131
	21	Simpson; Arthur Edmund.	1,870	958	—	—	426	—	625	0	—	252	4,131
59	104	Alexander; Claud Henry.	260	1,232	562	—	1,145	—	—	714	0	205	4,118
60	126	Davison; Arthur Stewart Fielding.	800	654	1,695	150	437	—	—	—	177	188	4,101

QUEEN'S CADET.

	320	Palmes; Philip -	[Passed on the results of an examination previously undergone for the Royal Military Academy.]										

INDIAN CADET.

	311	Faithfull; William Conrad.	390	579	—	—	562	695	315	—	0	154	2,695

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

61	82	- - - -	0	1,040	1,580	355	707	—	—	—	285	126	4,093
62	205	- - - -	1,660	332	—	—	986	560	205	—	135	156	4,034
63	83	- - - -	265	1,092	1,201	—	1,149	133	—	—	0	150	3,990
64	55	- - - -	1,325	1,129	599	—	759	—	—	0	—	171	3,983
65	25	- - - -	460	1,309	—	—	939	900	155	—	15	191	3,969
66	224	- - - -	690	425	656	—	967	1,005	—	—	—	183	3,926
67	40	- - - -	915	939	1,176	0	700	—	—	—	0	167	3,897
68	103	- - - -	1,050	783	—	—	748	—	625	123	342	187	3,858
69	108	- - - -	1,075	1,029	426	—	1,118	—	—	—	—	165	3,813
70	275	- - - -	0	727	—	—	820	1,130	928	—	—	203	3,808
71	36	- - - -	565	987	324	—	1,008	673	—	—	—	174	3,731
72	122	- - - -	350	671	555	—	539	1,418	—	—	0	188	3,721
73	248	- - - -	1,075	363	1,402	—	677	—	—	0	40	134	3,691
74	180	- - - -	1,440	923	—	—	277	—	415	461	—	153	3,669

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
75	194		765	713	—	—	558	—	605	0	755	237	3,633
76	208		—	974	556	—	773	—	779	—	330	154	3,566
77	207		460	596	—	—	643	908	500	—	247	183	3,537
78	15		1,213	696	549	—	835	—	—	72	0	163	3,528
79	136		—	760	1,350	210	795	—	—	307	—	98	3,520
80	185		190	862	1,218	205	613	—	—	—	255	173	3,516
81	218		390	1,030	667	—	510	—	385	—	360	220	3,512
82	89		285	782	—	—	1,177	—	405	523	135	197	3,504
83	163		325	930	—	—	1,225	—	—	359	298	224	3,361
84	225		560	892	587	—	939	—	—	—	126	204	3,308
85	166		960	1,032	573	—	356	—	155	—	0	180	3,256
86	27		865	1,277	395	—	—	—	135	321	87	174	3,254
87	193		290	780	1,073	0	911	—	—	—	—	167	3,221
88	5		590	1,199	—	—	529	595	—	—	83	222	3,218
89	249		795	657	—	—	968	318	—	213	102	162	3,215
90	7		1,140	761	792	—	298	—	—	—	0	208	3,199
91	192		320	531	1,434	165	485	—	—	—	0	215	3,150
92	184		760	660	385	—	1,026	75	—	—	20	214	3,140
93	286		505	725	—	—	1,049	653	—	—	—	174	3,106
94	186		—	727	—	—	922	1,020	185	—	0	211	3,065
95	2		1,635	683	—	—	306	—	35	—	168	229	3,056
96	98		195	498	1,325	—	817	—	—	50	—	157	3,042
97	26		595	925	—	—	358	—	375	376	252	147	3,028
98	242		845	995	595	—	408	—	—	—	—	184	3,027
99	9		235	948	921	—	503	—	—	260	—	149	3,016
100	181		645	473	651	—	572	—	—	—	480	189	3,010
101	18		680	808	504	—	581	—	0	—	—	185	2,848
102	254		205	544	1,157	15	506	—	—	—	137	249	2,813
103	90		230	868	1,194	90	277	—	—	—	0	129	2,788
104	30		900	964	—	—	545	—	135	97	—	110	2,751
105	53		420	1,149	—	—	684	—	—	0	337	158	2,748
106	137		—	440	1,085	—	899	230	—	—	—	90	2,744
107	8		835	1,122	—	—	327	—	—	52	137	241	2,714
108	215		215	1,062	1,224	30	75	—	—	—	10	92	2,708
109	216		—	701	1,363	275	197	—	—	—	42	104	2,682
110	119		390	976	399	—	522	—	0	—	188	203	2,678
111	227		545	643	1,087	85	—	—	—	210	—	80	2,650
112	58		395	611	1,003	0	103	—	—	—	375	148	2,635
113	101		190	726	—	—	864	743	0	—	0	110	2,633
114	12		150	922	—	—	933	—	144	0	320	159	2,628
115	28		665	681	126	—	841	140	—	—	—	149	2,602
116	207		450	469	81	—	289	—	1,110	—	—	189	2,588
117	113		345	1,016	—	—	593	—	90	351	22	146	2,563
118	107		305	817	597	0	637	—	—	—	—	149	2,555
119	257		675	607	—	—	363	—	595	—	110	194	2,544
120	64		0	387	1,003	0	771	—	—	—	168	158	2,487
121	219		180	649	959	0	506	—	—	—	0	170	2,464
122	246		775	—	881	0	633	—	—	—	—	174	2,463
123	244		750	761	—	—	202	—	345	101	80	191	2,430
124	195		700	832	—	—	319	—	—	387	—	176	2,414
125	250		895	342	444	—	423	—	—	0	200	102	2,406
126	120		605	681	169	—	531	—	—	201	—	212	2,399
127	49		760	960	—	—	202	—	—	61	230	184	2,397
128	274		1,020	135	—	—	979	0	—	0	—	198	2,332
129	95		485	0	714	—	913	—	—	0	—	205	2,317
130	133		45	612	644	90	710	—	—	—	—	215	2,316
131	266		290	700	—	—	491	—	385	189	—	223	2,278
132	81		700	778	45	—	421	—	—	151	0	182	2,277
133	241		425	439	—	—	928	95	—	0	119	233	2,239
134	35		755	683	—	—	416	148	—	0	0	211	2,213
135	200		740	1,002	—	—	141	—	—	158	—	144	2,185
136	223		1,135	222	—	—	523	—	—	0	—	106	1,986
137	270		100	641	—	—	1,075	—	—	0	—	145	1,961
138	125		1,005	—	—	—	648	—	—	—	—	258	1,911
139	135		280	780	9	—	292	—	155	—	252	141	1,909
140	22		110	1,025	156	—	348	—	—	—	160	92	1,891
141	256		550	458	—	—	131	—	0	48	547	119	1,853
142	167		620	710	—	—	78	330	0	—	0	113	1,851
143	106		240	—	—	—	316	115	45	454	326	257	1,753
144	269		165	738	—	—	354	305	—	60	—	110	1,732
145	213		520	534	0	—	478	—	—	33	—	143	1,708
146	20		95	393	0	—	725	—	—	145	15	210	1,583
147	162		185	630	183	—	267	—	—	199	—	85	1,549
148	272		85	475	18	—	648	—	—	—	—	156	1,382

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. August 1874.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
149	46	- - - -	270	305	34	—	511	98	—	—	—	110	1,328
150	39	- - - -	450	412	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	107	1,295
151	115	- - - -	85	390	—	—	401	—	—	0	202	114	1,192
152	85	- - - -	0	570	0	—	250	—	145	—	—	114	1,079
153	164	- - - -	175	403	0	—	250	—	—	20	—	121	969
154	10	- - - -	165	82	—	—	309	—	0	0	140	208	904
155	94	- - - -	20	656	0	—	0	—	0	—	117	88	881
156	14	- - - -	555	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	687
		QUEEN'S CADET.											
2	317	- - - -	205	654	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	1,331
		INDIAN CADETS.											
2	315	- - - -	335	450	—	—	120	—	—	0	440	141	1,486
3	314	- - - -	0	382	—	—	369	473	—	—	—	174	1,398

LIEUTENANTS OF MILITIA FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS. October 1874.

7.—LIEUTENANTS OF MILITIA EXAMINED FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

OCTOBER 1874.

REGULATIONS.

(*For an extract from the Regulations under which this examination was held, see page* 287.)

The following Lieutenants of Militia passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army at the examination held on the 16th October 1874 and following days:—

Allfrey; Mowbray.
Ancketill; Amyatt William.
Baker; Francis Manners.
Baker; Henry Edmeades.
Barber; John Frederick Stracey Lee.
Burke; Walter Joseph.
Chapman; Alfred Stephen.
Clements; Ralph Arthur Penrhyn.
Colleton; Sir Robert Augustus William.
Corbett; Francis.
Costelloe; Daniel Thomas.
Crake; Edward Barrington.
Crichton; David Maitland Makgill.
Cumming; Henry Jack.
Davidson; James.
Douglas; Sholto Claud.
Eagar; Henry Averell.
Elliott; Edward Hay Mackenzie.
Everard; Hugh Edmund Elsden.
Fenwick; George Capel Ralph Curzon.
Hadfield; Charles Arthur.
Hamilton; William John Paumier.
Herbert; Edward W.
Hill; Edward Cleary.
Holden; Harry Winton.
Kekewich; Robert G.
Kelly; T. J. P.
Kirkpatrick; William John Johnston.
Lambert; John Wilmot.
Lambert; Joseph Alexander.
Lay; Tudor.
Levinge; Reginald.
Mansel-Pleydell; Henry Bingham Morton.
Martin; Alfred Robert.
Maudo; Robert J.
Mawer; F. G.
Morris; Frederick.
Murphy; Edmond William.
Oliver; Richard John Erskine.
Parry; Ernest Gambier.
Penny; Francis Henry.
Peters; Arthur Ernest.
Phillips; Lewis Horace.
Reader; Francis William.
Rochfort-Boyd; George Warren Woods.
Rose; Henry Edward.
Rowden; Harry Wetherell.
Saltmarshe; Arthur Harry.
Seton; H. J.
Sinclair; Alfred Law.
Smith; Francis.
Steele; Lawrence L.
Stevenson; John W.
Stopford; Cecil Henry.
Swinton; George H. T.
Tugart; Francis Dale.
Thorndike; Francis Henry.
Towers-Clark; James.
Trower; C. J. W.
Wood; Attiwell Henry.

8.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

DECEMBER 1874.

REGULATIONS.

The competition was held under the same regulations as the January examination. An extract from these regulations, including all that is applicable to the examination, is printed at p. 287.

The following notice was issued.

The English authors and period of English history which will form part of this examination are as follows:—

Chaucer - - -	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare - -	Julius Cæsar.
Bacon - - -	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson's Lives -	Pope and Swift.
Scott - - -	Rob Roy.
Cowper - - -	The Task.

The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1714 to A.D. 1775.

September 1874.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

The Subjects printed in Italics are obligatory.

TIME TABLE.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens	Monday, 7th Dec.	Medical Examination.
	Tuesday, 8th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Modern Language and English Dictation.*
	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	*Geography and Euclid.*
	Wednesday, 9th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geometrical Drawing.*
	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	*Arithmetic.*
	Thursday, 10th Dec.	Vivâ Voce Examinations.
	Friday, 11th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English History.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*English Literature.
	Saturday, 12th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Monday, 14th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin (Prose).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin (Verse).
	Tuesday, 15th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek (Prose).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek (Verse).
	Wednesday, 16th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geology and Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	Thursday, 17th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
	Friday, 18th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*French.
	Monday, 21st Dec.	
	10 a.m.	Chemistry (Practical).

* In these subjects there will be an oral Examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

[In many subjects identical papers or passages were set to the candidates for the Royal Military Academy and to those for First Appointments. In these cases references have been supplied to the papers printed *in extenso*, pp. 253-283.]

FRENCH.

Tuesday, 8th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(Including English Dictation.)

(*See* page 253)

GERMAN.

Tuesday, 8th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(Including English Dictation.)

(*See* page 254.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 8th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 3.45 P.M.

(*See* page 256.)

EUCLID (BOOK I.).

Tuesday, 8th December 1874. 3.45 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have also the angles contained by those sides equal to one another, they shall also have their bases or third sides equal; and the two triangles shall be equal, and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, namely those to which the equal sides are opposite.
2. If from the ends of the side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
3. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects the parallelogram, that is, divides it into two equal parts.
4. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram, are equal to one another.
5. The four straight lines which bisect the successive angles of a parallelogram include a rectangle, and if the larger side of the parallelogram be twice the shorter, the diagonal of the rectangle is equal to the shorter side.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

6. If ABCD be a parallelogram, BD a diagonal, and P a point in BD, prove that the triangles PAD and PCD are equal to one another.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Wednesday, 9th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—*The construction should be neat and accurate, and should be inked in either with common or Indian ink; but Candidates are recommended to defer inking in until after they have done all they can in* pencil. *The solutions must be strictly geometrical, and particular care should be taken not to efface the necessary lines of construction.*]

1. At the point A in AB, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, draw (by construction, without producing AB) AC perpendicular to AB and $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches long; from B draw (on the same side of AB) BD $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches long, making the angle ABD 112°. Join CD, and divide it by construction into 5 equal parts.
2. Construct a rhombus (*i.e.*, a figure with 4 equal sides) of which a side and angle measure respectively 3·15 inches and 74°. Inscribe a circle in the rhombus, and measure and write down the length of its radius.
3. From A and B, the extremities of AB, which is 440 yards long, the following angles are observed to C and D on the same side of AB, viz., CAB 102°, DAB 35°, CBA 29°, DBA 68°. Determine and write down the lengths (in yards) of CD, AC, and BD.

   Scale (which need not be drawn) 100 yards = 1 inch.
4. About a circle of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches radius, circumscribe a regular hexagon.
5. Determine by construction a mean proportional between two straight lines $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches long; on the mean proportional construct a square.
6. On a straight line 2·85 inches long construct the segment of a circle to contain 125°, and in the segment draw the lines containing the angle.
7. Construct a scale of 60 inches to the mile to measure 500 feet as a maximum and 10 feet as a minimum.
8. Construct a diagonal scale of $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{6}}$ to measure yards (up to 6), feet, and inches. From the scale draw a line 2 yards 1 foot 9 inches long.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, 9th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 4 30 P.M.

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

Do not lose time by copying out the questions, but refer to each question by its number.

1. Add together $6\frac{3}{5}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$.
2. Subtract $22\frac{5}{12}$ from $30\frac{7}{30}$.
3. Multiply $21\frac{7}{16}$ by $4\frac{2}{7}$.
4. Divide $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $19\frac{3}{8}$.

5. Add together 42·307, ·05869, 57·933, and 439·2865.
6. Subtract 47·3825 from 150·293104.
7. Multiply 56·443 by ·0285.
8. Divide 11·83 by 26.
9. Reduce ·275 of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to pence.
10. Reduce 1 ton 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs. to ounces.
11. If 3 acres of land cost 465*l.* 18*s.*; how much may be bought for 6716*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
12. Find the simple interest on 635*l.* for 9 years at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.
13. Add together $2\frac{1}{10}$, $5\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $6\frac{3}{8}$.
14. Subtract $19\frac{2}{3\frac{1}{9}}$ from $45\frac{1}{6\frac{1}{0}}$.
15. Multiply together $6\frac{5}{18}$, $1\frac{2}{2\frac{1}{5}}$, $16\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$.
16. Divide $3\frac{2}{2\frac{1}{0}}$ by $2\frac{3}{1\frac{1}{0}}$.
17. Add together ·0625 of a shilling and ·0375 of a pound.
18. Subtract 2·25 pints from ·315 of a gallon.
19. Multiply ·087654 by ·385.
20. Divide 688·2 by ·555.
21. Express 4 hours as the decimal of a week.
22. In 234247 grains troy, how many lbs., ozs., dwts., &c. ?
23. If 14 grains of gold cost 2*s.* $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; what is the price per ounce ?
24. If I pay 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum for income tax, being at the rate of 5 pence in the £.; what is my income ?
25. In what time will 445*l.* amount to 486*l.* 14*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum (simple interest) ?
26. Find by practice the value of 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. at 15*l.* per ton.
27. The value of unwrought silver being 4*s.* 11*d.* per ounce and the workmanship equal to $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the value of the metal; what will be the whole cost of a salver weighing 45 ounces ?

ENGLISH HISTORY. A.D. 1714–1775.

Friday, 11th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(*See* page 262.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Friday, 11th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. "Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled."
   How far is this description of Chaucer's language accurate ?
2. Enumerate the clerical and monastic personages introduced in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales. Give the character of the "Poor Parson."
3. Explain:
   (*a.*) "Of fustian he wered a gipon."
   (*b.*) "Therefore he was a prickasoure aright."
   (*c.*) "Of his ordre he was licentiat."
   (*d.*) "The parvis."
   (*e.*) "To seken him a chanterie for soules."
   (*f.*) "Algate he waited so in his achate."
   (*g.*) "Unto the watering of Seint Thomas."

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

4. What was the history of Pope's Translation of the Iliad?
5. Relate the causes of the quarrel between Addison and Pope. Give the various alterations made by Pope in the last couplet in the character of Atticus, "Who but must laugh, &c."
6. Explain the allusions in the following lines:—

O thou, whatever title please thine ear,
Dean, Drapier, Bickerstaffe, or Gulliver,
Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair,
Or praise the Court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy grieved country's copper chains unbind.

7. Enumerate the three chief "diseases" to which Bacon says Learning is liable.
8. Give a summary of the contents of the 5th Book of "The Task" (The Winter Morning Walk), showing the connection of the thought.
9. Explain "tramontane," "prepense," "deciduous," "indurated."
"Sidney, warbler of poetic prose."
"The visionary emblem seen
By him of Babylon."
"They have fallen
Each in his field of glory; one in arms
And one in council; Wolfe upon the lap
Of smiling victory that moment won,
And Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame."
10. What English poets does Cowper mention in "The Task" as having been his earliest favourites? Name any other English poem that appears to you to resemble "The Task."
11. From what historical sources did Shakespeare obtain his materials for "Julius Cæsar"? Quote or give the substance of any passages in the play in illustration of your answer.
12. Give a short summary of the 3rd Act of Julius Cæsar (containing the death of Cæsar, &c.)
13. Explain:
(*a.*) "'Tis very like—he hath the falling sickness."
(*b.*) "And the complexion of the element
In favour's like the work we have in hand."
(*c.*) "These couchings and these lowly courtesies."
(*d.*) "Signed in thy spoil and crimsoned in thy lethe."
(*e.*) "Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion all the interim is
Like a phantasma or a hideous dream."
(*f.*) "The posture of your blows *are* yet unknown."
Illustrate the grammatical construction of the last line.
14. Name the chief characters in "Rob Roy," showing how they are connected with the main plot of the story.
15. Describe the interview between Frank Osbaldistone, Bailie Jarvie, and Helen Macgregor at the pass before the death of Morris.
16. Put the following into plain English:
"But to see what a thing gude braid-claith is! Had I been in ony o' your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries, it would have screeded like an auld rug wi' sic a weight as mine. But fair fa' the weaver that wrought the weft o' t. I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a gabbart that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw."

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MATHEMATICS.

(Algebra, Logarithms, Mensuration.)

Saturday, 12th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Logarithm books will not be required.

1. State and prove the rule for pointing in the division of decimal fractions.

   Divide 4·8 by 12 and by ·12.

2. Find the value of $(x+y).\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - (x-y)\sqrt{\frac{1}{7}(x^2-y^2)}$ when $x=4$ and $y=3$.

3. Divide $x^3 - (a+b+c)x^2 + (ab+bc+ca)x - abc$ by $x-c$, and divide the quotient by $x-b$. To the product of what three factors is the first dividend equal?

4. Simplify—

   $$(x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3 + 3(x-y)^2(x+y) + 3(x+y)^2(x-y).$$

5. Show that if $2s = a+b+c$

   $$(s-a)^2 + (s-b)^2 + (s-c)^2 + s^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2.$$

6. Find the greatest common measure of—

   $$x^4 - ax^3 - a^2x^2 - a^3x - 2a^4 \text{ and } 3x^3 - 7ax^2 + 3a^2x - 2a^3.$$

7. State and prove the rule for the extraction of the square root, and find the square root of—

   $$x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} + 6x^4 + \frac{6}{x^4} + 15x^2 + \frac{15}{x^2} + 20.$$

8. Solve the equations—

   $$\frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-5}{x-6} - \frac{x-6}{x-7}$$

   $$x^3 = 8 + 4(x+3)(x-2)$$

   $$\begin{cases} x+y+z = a+b+c \\ bx+cy+az = cx+ay+bz = ab+bc+ca. \end{cases}$$

9. A, B, and C travel from the same place at the rate of 4, 5, and 6 miles an hour respectively; and B starts two hours after A. How long after B must C start in order that they may overtake A at the same instant?

10. The following is an extract from a logarithm book :—

N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Diff.
1905	2798950	9178	9406	9634	9862	$\bar{0}$090	$\bar{0}$317	$\bar{0}$545	$\bar{0}$773	$\bar{1}$001	228

What is the logarithm of $190\frac{1}{2}$ and of 190595·7? Divide the product of these two quantities by 19057·5, using logarithms to obtain the result to two places of decimals.

11. What are the characteristics of the logarithms of 10 and $\frac{1}{10}$ to the bases 3, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively?

12. What is the cube root of $\frac{1}{19\cdot053}$ to six places of decimals, having given log. 3·74408 = ·5733455, and the logarithms in Question 10?

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13. An officer proceeding to India in a troop ship is allowed 60 cubic feet of baggage. A lieutenant had two cases and a basket, one case being 4 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 2 feet $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and 2 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and the other being half those dimensions in length, width, and depth, and the cylindrical basket being $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet high by 2 feet in diameter. By how much did he exceed or fall short of his allowance, actual contents being taken for the cylinder, and fractions of a cubic foot being omitted in the result?

14. The chord of an arc is 8 feet and the height of the arc is 2 feet, what is the radius of the circle?

15. The great pyramid of Egypt was 481 feet high, when complete, and its base was 764 feet in length; find the volume to the nearest number of cubic yards.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Saturday, 12th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(*See* page 266.)

LATIN PROSE.

Monday, 14th December 1874. 10 A.M. to P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Quum aurum Judæorum . . . . . quod elocata, quod servata.

CICERO.

(*See* page 266.)

Varie me adfecerunt . . . . . quas epistola expressit.

PLINY.

(*See* page 267.)

II.

Translate into Latin Prose:

The actions . . . . . to such charges.

(*See* page 267.)

III.

(*Candidates who translate into Latin need not answer the Grammatical Questions.*)

Grammatical Questions.

1. Some nouns have no singular, others have no plural. Give instances of such nouns, and explain the fact.
2. Give the several meanings of sub, super, pro, per, præ, ob, de, ab, in the government of cases, and in compound adjectives and verbs.

3. Derive secundus, potior, pontifex, cæremonia, momentum, obnoxius, bidental, consul, obex.
4. Distinguish the use of nè, ut non, quin, quominus; ille, is, iste, hic; aliquis, quisque, quisquis, quivis; quare, quamobrem; ambo, uter, uterque, utervis.
5. What is the use of gerunds and supines in the Latin verb? How are the deficiencies of the aorist, conditional future, past participle in the active, and present participle in the passive obviated?

LATIN VERSE.

Monday, 14th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Est prope Cimmerios . . . . . .
. . . . . membris languore solutis.

OVID.

(*See* page 268.)

Donarem pateras . . . . . .
. . . . . invida Romuli?

HORACE.

(*See* page 268.)

II.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:

Leaves have their time . . .
. . . . . their prey.

(*See* page 269.)

III.

(*Candidates who write the verses need not answer the Grammatical Questions.*)

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give a list of substantives which have a different meaning in the plural from that which they have in the singular.
2. State, and illustrate by examples, the signification of substantives with the following terminations: *-lum, -trum, -crum, -bulum, -brum, -culum; -arium, -etum, -ile.*
3. Give the rules for the use of the interrogative particles, *num, utrum, an, -ne, nonne.*
4. Give examples of the various constructions by which a purpose may be expressed in Latin.

GREEK PROSE.

Tuesday, 15th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Ἐπεί τε δὲ ὁ βουκόλος . . . . . .
. . . . . ὅδε ἐστί."

HERODOTUS.

(*See* page 269.)

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

Τρία τοίνυν ἐκ τούτου . . . . . .
. . . . . προσέδοξεν εἶναι.

DEMOSTHENES.

(*See* page 270.)

II.

Translate into Greek Prose:—

When we consider that the Greeks . . . . . an unparalleled phenomenon.

(*See* page 270.)

III.

(*Candidates who do the Translation into Greek need not answer the Grammatical Questions.*)

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give the forms in the common dialect for:
   ἥια, ἀπικνέεται, κατεστεῶτα, πόλιος, Καμβύσεω.
2. Τίς, ὅστις, ὃς, are each translated by the English *who:* in what circumstances is each to be used?
3. Show the distinction in the uses of—
   ἀπαλλάττω, ἀπαλλάττομαι, φαίνω, φαίνομαι, ἥκω, ἔρχομαι, ἀπέχω, ἀπέχομαι.
4. How do you account for the *deponent* use of ἀφῄρηνται? Write down the active, middle, and passive aorists of this verb.

GREEK VERSE.

Tuesday, 15th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Ος καὶ Κύκνον . . . . . .
. . . . . καὶ κυδαλίμου Ἰολάου;

(*See* page 271.)

HESIOD.

Τοσαῦτα . . . . . .
. . . . . τ' ὠρφανισμένος βίου.

SOPHOCLES.

(*See* page 271.)

II.

Translate into Greek Iambics:

So I have heard, ...
. . . . . most conveniently.

(*See* page 272.)

III.

(*Candidates who do the Verses need not answer the Grammatical Questions.*)

Grammatical Questions.

1. Explain the prosody (scansion) of πατέρα ὃν, and write down the other forms of the pronoun found in Greek and Latin writers.
2. Parse the words ἔκτυπον, κεχάρητο, ἐπῶρσε, and explain or comment on the idioms ὁ παῖς δύστηνος, αἰτίᾳ βάλοι, πλευρόθεν πλευρὰν παρείς.
3. In what construction is the *future optative* used? Is it ever combined with ἄν? Give a *reason* for your answer.
4. Distinguish οὕνεκα, ὁθούνεκα, ἕνεκα, εἵνεκα, showing the primary and secondary meanings of the compound forms.

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, 16th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(*See* page 272.)

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Wednesday, 16th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(*See* page 273.)

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Wednesday, 16th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(*See* page 273.)

FREE-HAND DRAWING.

Thursday, 17th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—The Drawing must be entirely free-hand; no instrument or mechanical aid of any kind is allowed.

The Paper supplied must not be torn, nor must any other be used, and the drawing must be executed on only one side of the paper. No

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drawing whatever is allowed on the printed paper of questions or on the blotting paper. You can have two or three sheets of paper if you like.

Place your Index Number on the right-hand upper corner of each sheet.

In making drawings from models, or any kind of solids, you will necessarily have to deal with cross-lights: all such objects must be drawn just as they happen to be lighted.]

---

1. The figure printed on your paper is a correct perspective drawing of a cube, with a regular hexagonal star on its front and top. Prove by pencil lines that it is the perspective of a cube, *i.e.* of a figure all whose angles are right angles and edges equal.

   In this example and the following leave all the pencil lines of your constructions, and explain them in words.
2. Complete the drawing by putting with pen and ink a similar star on the side face.
3. Copy with pen and ink in as accurate fac-simile as possible the Durer wood-cut fixed on your paper, and on that sheet.

   You may use a pencil to make a slight sketch as a guide; but remember that a pencil drawing inked over can have no freedom.
4. Give as complete a representation as you can of the object supplied to you, using sepia, pen, or pencil according to your own choice, taking care to make a finished drawing, and not a mere sketch.

GERMAN.

Thursday, 17th December 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
(Including Dictation.)

I.

Translate into English:

Varus hielt die Herrſchaft . . . . . .
. . . . . Untergang zu bereiten.

(*See* page 277.)

Wenn ein rüſtiger Fußwanderer . . . . . .
. . . . Menſchengeſellſchaft zu ſein.

(*See* page 277.)

II.

Translate into German:

William, as a king and a conqueror, ...
. . . . . on the English throne.

(*See* page 278.)

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

DICTATION.

"Da haſt du Recht," antwortete Georg, "ich möchte wiſſen, wer den Gedanken gehabt hat, auf den Felſen ein Schloſs zu bauen." "Das will ich Euch ſagen," erwiderte ſein Begletter; "es lebte einmal vor vielen Jahren eine Frau, die muſſte viele Verfolgung leiden, und wuſſte ſich nicht mehr zu rathen. Da kam ſie an dieſen Felſen, und ſah, wie ein groſſer Geier mit ſeiner Familie dort lebte, und gegen alle Nachſtellung ſicher war. Da beſchloß ſie den Geier zu verdrängen. Sie ließ das Schloß dorthin bauen, und als Alles fertig war, ließ ſie die Brücke aufziehen, und ſprach: Nun bin ich Gottes Freund und aller Welt Feind. Und es konnte ihr keiner etwas mehr anhaben."

MATHEMATICS.

(Geometry and Trigonometry.)

Friday, 18th December 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Logarithm books will be provided.

The figures for the propositions, &c. should be clear and distinct.

1. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares on the parts and to twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

   If a straight line be divided into any three parts, exhibit a geometrical construction from which it may be demonstrated that the square of the whole line is equal to the squares on the three parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by every two of the parts.

2. When are circles said to touch one another?

   If two circles touch each other internally, the straight line which joins their centres being produced shall pass through the point of contact.

   Draw a circle of given radius which shall touch internally a given circle at a given point.

3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

   If a circle be inscribed in a quadrilateral ABCD, show that the sum of the opposite sides AB and CD together, is equal to the sum of BC and DA together.

4. Inscribe a square in a given circle.

   If AB be the side of an equilateral triangle inscribed in the circle and AD be a side of the inscribed square,

   prove $3AD^2 = 2AB^2$.

5. Give Euclid's construction for inscribing an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle, and assuming the inscribed figure to be equilateral, prove that it is equiangular.

   Construct geometrically a triangle the area of which shall be equal to the area of the hexagon.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

6. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides or those produced proportionally.

Construct a triangle similar to a given triangle, such that each of its sides shall be one fourth of each of the sides of the given triangle.

What will be the ratio of the areas of the two triangles ?

7. If four straight lines be proportional, the similar rectilineal figures *similarly described on them* shall be proportional.

Show that if the condition in italics were disregarded the proportion would not necessarily be true.

8. Explain how the foreign or French method of measuring angles differs from the English method.

If an angle is given in one measure, investigate a rule for finding its value adapted to the other measure. Express in foreign measure each angle of the isosceles triangle described in Euclid's 10th proposition, Book IV.

9. Show how to express the cosine, tangent, and secant of an angle in terms of the sine. The sine of an angle less than 90° is $\frac{3}{5}$, find cosine, tangent, and secant.

10. Investigate the formula for sin (A − B) in terms of the sines and cosines of (A) and (B); express the formula also in terms of the cosines of A and B only.

Prove $\cos 15° \times \cos 75° = \frac{1}{4}$.

11. Prove $\tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$.

If A be the angle of an equilateral triangle, find tan A from the above formula.

12. If A, B, C be the angles of a plane triangle subtended by the sides a, b, c respectively, prove $\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{c}$, and thence deduce the formula $\tan \frac{B - C}{2} = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cot \frac{A}{2}$; show how this is applicable to the solution of a triangle of which the data are two sides and the included angle.

13. The base of an isosceles triangle is 100 feet and the vertical angle is 125°; solve the triangle.

14. In a triangle ABC, given AC = 166·5 feet, BC = 162·5 feet, the angle A = 52° 19′, solve *either* of the triangles to which the data belong.

FRENCH.

Friday, 18th December 1874. 2 P.M to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :

Quand il fallut annoncer . . . . . .
. . . . . et nous partîmes.

(*See* page 280.)

En 1829, par une jolie . . . . . CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.
. . . . . dont le feuillage se donne aux bestiaux.
(*See* page 280.)

II.

Translate into French:

Being at Constantinople a few years since . . . . . .
. . . . . on the Bosphorus.
(*See* page 281.)

DICTATION.

Il y a quelques années, je conçus le projet d'étudier la France, de connaître son sol, ses monuments, ses villes, ses hameaux, et cette vaste ceinture de fleuves, de mers et de montagnes, qui se déroulent des Pyrénées aux Alpes, de la Méditerranée à l'Océan. J'espérais un grand plaisir de cette course; mes espérances ne furent pas trompées. Sous les climats les plus doux, je rencontrai des populations intelligentes et une singulière abondance de tous les biens de la terre. Je vis avec admiration d'innombrables vaisseaux entrer dans nos ports, et y verser les richesses des cinq parties du monde. Ces richesses, plus de cinquante mille voitures de roulage s'en emparent et les dispersent ça et là dans les pays où elles entretiennent sans cesse le mouvement et la prospérité. Je trouvai partout les vieux cloîtres et les vieilles abbayes transformées en manufactures; leurs voûtes profondes répétaient les chansons des ouvriers et le bruit sans repos des machines à vapeur.

AIMÉ MARTIN.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for FIRST APPOINTMENTS to the CAVALRY and INFANTRY who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on the 8th December 1874, and subsequent days.

*** Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for Commissions in the West India Regiments only.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
1	385	Pemberton; Arthur Ralph.	890	1,451	1,980	550	899	—	—	—	—	131	5,901
2	12	Harrison; Douglas Charles William.	1,482	1,245	1,640	0	946	—	—	—	0	202	5,515
3	13	Pearse; Hugh Wodehouse.	478	1,563	1,240	—	1,197	420	—	—	360	241	5,504
4	48	Baynes; Gilbert Samuel.	1,338	1,700	735	—	955	—	—	—	370	265	5,372
5	159	Barton; John Maynard.	—	1,421	2,215	600	780	—	—	—	30	220	5,284
6	270	Brooker; Orestes John Henry.	1,662	954	981	—	883	305	—	—	126	241	5,152
7	99	Kitson; Gerald Charles.	1,358	1,847	1,125	0	576	—	—	—	0	231	5,137
8	461	Leigh; (Hon.) Rupert	750	1,224	1,993	130	578	—	—	—	235	150	5,060
9	286	Kingscote; Nigel Richard Fitzhardinge.	994	840	1,767	193	1,003	—	—	—	—	186	5,043
10	291	Stisted; Charles Harcourt.	1,170	880	1,365	—	754	580	—	—	87	235	5,021
11	38	Forbes; Edward Esmé	650	1,856	689	—	975	—	—	—	677	168	5,015
12	269	Lewis; David Francis	898	988	1,075	—	561	1,338	—	—	—	143	5,003
13	5	Cavenagh; Wentworth Odiarne.	1,538	1,480	—	—	514	—	580	565	0	261	4,938
14	330	Fairbrother; William Tomes.	1,458	876	134	—	527	—	1,230	—	460	252	4,937
15	220	Ramsay; John George	1,206	1,138	1,440	188	396	—	—	—	284	222	4,874
16	128	Wilbraham; Arthur George.	318	1,008	2,275	885	—	—	—	—	210	131	4,827
17	332	Williamson; Andrew Pennell.	0	1,653	1,445	509	681	—	—	—	350	186	4,824
18	243	Miles; Archibald Edward.	30	1,481	1,865	—	666	—	—	50	0	204	4,796
19	153	Neild; Henry Edward	498	1,725	1,660	525	204	—	—	—	54	122	4,788
20	110	Dawson; (Hon.) Anthony.	1,142	846	587	—	808	1,105	—	—	—	254	4,742
21	77	Wyndham; Walter George Crole.	1,334	1,685	895	0	549	—	—	—	0	243	4,706
22	104	Vallings; Edward Harold.	690	1,556	1,495	298	502	—	—	—	0	146	4,687
23	31	Hickman; Devereux Walter.	—	1,301	1,665	718	626	—	—	—	0	114	4,624
24	451	Barclay; Frank Miles	502	1,627	—	—	746	1,288	—	360	—	93	4,616
25	227	Ventris; Francis	1,174	1,457	1,015	—	376	—	—	—	320	265	4,607
26	81	Reid; James Henry Erskine.	1,430	855	367	—	107	—	1,000	—	547	268	4,574
27	376	Cammell; Archibald Allan.	846	1,386	1,345	—	51	743	—	—	0	174	4,545
28	223	Porter; Charles Blenheim.	1,202	1,686	848	—	540	—	—	0	0	196	4,472
29	319	Lyle; Acheson Francis Acheson.	802	1,712	446	—	518	—	790	—	0	177	4,445
30	235	Minchin; Hugh Dillon Massy.	882	810	1,018	—	593	803	—	—	—	198	4,304
31	241	Paget; Alwyn de Blaquière Valentine.	1,330	1,266	—	—	528	650	175	—	145	252	4,346
32	74	Scott; Horace William.	710	1,099	—	—	325	—	880	705	325	244	4,288
33	65	Speid; Francis Lovell	—	1,899	108	—	592	—	670	845	0	163	4,277
34	181	Tapp; William Heathcote.	1,174	883	0	—	555	—	745	—	660	256	4,273
	317	Massy; Percy Hugh Hamon.	982	660	—	—	1,271	1,173	—	0	0	187	4,273

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
36	178	Pollock; Charles Edward.	318	957	1,740	548	467	—	—	—	—	215	4,245
37	171	*Bosworth; Arthur -	502	2,019	888	—	289	—	—	325	—	220	4,243
38	391	Pardoe; George Astell	1,046	1,281	1,355	0	310	—	—	—	—	250	4,242
39	98	Knooker; Cuthbert George.	1,022	1,331	95	—	740	630	—	—	143	244	4,205
40	68	Glancy; John Grogan	1,614	1,158	—	—	466	—	—	435	250	253	4,176
41	359	Trench; C. Chenevix Chenevix.	1,282	636	1,370	—	494	—	90	—	64	231	4,167
42	267	Blomfield; Charles James.	—	1,293	1,845	40	388	—	—	—	379	221	4,166
43	93	Robinson; Ernest James.	318	1,755	—	—	862	770	0	—	238	208	4,151
44	461	Presgrave; Edward Robert John.	1,134	663	995	—	700	458	—	—	—	190	4,140
45	148	Coney; William Bicknell.	1,614	1,305	300	—	429	—	—	0	235	248	4,131
46	454	*Apthorp; Edmund Paley.	—	1,358	1,535	660	380	—	—	0	55	124	4,112
47	294	Blyth; Frederick Augustus.	1,202	1,000	204	—	770	—	—	605	50	180	4,101
48	175	Gaussen; John Samuel.	1,118	1,198	923	6	667	—	—	—	—	188	4,100
49	367	Fanshawe; Henry Leighton.	1,358	1,380	742	—	440	—	—	—	0	217	4,096
50	130	Barrett; Alfred Lloyd	982	1,014	—	—	882	—	635	0	337	243	4,093
51	213	Drummond; William Percy.	38	595	720	—	982	1,160	—	—	412	170	4,027
52	149	Higgins; Henry Vincent.	—	549	1,565	367	1,416	—	—	—	—	119	4,016
53	285	Bell; Roland - -	298	1,201	1,405	118	837	—	—	—	—	128	3,987
54	208	Lucas; Claude Clifton St. Edmunds.	690	1,225	360	—	1,044	448	—	—	0	217	3,984
55	135	Napier; Archibald Lennox Milliken.	610	1,371	934	0	815	—	—	—	—	195	3,925
56	57	Brittan; George Gill	—	1,394	500	—	485	—	585	445	230	264	3,903
57	3	Fitzgerald; (Lord) Frederick.	1,050	1,411	590	—	507	—	—	75	—	247	3,880
58	144	Lawley; (Hon.) Richard Thompson.	22	792	2,050	128	693	—	—	—	0	172	3,857
59	112	Tebbitt; William Arthur.	830	234	773	—	807	995	—	—	0	193	3,832
60	40	*Herapath; Edgar -	90	1,533	—	—	833	1,230	—	—	0	142	3,828
61	264	Gray; Walter Gordon	594	705	105	—	1,167	1,053	—	—	—	141	3,825
62	283	Herbert: Graham Cludde.	—	778	1,300	—	979	575	40	—	—	145	3,817
63	177	Peters; Cecil Wyburn	—	—	2,000	1,075	—	595	—	40	—	99	3,809
64	284	Williams - Freeman; George C. P.	—	1,339	1,530	332	465	—	—	—	—	130	3,796
65	163	Rayner; Maurice Edward.	322	1,130	1,125	—	751	—	235	—	105	103	3,771
66	61	Lamb; Charles Anthony.	626	1,453	—	—	1,215	—	0	100	115	224	3,763
67	133	Amherst; (Hon.) Hugh	666	1,356	—	—	839	—	788	—	105	243	3,757
68	60	Gore-Browne; Harold	1,210	1,366	—	—	288	350	0	—	317	220	3,751
69	7	Drummond; John William Ainslie.	378	576	748	—	641	1,148	—	—	—	244	3,735
70	176	Campbell; William Pitcairn.	1,042	1,309	585	—	479	—	—	—	0	227	3,732
71	173	Dalbiac; Philip Hugh	766	1,156	650	—	692	—	—	0	202	205	3,731
72	59	Richardson; William St. John.	754	587	1,210	210	791	—	—	—	—	186	3,694
73	70	Archdale; Mervyn Edward.	1,362	1,563	—	—	433	0	-	60	0	273	3,691
74	111	Grattan; O'Donnel Colley.	1,102	1,440	377	—	537	—	—	—	—	220	3,685
75	139	Mathison; Gilbert Hamilton Fenton.	698	371	272	—	744	1,328	—	—	52	217	3,682
76	91	Reay; Charles Tom -	450	1,988	995	0	100	—	—	—	0	141	3,674
77	6	Deane; Richard Grenville.	0	1,537	1,386	—	584	—	0	—	0	164	3,671
78	333	Gibbings; Henry Cornwall Cotton.	730	1,451	723	—	493	—	—	—	—	202	3,664

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
79	190	Drummond; Francis Henry Rutherford.	766	890	0	—	722	743	—	—	337	178	3,636
80	47	Kaye; Arthur Edward Cecil.	338	1,015	1,128	0	626	—	—	—	308	217	3,632
81	244	Goff; Gerald Lionel Joseph.	1,362	1,138	—	—	634	—	—	85	190	218	3,627
82	201	Sievwright; Charles Frederick.	734	1,281	—	—	342	628	315	—	175	146	3,621
83	140	Chambers; George Eudo.	—	814	1,930	655	—	—	—	—	—	178	3,577
84	210	Lumley Francis Douglas.	306	1,430	968	74	565	—	—	—	2	231	3,576
85	115	Burn; Arthur George	726	1,252	408	—	421	—	370	—	140	258	3,575
86	86	Arbuthnott; David -	566	1,327	1,125	130	179	—	—	—	0	241	3,568
87	90	Brett; Eugene Leopold Selwyn.	506	1,512	—	—	828	455	—	—	42	207	3,550
88	343	Sapte; Brand - -	1,122	907	896	—	386	—	—	—	0	207	3,518
89	202	Kempster; Francis James.	890	955	—	—	802	155	120	—	373	218	3,513
90	138	Pearse; Napier Langford.	858	1,201	0	—	471	750	—	—	—	220	3,500
	101	Knight; Henry Raleigh.	410	701	—	—	1,261	610	—	215	40	263	3,500
92	304	Law; Robert T. Hewitt	782	1,625	—	—	597	—	—	250	0	235	3,489
93	20	Ravenshaw; Harold Alexander.	866	988	—	—	668	—	725	0	40	178	3,465
94	240	Baker; Robert Alfred	1,230	690	—	—	837	440	0	—	0	259	3,456
	362	Thomson; James Alexander Skene.	458	1,519	455	—	721	—	—	—	115	188	3,456
96	14	Clough; Alfred Herrick Butler.	1,070	1,191	842	—	48	—	—	—	0	230	3,381
97	103	Cavendish; Cecil Charles.	1,122	740	975	51	—	268	—	—	—	210	3,366
98	36	Hatton; William de Bathe.	1,238	1,323	120	—	498	—	0	—	0	183	3,362
99	161	*Ongley; C. J. - -	482	323	—	—	828	1,528	—	—	17	167	3,345
100	302	Miles; Frederick Tremayne.	186	1,325	1,143	—	333	—	—	145	0	174	3,306
101	274	Ritherdon; Robert Augustus.	618	862	633	—	566	—	0	—	415	211	3,305
102	309	Allen; John Constantine.	1,246	1,336	—	—	258	—	110	115	0	223	3,288
	247	Walker; George Ferdinand.	770	872	—	—	1,139	248	—	10	0	249	3,288
104	37	Hume; John Stewart Macartney.	—	1,372	995	—	738	—	0	—	—	181	3,286
105	39	Scott; Richard Alexander.	506	1,128	535	—	471	470	—	—	0	174	3,284
106	137	Scott; John Thomas	—	1,971	565	—	381	—	—	80	106	176	3,279
107	225	Middleton; Alfred Harold.	894	1,266	360	—	335	—	—	210	—	209	3,274
108	120	Perceval; William Frederick	834	604	818	—	791	—	—	0	0	225	3,272
	172	Wayet; Frank Field	86	1,026	1,212	630	—	—	125	—	0	193	3,272
110	143	*Baumann; Charles Edgar.	—	1,120	—	—	1,027	968	—	0	0	129	3,253
111	203	*Haughton; Thomas Hutchinson.	1,294	1,122	—	—	286	0	85	—	246	219	3,252
112	307	Duff; Alexander Gordon.	670	1,330	650	—	456	—	—	—	—	133	3,239
	414	Shadforth; George Arthur.	1,078	732	375	—	585	—	—	—	215	254	3,239
114	446	*Dale; Charles Lawford	914	925	830	—	402	—	—	—	—	165	3,236
115	363	Rogers; Digby William.	950	805	—	—	754	—	315	0	180	226	3,230
116	282	Tufton; George Richard.	—	848	615	—	1,356	—	175	—	—	235	3,224
117	102	Logan; Quentin McKinnon.	862	1,310	—	—	710	—	85	—	0	235	3,202
118	71	Cox; Walter Latham	782	1,704	0	—	563	0	—	—	0	151	32 00
119	131	Lees; Alfred John -	50	1,045	—	—	652	898	—	0	362	184	31 91
120	122	Bennett; Frederick James Wentworth.	1,418	744	—	—	299	—	—	55	345	270	31 71

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
121	214	Martin ; Ernest George.	1,218	875	252	0	302	—	—	—	250	161	3,148
122	308	Parker; Lindsay Cole	178	905	1,280	—	411	—	175	—	0	193	3,142
123	346	Golightly ; Robert Edmund.	—	645	1,305	11	990	—	0	—	16	174	3,141
124	425	Standen ; James Douglas.	—	1,254	1,503	96	—	—	—	—	—	185	3,133
125	423	Reynolds; Herbert Edward.	394	1,046	121	—	1,067	310	—	—	50	136	3,124
126	432	Orde; Charles Reginald.	634	776	505	—	529	—	—	—	412	254	3,110
127	308	*Dutton ; Wellesley Charles.	1,102	1,134	—	—	623	—	—	0	59	190	3,108
	22	Mac Leod ; Norman -	1,150	1,137	—	—	311	—	165	105	0	240	3,108
129	402	Hobart ; Augustus Edward.	762	996	635	0	543	—	—	—	0	168	3,104
130	136	Morse; Arthur Templeman.	1,082	1,241	0	—	283	—	—	0	350	244	3,100
131	67	Wodehouse; Clarence F. B.	186	1,173	—	—	803	—	295	270	174	198	3,099
132	455	*Taylor; Clarence Verulam.	622	1,035	1,008	0	242	—	—	—	—	181	3,088
133	205	Dunlop ; William Wallace.	806	843	444	0	517	—	—	—	282	193	3,085
134	107	Gardiner ; John Arthur Milne.	974	1,324	185	—	362	—	—	—	0	212	3,057
135	219	Tobin; Frederick John	362	1,346	828	0	206	—	—	—	160	139	3,041
136	9	Minchin ; William Cyril.	790	746	—	—	778	558	—	—	—	164	3,036
137	200	Grant; Bartle - -	814	1,269	—	—	274	—	—	55	390	230	3,032
138	301	Jackson; Arthur William Frank.	894	1,459	177	—	273	—	0	—	0	207	3,010
139	431	Manera; Joseph Scott Gowric.	626	786	985	—	470	—	—	—	—	128	2,995
140	196	Hippisley ; William Henry.	522	1,236	18	—	788	—	165	—	33	190	2,952
141	238	Maisey ; Edward Levien.	26	803	585	—	712	618	—	—	68	138	2,950
142	198	*Winter; Francis B. -	326	1,238	—	—	902	—	—	0	310	171	2,947
143	450	*Lowry ; Thomas Ernest Pepper.	1,062	807	—	—	359	—	320	0	175	223	2,946
144	298	Fergusson; Archibald W. Cutlar.	130	523	540	—	526	823	—	—	285	117	2,944
	72	Towers-Clark ; Alexander.	626	518	—	—	211	1,033	—	115	174	267	2,944
146	305	Park ; Cecil William -	470	522	—	—	590	765	—	—	360	217	2,924
	132	Spottiswoode ; C. J. -	1,186	907	—	—	205	—	275	0	111	240	2,924
148	222	Kitching ; Walter Beauchamp.	726	—	—	—	798	1,175	0	—	0	213	2,912
149	209	Scott ; Edmund Richard.	730	1,149	0	—	65	—	788	—	—	167	2,899
150	456	Dwyer; Percy Gerald	566	978	110	—	805	8	—	—	273	140	2,889
151	146	Johnston ; H. F. C. -	830	1,009	194	—	531	145	—	—	0	168	2,877
152	19	*Madden; George Colquhoun.	650	412	—	—	25	1,053	155	—	350	230	2,875
		QUEEN'S CADET.											
	530	Hobbs; Herbert Thomas De Carteret.	578	889	160	—	256	—	—	—	—	177	2,060
		INDIAN CADETS.											
	512	Angelo ; Frederick Cortlandt Canning.	582	759	0	—	626	150	—	—	137	161	2,415
	507	Fitz Gerald; Herbert Swayne.	170	634	—	—	189	890	—	—	0	168	2,001
	508	Garrett; Robert Vernon	590	1,389	—	—	672	—	—	175	337	254	3,417
	503	Goldsmid ; George Steuart.	390	912	—	—	160	—	190	—	—	181	1,833
	502	Grimes; Hugh Edward	1,084	1,359	—	—	776	645	—	—	—	206	4,020
	504	Lynch; Henry Blosse	670	719	—	—	100	—	110	—	203	202	2,004
	501	Vincent; Arthur Craigie Fitz-Hardinge.	546	1,081	—	—	—	—	140	—	285	195	2,247

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
		Bagot; A. H. L. -	[Passed on the results of Military Entrance examinations previously undergone.]										
		Boileau; A. C. T. -											
		Currie; C. G. - -											
		Fagan; C. G. F. -											
		Fraser; C. A. - -											
		Hearsey; C. J. R. -											
		Shawe; R. B. - -											
		UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.											
1	486	Acland-Hood; Alexander Fuller.	858	2,250	2,145	705	539	—	—	—	60	200	6,757
2	494	Bull; James Alfred -	1,202	1,554	—	—	0	—	1,160	790	217	256	5,179
3	478	Robertson; Edgar William.	—	1,309	1,723	200	745	943	—	—	58	—	4,978
4	491	Marling; Walter Bentley.	754	1,390	1,238	584	804	—	—	—	0	164	4,934
5	498	Prichard; George Herbert.	354	1,280	2,065	751	273	—	—	—	—	177	4,900
6	500	West; Clarence Edward	1,278	1,728	1,402	—	292	—	—	0	0	187	4,887
7	484	Whitby; Clement George.	342	1,908	2,275	100	0	—	—	—	0	123	4,748
8	487	Stock; Thomas -	842	1,479	1,530	0	475	—	—	—	—	180	4,506
9	464	Griffith; John Harnage King.	0	1,511	1,855	557	475	—	—	—	—	97	4,495
10	467	O'Shaughnessy; William Fitz-Gerald.	678	1,530	45	—	914	855	—	—	—	114	4,146
11	496	Blagrove; Henry John	150	1,642	1,321	382	438	—	—	—	65	142	4,140
12	481	Parker; John William	1,634	1,344	—	—	—	—	913	20	—	—	3,911
13	485	O'Neill; William Henry Slingsby.	1,182	966	573	—	280	—	—	25	555	—	3,581
14	473	Smith-Cunninghame; John Anstruther.	778	627	1,343	—	516	—	—	—	—	—	3,264
15	471	Frisby; George William	510	1,095	586	75	943	—	—	—	—	—	3,209
16	482	Sandwith; John Robert	962	1,048	430	—	322	—	—	—	205	208	3,175
17	472	Hemphill; Francis Bacon Russell.	626	1,142	579	302	360	—	—	—	—	141	3,150
18	468	Lender; William Nicholas.	318	962	103	—	605	1,070	—	—	—	—	3,058
19	476	Taylor; Charles George Harrington.	0	1,237	1,290	45	242	—	—	—	—	55	2,869
20	495	McKinstry; Arthur William.	854	1,138	298	—	273	—	—	0	89	180	2,832
21	492	Brooke; Reginald -	—	1,293	808	122	521	—	—	0	—	—	2,744
22	489	Sheehan; Patrick Edmond Campbell.	226	1,358	218	—	212	—	720	—	—	—	2,734
23	477	Skinner; Charles Lancelot Andrewes.	566	1,243	85	—	579	—	—	0	5	—	2,478
24	466	Park; James Allan -	146	837	—	—	330	—	—	75	—	106	1,494
		UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES (GENERAL LIST).											
153	147	- - - -	570	786	—	—	974	330	—	—	—	210	2,870
154	412	- - - -	1,038	592	—	—	368	—	510	120	—	240	2,868
155	384	- - - -	214	—	—	—	1,184	1,210	0	—	—	244	2,852
156	29	- - - -	1254	691	—	—	399	—	—	—	310	181	2,835
157	42	- - - -	62	957	—	—	542	1,058	—	—	0	208	2,827
158	296	- - - -	682	725	—	—	526	288	—	—	400	198	2,819
159	19	- - - -	570	930	0	—	673	—	—	0	465	177	2,815
160	82	- - - -	770	1,257	115	—	446	—	—	—	0	217	2,805
161	252	- - - -	750	784	—	—	227	833	20	—	0	171	2,785
162	311	- - - -	914	457	—	—	170	—	550	45	492	153	2,781
163	582	- - - -	310	602	950	30	548	—	—	—	150	172	2,762
164	27	- - - -	254	1,150	908	—	270	—	—	—	—	155	2,737
	448	- - - -	494	1,300	365	—	376	—	—	—	68	194	2,737
166	390	- - - -	250	1,012	841	0	395	—	—	—	0	223	2,721
167	83	- - - -	182	835	855	—	584	—	20	—	0	225	2,701
168	387	- - - -	74	487	1,860	0	0	—	—	—	115	101	2,697
169	123	- - - -	58	909	579	0	825	—	—	—	147	171	2,689
170	16	- - - -	826	1,114	—	—	69	—	50	—	395	227	2,681
171	194	- - - -	1,222	417	—	—	350	—	150	0	320	221	2,680
172	215	- - - -	742	1,010	5	—	319	—	—	95	352	156	2,679

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
173	55		422	916	0	—	763	—	—	60	310	207	2,678
174	419		670	1,075	417	—	321	—	—	—	—	191	2,674
175	11		1,226	510	216	0	484	—	—	—	0	225	2,661
176	206		1,034	501	0	—	528	—	—	0	395	182	2,640
177	263		986	617	0	—	307	—	225	—	273	225	2,633
178	207		654	935	—	—	106	—	380	0	290	213	2,578
179	174		234	1,008	480	0	314	—	—	—	277	258	2,571
180	290		1,078	691	417	—	184	—	—	0	0	188	2,558
181	260		1,042	473	—	—	831	—	—	—	—	207	2,553
182	{117 {410		1,114	559	15	—	204	—	0	—	432	209	2,533
			370	973	0	—	667	—	—	—	355	168	2,533
184	405		146	888	946	—	387	—	0	—	17	143	2,527
185	{10 {338		1,038	1,233	—	—	50	—	—	0	0	199	2,520
			930	784	0	—	382	195	—	—	0	229	2,520
187	15		754	666	140	—	725	—	—	—	0	234	2,519
188	34		786	455	450	0	647	—	—	—	—	180	2,518
189	186		698	1,293	—	—	132	—	—	0	194	200	2,517
190	66		850	683	275	—	441	0	—	—	82	173	2,504
191	320		1,210	452	—	—	0	—	270	0	288	278	2,498
192	236		298	566	435	—	1,003	—	—	—	—	134	2,496
193	89		810	1,100	236	—	119	—	—	—	57	169	2,491
194	255		690	768	—	—	—	598	0	—	260	178	2,489
195	43		554	506	340	—	431	—	—	—	445	195	2,471
196	288		518	1,011	5	—	650	—	90	—	—	195	2,469
197	197		154	1,625	73	—	333	—	—	—	155	124	2,464
198	407		162	1,087	397	0	637	—	—	—	0	134	2,417
199	{297 {447		1,214	774	50	—	133	—	—	0	—	240	2,411
			738	129	169	—	325	603	—	—	252	195	2,411
201	426		430	—	1,463	80	300	—	—	—	—	135	2,408
202	92		606	876	337	—	301	—	—	—	44	243	2,407
203	184		562	682	583	—	371	—	—	—	—	200	2,398
204	1		320	852	—	—	778	—	—	0	237	168	2,361
205	188		650	779	—	—	147	85	213	—	268	215	2,357
206	160		598	715	—	—	472	—	385	—	0	176	2,346
207	26		258	1,735	—	—	207	—	—	0	—	142	2,342
208	253		922	660	0	—	603	—	0	—	0	154	2,339
209	357		642	539	151	—	709	—	0	—	0	241	2,282
210	54		454	479	90	—	771	285	—	—	0	201	2,280
211	{187 {433		0	1,103	408	0	322	—	—	—	305	134	2,272
			174	933	—	—	221	783	0	—	0	161	2,272
213	56		—	920	665	65	424	—	—	—	47	135	2,256
214	277		638	305	730	0	417	—	—	—	—	165	2,255
215	340		366	776	0	—	399	445	—	—	34	226	2,246
216	266		814	571	350	—	300	—	—	—	0	142	2,237
217	80		542	571	635	0	213	—	—	—	—	193	2,234
218	129		122	935	416	—	558	—	—	—	15	187	2,233
219	334		0	809	—	—	1,045	198	—	—	0	164	2,216
220	109		722	528	0	—	402	375	—	—	0	169	2,196
221	352		—	744	485	—	549	288	—	—	—	128	2,194
222	248		250	1,086	485	0	214	—	—	—	—	150	2,185
223	167		582	1,048	—	—	333	—	—	220	—	—	2,183
224	345		366	762	330	—	417	—	120	—	0	183	2,178
225	{281 {335		442	970	397	—	218	—	—	—	—	147	2,174
			634	851	—	—	348	—	120	65	—	156	2,174
227	399		0	728	553	—	767	—	—	—	—	120	2,173
228	53		666	711	—	—	228	73	—	60	200	219	2,157
229	35		608	538	—	—	104	—	30	—	542	242	2,154
230	62		430	1,148	0	—	148	—	215	—	23	171	2,135
231	17		786	110	—	—	288	695	0	—	0	248	2,127
232	259		1,182	551	—	—	169	0	0	—	0	209	2,111
233	88		502	459	355	—	559	—	0	—	—	226	2,101
234	170		318	855	—	—	443	0	—	0	340	144	2,100
235	119		1,474	346	—	—	60	—	—	0	0	197	2,077
236	314		654	328	357	—	541	—	—	—	—	166	2,046
237	169		402	618	—	—	208	—	533	0	87	182	2,032
238	438		0	1,249	—	—	0	533	—	—	0	199	2,031
239	339		382	892	356	0	208	—	—	—	0	187	2,025
240	365		266	624	597	0	334	—	—	—	—	179	2,000
241	279		0	224	1,040	0	347	—	—	—	239	129	1,979
242	457		—	816	758	—	178	—	0	0	—	217	1,969
243	44		654	1,031	—	—	66	—	0	0	0	202	1,953
244	313		—	755	580	0	436	—	—	—	0	174	1,947
245	151		222	300	427	—	528	—	250	—	—	208	1,935

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. Dec. 1874.

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
246	230	- - - -	690	475	—	—	195	178	—	—	180	197	1,915
247	105	- - - -	0	470	—	—	544	740	—	—	—	159	1,913
248	211	- - - -	0	1,046	419	—	190	—	—	0	40	186	1,890
249	114	- - - -	206	323	—	—	—	1,183	0	0	0	168	1,880
250	152	- - - -	422	627	265	0	166	—	—	—	128	263	1,871
251	586	- - - -	—	522	693	0	472	—	—	—	—	174	1,861
252	265	- - - -	566	39	0	—	543	523	—	—	0	189	1,860
253	212	- - - -	522	964	—	—	0	228	—	—	0	143	1,857
254	180	- - - -	774	416	—	—	261	—	63	0	110	227	1,851
255	406	- - - -	402	874	0	—	6	—	325	—	0	225	1,832
256	372	- - - -	474	600	—	—	569	—	0	—	—	184	1,827
257	157	- - - -	486	646	—	—	487	—	—	—	—	184	1,803
258	153	- - - -	90	602	0	—	490	—	—	0	475	136	1,793
259	182	- - - -	722	—	—	—	630	200	5	—	0	193	1,750
260	237	- - - -	94	527	635	—	390	—	—	—	—	108	1,754
261	418	- - - -	600	265	0	—	654	—	—	0	—	132	1,741
262	327	- - - -	—	850	—	—	192	—	280	—	178	216	1,716
263	442	- - - -	326	515	—	—	395	—	—	0	275	201	1,712
264	51	- - - -	1,242	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	253	1,699
265	84	- - - -	0	319	—	—	482	495	0	—	102	239	1,697
266	106	- - - -	610	887	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	194	1,691
267	24	- - - -	—	984	0	—	565	—	—	0	0	126	1,675
268	325	- - - -	82	983	—	—	413	20	0	—	55	121	1,674
269	233	- - - -	538	450	—	—	411	0	—	—	0	253	1,652
270	2	- - - -	578	714	—	—	153	—	0	0	0	171	1,616
271	76	- - - -	374	913	—	—	147	—	—	0	—	174	1,608
272	124	- - - -	1,014	293	—	—	51	—	0	0	—	245	1,603
273	449	- - - -	714	0	—	—	100	—	220	0	321	213	1,568
274	232	- - - -	90	745	171	—	482	—	—	—	—	77	1,565
275	581	- - - -	0	765	586	—	69	—	—	—	—	128	1,548
276	40	- - - -	274	755	82	—	218	—	—	0	17	199	1,545
277	126	- - - -	382	388	—	—	180	—	0	—	417	173	1,540
278	369	- - - -	0	1,312	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	217	1,529
279	437	- - - -	—	965	105	—	331	—	—	0	0	117	1,518
280	118	- - - -	742	550	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	219	1,511
281	221	- - - -	390	438	212	—	302	—	—	—	—	167	1,509
282	370	- - - -	266	441	0	—	348	—	0	—	277	166	1,498
283	69	- - - -	66	810	420	—	0	—	—	—	—	171	1,467
284	231	- - - -	426	466	457	—	9	—	0	—	30	68	1,456
285	392	- - - -	0	233	943	—	148	—	—	—	0	129	1,453
286	587	- - - -	0	543	735	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	1,423
287	204	- - - -	0	689	85	—	498	—	0	—	0	144	1,416
	422		170	519	0	—	273	—	75	—	212	167	1,416
289	100	- - - -	394	745	—	—	135	—	0	0	0	129	1,403
290	341	- - - -	622	94	0	—	412	0	—	—	0	267	1,395
291	46	- - - -	254	675	0	—	275	—	—	0	0	185	1,389
292	409	- - - -	46	367	—	—	141	—	425	—	178	220	1,377
293	134	- - - -	734	0	—	—	465	—	—	—	—	158	1,357
294	246	- - - -	254	451	—	—	286	—	—	0	190	161	1,342
295	4	- - - -	310	0	0	—	650	—	0	—	152	215	1,327
296	351	- - - -	386	405	—	—	176	178	—	—	0	181	1,326
297	287	- - - -	462	295	—	—	—	—	0	—	360	175	1,292
298	199	- - - -	202	721	—	—	48	—	175	0	0	126	1,272
299	145	- - - -	870	210	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	155	1,235
300	271	- - - -	302	625	—	—	83	—	—	0	0	176	1,186
301	397	- - - -	62	633	—	—	0	—	0	0	275	141	1,111
302	164	- - - -	0	888	142	—	0	—	—	—	—	80	1,110
303	45	- - - -	178	679	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	230	1,093
304	25	- - - -	254	441	—	—	248	0	—	—	—	146	1,089
305	413	- - - -	0	720	—	—	86	—	—	0	156	115	1,077
306	353	- - - -	10	20	—	—	177	—	270	—	352	209	1,068
307	453	- - - -	330	184	—	—	310	0	—	0	0	164	988
308	323	- - - -	210	294	0	—	263	—	—	—	0	102	959
309	108	- - - -	106	265	275	0	45	—	—	—	—	223	914
310	347	- - - -	0	774	0	—	7	—	—	0	0	125	906
311	41	- - - -	—	442	0	—	298	—	0	—	0	129	869
312	321	- - - -	578	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	90	195	863
313	364	- - - -	—	619	4	—	0	—	—	—	—	194	817
314	156	- - - -	114	445	0	—	30	—	—	0	27	173	789
315	28	- - - -	0	0	0	—	431	—	—	—	211	135	777
316	142	- - - -	0	572	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	183	755
317	436	- - - -	0	552	—	—	83	—	—	0	—	106	741
318	113	- - - -	94	124	—	—	253	—	—	—	56	203	730

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing. Freehand.	Drawing. Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
319	358	- - - -	0	0	0	—	501	—	—	—	0	209	710
320	322	- - - -	62	494	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	153	709
321	102	- - - -	18	356	—	—	0	0	—	—	106	193	673
322	116	- - - -	130	284	—	—	65	—	—	—	0	179	658
323	434	- - - -	0	181	—	—	240	—	0	—	45	144	610
324	353	- - - -	0	365	—	—	30	128	—	—	0	65	588
325	185	- - - -	210	175	0	—	74	0	—	—	—	127	586
326	394	- - - -	—	256	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	206	462
327	79	- - - -	0	0	—	—	321	—	—	—	—	122	443
328	584	- - - -	94	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	178
329	256	- - - -	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	83
		QUEEN'S CADET (UNSUCCESSFUL).											
	525	- - - -	146	483	—	—	216	—	—	—	90	116	1,051
		INDIAN CADET (UNSUCCESSFUL).											
	506	- - - -	470	—	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	115	853
		UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES (UNSUCCESSFUL).											
25	488	- - - -	642	307	0	—	518	—	—	—	—	—	1,467
26	462	- - - -	158	745	70	—	478	—	—	—	—	—	1,451
27	490	- - - -	—	808	280	0	—	—	—	—	235	102	1,425
28	499	- - - -	270	796	0	—	30	—	0	—	0	—	1,096
29	475	- - - -	0	638	0	—	372	—	—	—	—	67	1,077
30	469	- - - -	74	—	0	—	278	—	305	90	54	—	801
31	497	- - - -	0	431	105	0	0	—	—	—	0	136	672
32	474	- - - -	198	—	158	0	—	—	—	—	250	—	606

The following Lieutenants of Militia passed a qualifying examination at the same time for Commissions in the Army:—

No. in Examination.	
569	Archdale; Hugh James.
570	Elliott; Gilbert Lloyd.
549	Lawless; Denis (Hon.).
544	Morland; Henry Courtenay.
552	Nash; W.P.
	Roberts; S.W.T.
555	Rosseter; Henry Donald.
541	Seton; Winton.

*** A deduction of 250 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Geometrical Drawing.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT Feb. 1874

9.—OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS AS SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY IN THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT SUB-DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

FEBRUARY 1874.

REGULATIONS.

1. The examination will be held in London on Tuesday the 10th of February 1874, and following days.

2. The subjects of examination will be as follows, viz.:—
   1. Handwriting.
   2. Spelling.
   3. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
   4. English Composition.
   5. Latin.
   6. Mathematics, *i.e.*, Euclid (Books 1–6), Algebra (to Binomial Theorem), Plane Trigonometry (to solution of Triangles).
   7. French.
   8. German.
   9. Geography.

3. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first four subjects, in one at least of the two modern languages, the test being partly colloquial, and in either Latin or Mathematics.

4. The age for civilian candidates will be from 17 to 20 years. Subalterns of the Army and subalterns of the Militia will be admitted up to the age of 22.

5. Candidates must be within the prescribed age on the 1st of January 1874.

6. Not less than 12 appointments will be made on the result of this examination, if so many candidates shall be found qualified.

Civil Service Commission,
10th December 1873.

TIME TABLE.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Tuesday, 10th Feb.	
	10 a.m. to 12½ p.m.	Exercises in Copying, Addition, and Dictation.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Arithmetic.
	Wednesday, 11th Feb.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*French.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
	Thursday, 12th Feb.	
	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Mathematics.
	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Friday, 13th Feb.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.

* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

NOTICES.

1. Candidates will be required, before proceeding to the Examination Rooms, to leave, in a room provided for the purpose, their hats, overcoats, umbrellas, and any books or papers which they may have brought with them.
2. No Candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
3. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
4. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the Examiners. With this exception, perfect silence is to be preserved in the Examination Room; and any Candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the Room will be liable to be excluded from the Examination.
5. Any Candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other Candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the List.

Civil Service Commission,
Cannon Row, London, S.W.
January 1874.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT. Feb. 1874.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 1,370,695 ounces how many tons, cwt., qrs., and lbs. are there?
2. How many persons in 14 days can do as much work as it takes 21 persons to accomplish in 4 days?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 5,146*l.* 15*s.* at 17*s.* 9*d.* in the £.
4. Find the simple interest on 200 guineas for 4 years, 7 months, and 25 days at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $1\frac{5}{9}$, $3\frac{7}{16}$, and $\frac{13}{25}$.
6. Subtract $5\frac{2}{7}$ from $6\frac{4}{31}$.
7. Multiply $3\frac{6}{13}$ by $\frac{26}{115}$.
8. Divide $\frac{1}{7}$ by $3\frac{4}{21}$.

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9. Add together ·602604, 845, 6914·02, and 71·935.
10. Subtract 43·78126 from 509·7.
11. Multiply 361·42 by ·00685.
12. Divide 61·0284 by ·3501 to four places of decimals.
13. Reduce 30 square yards to the decimal fraction of a rood.

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14. Reduce 13 miles 4 furlongs 5 poles to yards.
15. If 7 bushels of corn will serve 3 persons 10 weeks, and it be sold at 65*s.* the quarter, what will be the cost of providing for 2 persons for 6 weeks?
16. Find (by Practice) the value of 5 qrs. 3 bushels 1 peck of oats at 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.
17. Find the amount at compound interest of 3,546*l.* in three years at 5 per cent. per annum (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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18. Add together $4\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, and $6\frac{5}{48}$.
19. Subtract $14\frac{4}{13}$ from $19\frac{3}{52}$.
20. Multiply together $\frac{7}{8}$, $5\frac{1}{9}$, $1\frac{7}{23}$, and $\frac{24}{49}$.
21. Divide $13\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$.

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22. Add together 3·0012, 648·63, 9473·99, and ·0006832.
23. Subtract 143·78065 from 8400.
24. Multiply 43·2568 by 720.
25. Divide ·003168 by ·000045.
26. Express ·45895 lbs. troy in oz., dwts., grs., and the decimal fraction of a grain.

Miscellaneous.

You had better not attempt any of the following questions till you have done as many as you can of the preceding ones.

27. Find (1) the square root of 100·861849, and (2) the cube root of 12812904.

28. What is the present worth of a bill for 682*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*, due in 3 years 9 months, discount being allowed at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum?

29. If 5 persons contribute 60 dollars each, and employ 72 per cent. of their capital in the purchase of sugar at 18*s.* for 28 lbs.; then if dollars be exchanged at 4*s.* 2*d.* each what proportion of a ton of sugar will they obtain?

30. A vessel is sent to the Arctic Ocean to catch whales and the captain, who is entitled to $\frac{1}{18}$ of the entire produce of oil, receives, at the end of a 4 years' voyage, 730*l.* Supposing the oil to be worth 60 guineas per tun (each whale, on an average, yielding 6 tuns), also the crew to have been $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire period on the look out, what was the average number of days between the capture of each whale?

31. On what days of the week will the 10th of February fall in the years 1960 and 2060? Explain the calculations by which you obtain your results in this question.

FRENCH.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

(Including Dictation.)

Translate into English:—

Les cinq Français et leur guide naviguèrent dix jours consécutifs sur un fleuve magnifique. Ils atteignirent enfin le campement du roi. Mamaligo traînait partout avec lui une cour, une armée, un peuple d'esclaves, un haras et un troupeau de bœufs. Tout cela déménageait et emménageait en deux heures, sur un geste du maître: on débarquait n'importe où; on contruisait des abris sur la rive et l'on pillait tout aux environs. Lorsqu'il ne restait rien à prendre dans un rayon de cinq à six lieues, la capitale remontait sur ses barques et se transportait plus loin. Le roi n'hésitait pas à déplacer vingt-cinq ou trente mille personnes, par caprice, pour chasser la gazelle ou l'éléphant, pour visiter un voisin, pour changer d'air. Il avait pour amis cinq ou six rois du voisinage, élevés dans les mêmes principes et nourris de la même logique. Ces bons voisins ne savaient jamais en s'abordant s'ils étaient en paix ou en guerre. Souvent ils se prenaient de querelle à la suite d'un repas, mettaient leurs armées en ligne, et se tuaient réciproquement un millier d'hommes pour dessert. Ces mœurs patriarcales se retrouvent dans presque tous les royaumes du continent africain. Mamaligo poussa des cris de joie et dansa même un pas fantastique en revoyant son ami.

J'ai souvent comparé le cours de ma vie à celui de cette Meuse qui coule rapide et silencieuse à mes pieds. Elle n'est ni large, ni imposante, quoique bordée d'âpres rochers; elle n'a pas reçu d'écroulements dans son sein, elle n'est pas encombrée de débris: elle marche pure, sans colère et sans lutte; ses hautes falaises boisées, étrangement solides et compactes, sont comme des destinées inexorables qui l'enferment, la poussent et la tordent sans lui permettre d'avoir un caprice, une échappée. Ses marges sont tapissées d'herbes et de fleurs; mais une pente insensible et ininterrompue la force à passer vite, à ne rien embrasser, à ne refléter rien que le bleu du ciel, éteint et comme métallisé

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par le plissement de ses ondes muettes. Plus loin, elle trouve des travaux humains non moins rigides que ses rives de schistes, des canaux, des écluses qui la brisent et la précipitent. Je ne la vois libre et maîtresse nulle part; c'est une captive toujours en course forcée, et qui n'a pas seulement le temps de gémir. Mon Dieu! c'est bien là mon histoire!

Translate into French:

There are few persons who have crossed the Atlantic that have not observed these solitary wanderers of the deep, skimming along the surface of the wild and wasteful ocean; flitting past the vessel like the swallows; or following in her wake, gleaning their scanty pittance of food from the rough and whirling surges. Habited in mourning, and making their appearances generally in greater numbers previous to or during a storm, they have long been fearfully regarded by the ignorant and superstitious, not only as the foreboding messengers of tempests and dangers to the hapless mariner, but as wicked agents, engaged somehow or other in creating them. "Nobody," as sailors say, "can "tell anything of whence they come." This mysterious uncertainty of their origin, and the circumstance above recited, have, doubtless, given rise to the opinion, so prevalent among this class of men, that they are, in some way or other, connected with the prince of the power of the air. In every country where they are known their names have borne some affinity to this belief, and their unexpected and numerous appearance has frequently thrown a momentary damp over the mind of the hardiest seaman. It is the business of the naturalist, and the glory of philosophy, to examine into the reality of these things; to dissipate the clouds of error and superstition wherever they darken and bewilder the human understanding, and to illustrate nature with the radiance of truth.

DICTATION.

Aujourd'hui, Messieurs, je désire considérer avec vous la prudence et la sagesse avec lesquelles Dieu a ordonné les choses de manière à donner la vie aux hommes. Si le soleil était plus rapproché de nous, il nous brûlerait; s'il était plus éloigné, il ne nous chaufferait plus assez, et la terre serait froide et inhabitable. La conséquence serait aussi malheureuse si le soleil, restant à la même distance, se trouvait plus gros ou plus petit. Les deux mouvements de la terre ne sont pas moins indispensables à notre existence: si, au lieu de tourner sur elle-même en vingt-quatre heures, pour présenter au soleil chacune de ses parties les unes après les autres, la terre lui montrait toujours la même face, cette face serait bientôt desséchée et brûlée, tandis que l'autre toujours plongée dans la nuit, resterait glacée. Supposez enfin que la terre tourne devant le soleil sans faire en même temps autour de lui la révolution qu'elle opère en 365 jours, il n'y aura plus de changements dans les saisons; l'été régnera sans cesse dans certains pays et les brûlera tandis que l'hiver sera éternel dans d'autres. Mais, grâce à la régularité et à l'ordre établis par le Créateur, l'hiver et l'été, le jour et la nuit sont favorables à l'accroissement des animaux et des plantes, et nous procurent à nous-mêmes la chaleur et le froid nécessaires à notre existence.

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GERMAN.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

(Including writing from Dictation.)

I.

Translate into English:

„Da haſt Du Recht," antwortete Georg, „ich möchte wiſſen, wer den Gedanken gehabt hat, auf den Felſen ein Schloß zu bauen." „Das will ich Euch ſagen," erwiderte ſein Begleiter, der mit allen Sagen ſeines Landes vertraut war; "es lebte einmal vor vielen Jahren eine Frau, die mußte viele Verfolgung dulden, und wußte ſich nicht mehr zu rathen. Da kam ſie an dieſen Felſen, und ſah, wie ein großer Geier mit ſeiner Familie dort lebte, und gegen alle Nachſtellung ſicher war. Da beſchloß ſie den Geier zu verdrängen. Sie ließ das Schloß dorthin bauen, und als Alles fertig war, ließ ſie die Brücke aufziehen, ſtieg auf die Zinne ihres Thurmes und ſprach: „Nun bin ich Gottes Freund und aller Welt Feind." Und es konnte ihr keiner etwas mehr anhaben." Unter ſolchen Geſprächen war Georg vor dem Schloſſe angekommen. Ein Knecht, der das Thor bewachte, fragte nach ſeinem Begehr, und rief einen andern herbei, ihrem Herrn den Brief und den Ring zu übergeben. Georg hatte indeſſen Zeit genug, das Schloß und ſeine Umgebungen zu betrachten. War ihm ſchon in der Nacht beim ungewiſſen Scheine des Mondes die kühne Bauart dieſer Burg aufgefallen, ſo ſtaunte er jetzt noch mehr, als er ſie vom hellen Tage beleuchtet anſchaute.

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Nach dem Frieden von Tilsit hatte Napoleon den höchsten Gipfel seines Ruhmes erstiegen. Er war der mächtigste Monarch in Europa; sein Thron stand fest; allein der welcher darauf saß, hatte keine Kinder. Schon lange machte ihm dieses Kummer und er ging heimlich mit dem Gedanken um, sich von seiner Gemahlinn Josephine trennen zu lassen, und sich eine andere zu wählen. Doch nicht ohne einen innerlichen Kampf konnte er sich zu diesem Schritte entschließen, denn er liebte und achtete seine bisherige Gemahlinn als eine treue Freundinn und Rathgeberinn, die er nicht betrüben wollte. Allein sein Ehrgeiz, sein Verlangen das Haupt einer neuen Herrscher-Familie zu werden, waren größer als seine Liebe. Er entdeckte sich jetzt einigen Vertrauten, die sogleich bemüht waren, ihm seine Bedenken auszureden, Einer übernahm es Josephinen über den Plan, der im Werke war, auszuforschen. Sie ließ ihn nicht lange reden. Vergebens, sagte sie, nehmen Sie Umwege mit mir, sprechen Sie nur frei heraus und verbergen Sie mir nichts; in Ihren Blicken lese ich schon das Schicksal, das meiner wartet. Schon früher vermuthete ich etwas davon; allein gerne hätte ich meinen Verdacht für ungegründet gehalten. Jetzt, da der Schleier zerrissen ist, sagen Sie nur dem Kaiser, daß wenn mein Untergang durchaus zu seinem Ruhme nothwendig ist, ich zu den größten Opfern bereit bin.

III.

Translate into German;

In the summer of 1788, the King (George III.) was advised, on account of his health, to try the waters of Cheltenham, and went there, accompanied by the Queen and royal family. But unhappily the waters disagreed with the king, and brought on a brain fever, which ended in a total mental derangement, which lasted several months. During the time of the King's illness the parliament was incessantly engaged on the subject of appointing a regent. The Prince of Wales, who was now twenty-six years old, was manifestly the properest person who could be invested with this important office; but there were many doubts concerning the extent of the powers with which it was fit to intrust him. Before the question could be finally adjusted the King recovered his reason, and of course the necessity for a regent was at an end. The 24th of October 1788 was the last day on which previously to his illness the King had appeared in public, and on the 23rd of April following, being then perfectly recovered, he went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral to return public thanks to God for his restoration to health and reason. When the procession arrived at St. Paul's the church was crowded to excess.

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DICTATION.

Jetzt ſah ſich der Prinz nach unſerm Führer um, aber er war nicht mehr vorhanden; in der allgemeinen Verwirrung, welche dieſer Ueberfall anrichtete, hatte er Mittel gefunden, unbemerkt zu entkommen. Der Prinz war untröſtlich; gleich wollte er ihm alle ſeine Leute nachſchicken, er ſelbſt wollte ihn aufſuchen und mich mit ſich fortreißen. Ich eilte an's Fenſter; das ganze Haus war von Neugierigen umringt, die das Gerücht dieſer Begebenheit herbeigeführt hatte. Unmöglich war es durch das Gedränge zu kommen. Ich ſtellte dem Prinzen dieſes vor. "Wenn es dieſem Manne ein Ernſt iſt, ſich vor uns zu verborgen, ſo weiß er unfehlbar die Schliche beſſer als wir, und alle unſere Nachforſchungen werden vergebens ſein. Lieber laſſen Sie uns noch hier bleiben."

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

1. From the greater of two given lines cut off a part equal to the less.

   Shew by a figure how the construction given in the 2nd Proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid must be applied to the 3rd Proposition in order to draw from one extremity of the greater line a straight line equal to the less.

2. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

   Show by a figure how to divide a triangle by a line that its two parts may be made to coincide with a parallelogram on the same base as the triangle, and of half its altitude.

3. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square of the other part.

   What other lines in the figure are divided in the same manner?

4. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

   If the exterior angles of any quadrilateral be bisected by four straight lines, prove that the quadrilateral formed by these lines can be inscribed in a circle.

5. If the exterior angle of a triangle made by producing one of the sides be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing line and the

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extremities of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

If the base BC of the Δ ABC be divided in D, and produced to E so that DAE is a right angle, and BD : DC :: BE : CE, then AD and AE are the internal and external bisectors of the angle BAC.

6. Define the terms interest and discount, and show by general reasoning that the discount on a sum due at the expiration of a certain time is less than the interest on that sum for the same time by the interest on the discount.

The discount and interest on a certain sum for the same time are 22*l.* and 24*l.* respectively ; find the sum.

7. Find the greatest common measure of the following quantities—

(1.) $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2$ and $x^3 - 2x + 4$.

(2.) $x^m - x^{-m}$ and $x^m + x^{-m} + 2$.

8. Solve the equations—

$$\frac{mx}{mx+a} + \frac{nx}{nx+a} = 2\frac{px}{px+a}.$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{n}} + x^{-\frac{1}{n}} = a - 2.$$

$$yz = bc, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c} = 1.$$

9. Give an algebraical solution of the proposition Euclid II. 11 in question 3, and interpret the two answers.

10. If $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$, prove that each of these fractions is equal to

$$\frac{px + qy + rz}{pa + qb + rc}.$$

11. Show how to insert n harmonic means between two given quantities a and b.

An arithmetical progression and an harmonical progression have each the same first term a, and the same last term l, and the same number of terms n; prove that the product of the $(r+1)^{th}$ term of one series and the $(n-r)^{th}$ of the other, is independent of r.

12. Investigate the expression for $(1+x)^n$, n being a positive integer.

Find the sum of the squares of the coefficients.

13. Define the characteristic of a logarithm, and from your definition show that the mantissa must always be positive.

What is the characteristic of ·05 to the base 2 ? If $\log_{10} \cdot 02 = \bar{2} \cdot 30103$ and $\log_{10} 30 = 1 \cdot 47712$, find $\log_{10} (00 \cdot 20736)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

14. Express sin A in terms of tan A, and tan A in terms of sin A.

Find the cosine, sine, and tangent of one third of a right angle.

15. Prove geometrically that,

$$\cos (A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B,$$

when $A + B < 90$, and also when A and B are each > 90, and $A + B < 270°$.

16. If $\alpha + \beta = \omega$, then

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \omega = \sin^2 \omega.$$

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17. In any triangle prove that $b \cos C + c \cos B = a$, and that

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{1}{2R}$$

where R is the radius of the circumscribing circle.

18. Show how to solve a triangle when two of the sides and the included angle are given. *Ex.:* $A = 63°$, $b = 13$ feet, $c = 11$ feet; find the number of degrees, minutes, and seconds in the angles B and C.

Given L. cotan $31° 30' = 10{\cdot}21268$. $\log 2 = {\cdot}30103$.
L. tan $7° 44' = 9{\cdot}13289$. $\log 3 = {\cdot}47712$.
L. tan $7° 45' = 9{\cdot}13384$.

19. Express the distances between the centres of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle in terms of the sides.

If a new triangle be formed by joining the centres of the three escribed circles of a triangle ABC, prove that the distances of the centres of its escribed circles from the centre of its inscribed circle are

$$8R \sin \frac{B+C}{4},\ 8R \sin \frac{C+A}{4},\ 8R \sin \frac{A+B}{4},$$

where R is the radius of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

I. Music in ancient and modern times;

or,

II. The lessons of the Franco-German War;

or,

III. And the individual dwindles, and the world is more and more.

Only one subject is to be attempted.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Enumerate the different lines employed in maps of Geography, including physical maps, and explain their use. Draw an outline map of France, marking upon it two lines of latitude and two of longitude, with the places of importance upon or near them.
2. Suppose a straight line drawn from Memel to Gibraltar, through or near what important cities would it pass?
3. What are respectively the boundaries, superficial dimensions, and natural features of the French territory recently ceded to Germany?

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4. What are the great natural divisions of the British possessions in the part of America to the north of the United States? Say what you know of the central territory in those possessions.
5. What countries or parts of countries lie betweeen the third and the thirtieth degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, as well as between the thirtieth and fiftieth degrees of north latitude?
6. Describe two chains of mountains each of which separates independent states, and also two such chains which traverse without separating independent states.
7. Describe the position, and give approximatively the dimensions, of one inland sea or large lake in Europe, of one in America, one in Asia, and one in Africa.
8. Give the names, and indicate precisely the position, of four important Straits in Europe, four in Asia, and four in America. Mention the greatest breadth of each, and say what countries each respectively separates.
9. Say what great rivers are common to Germany and France, and what common to Germany and Russia. Mention other German rivers the course of which is not confined to Germany, and describe so much of their course as is not so confined.

N.B.—*In all your exercises, attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

LATIN.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[N.B.—*More marks will be given for good translations of any two of the Latin passages than for rough translations of all three.*]

Translate into English:

Quo creati sunt. die, eo (sic enim placuerat Patribus) magistratum inierunt, sollennibusque senatus-consultis perfectis, de pace Caudina retulerunt. Et Publilius, penes quem fasces erant, Dic, Sp. Postumi, inquit. Qui ubi surrexit, eodem illo vultu, quo sub jugum missus erat, Haud sum ignarus, inquit, consules, ignominiæ, non honoris causa, me primum excitatum jussumque dicere, non tanquam senatorem, sed tanquam reum tam infelicis belli, quam ignominiosæ pacis. Ego tamen, quando neque de noxa nostra neque de pœna retulistis, omissa defensione, quæ non difficillima esset apud haud ignaros fortunarum humanarum necessitatumque, sententiam de eo, de quo retulistis, paucis peragam: quæ sententia testis erit, mihine, an legionibus vestris pepercerim, quum me seu turpi seu necessaria sponsione obstrinxi. Qua tamen, quando injussu populi facta est, non tenetur populus Romanus; nec quicquam ex ea, præterquam corpora nostra, debentur Samnitibus. Dedamur per fetiales nudi vinctique: exsolvamus religione populum, si qua obligavimus; ne quid divini aut humani obstet, quo minus justum piumque de integro ineatur bellum. Vos, dii immortales, precor quæsoque, si vobis non fuit cordi, Sp. Postumium, T. Veturium consules cum Samnitibus prospere bellum gerere; at vos satis habeatis, vidisse nos sub jugum missos, vidisse sponsione infami obligatos, videre nudos vinctosque hostibus deditos, omnem iram hostium nostris capitibus excipientes. Novos consules legionesque Romanas ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis, ut omnia ante nos consules bella gesta sunt.

LIVY.

At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
Ambiguæ, spectare rates, miserum inter amorem
Præsentis terræ, fatisque vocantia regna:
Cum dëa se paribus per cœlum sustulit alis,
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Tum vero attonitæ monstris, actæque furore,
Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
Nuntius Anchisæ ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
Incensas perfert naves Eumelus; et ipsi
Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut lætus equestres
Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
Castra; nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.
Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis, inquit,
Heu miseræ cives? non hostem, inimicaque castra
Argivûm; vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius: galeam ante pedes projecit inanem.
Accelerat simul Æneas, simul agmina Teucrûm.
Ast illæ diversa metu per littora passim
Diffugiunt; sylvasque, et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa petunt. Piget incepti, lucisque; suosque
Mutatæ agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Juno est.

VIRGIL.

(*Hero to Leander.*)

Urimur igne pari: sed sum tibi viribus impar.
Fortius ingenium suspicor esse viris.
Vos, modo venando, modo rus geniale colendo,
Ponitis in varia tempora longa mora.
Aut fora vos retinent, aut unctæ dona palestræ:
Flectitis aut freno colla sequacis equi.
Nunc volucrem laqueo, nunc piscem ducitis hamo.
Diluitur posito serior hora mero.
His mihi submotæ, vel si minus acriter urar,
Quod faciam, superest, præter amare, nihil.
Quod superest, facio: teque, o mea sola voluptas,
Plus quoque, quam reddi quod mihi possit, amo.
Aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro,
Quæque tuum, miror, causa moretur iter:
Aut mare prospiciens, odioso concita vento
Corripio verbis æquora pœne tuis:
Aut, ubi sævitiæ paullum gravis unda remisit,
Posse quidem, sed te nolle venire, queror.
Sæpe tui, specto, si sint in littore passus:
Impositas tanquam servet arena notas.
Utque rogem de te, et scribam tibi, si quis Abydo
Venerit, aut quæro, si quis Abydon eat.
Quid referam, quoties dem vestibus oscula, quas tu
Hellespontiaca ponis iturus aqua?

OVID.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT. Feb. 1874.

Translate into Latin:

Meantime Dublin had been in violent commotion. On the thirtieth of June it was known that the armies were face to face with the Boyne between them, and that a battle was almost inevitable. The news that William was wounded came that evening. The first report was that the wound was mortal. From daybreak on the first of July the streets of Dublin were filled with persons eagerly asking and telling news. A thousand wild rumours wandered to and fro among the crowd: there had been hard fighting at the Boyne; but the Irish had won the day: the English right wing had been routed: the Prince of Orange was a prisoner. While the Catholics heard and repeated these stories in all the places of public resort, the few Protestants who were still out of prison, afraid of being torn to pieces, shut themselves up in their inner chambers. But towards five in the afternoon, a few runaways on tired horses came straggling in with evil tidings. By six it was known that all was lost. Soon after sunset, James, escorted by two hundred cavalry, rode into the castle. And now the tide of fugitives came in fast. Till midnight all the northern avenues of the capital were choked with trains of cars and bands of horsemen, spent with running and riding, and begrimed with dust, some without their arms, and some disfigured by recent wounds. At two in the morning Dublin was still; but before the early dawn of midsummer the sleepers were roused by the peal of trumpets.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT. Feb. 1874.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION for 15 Appointments as SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY in the SUPPLY and TRANSPORT SUB-DIVISION of the CONTROL DEPARTMENT of the ARMY, held under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners on 10th February 1874, and subsequent days.

Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Handwriting.	Spelling.	Arithmetic.	English Composition.	Latin.	Mathematics.	French.	German.	Geography.	TOTAL
	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.										
	Maximum -	200	200	350	200	400	400	300	300	150	2,500
1	Whitley; J. - -	170	130	208	95	335	172	160	228	60	1,558
2	Stanley; G. - -	135	195	235	140	370	157	217	—	69	1,518
3	Steevens; J. - -	165	125	244	105	205	206	103	254	105	1,512
4	Ward; E. W. D. -	160	160	263	150	320	175	183	—	66	1,477
5	Purchas; C. - -	160	180	234	150	295	124	179	80	64	1,466
6	McComb; R. - -	150	155	201	135	230	146	162	165	50	1,454
7	Wainwright; E. C. -	135	165	258	140	275	158	226	—	90	1,447
8	Cousins; H. J. -	140	185	120	150	320	158	163	143	59	1,438
9	Winspear; W. H. -	160	185	288	145	160	211	159	—	100	1,408
10	Carter; E. T. S. -	145	160	151	115	270	117	144	210	80	1,392
11	Atkinson G. R. -	140	190	234	80	—	155	240	268	70	1,377
12	Hope; L. A. - -	170	190	233	145	40	177	244	70	78	1,347
13	McMurray; E. S. -	140	190	268	140	—	354	185	—	59	1,336
14	Ashley; A. - -	135	175	254	95	200	171	203	—	96	1,329
15	Ozanne; C. H. -	145	190	206	130	280	115	179	—	72	1,317
	UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.										
16	- - - -	160	175	175	95	145	88	177	238	63	1,316
17	- - - -	145	150	227	80	160	194	68	200	91	1,315
18	- - - -	140	195	212	150	—	167	198	230	—	1,292
	- - - -	135	185	242	75	225	178	170	—	82	1,292
20	- - - -	140	195	210	160	295	87	137	—	54	1,278
21	- - - -	105	120	196	80	230	175	163	175	32	1,276
22	- - - -	140	135	151	75	300	113	165	144	46	1,269
23	- - - -	135	160	273	100	—	159	189	201	44	1,261
24	- - - -	115	160	143	75	215	98	188	213	47	1,254
25	- - - -	120	145	245	105	170	77	159	165	57	1,243
26	- - - -	130	175	217	130	105	177	227	—	81	1,242
27	- - - -	135	160	208	75	160	81	228	113	80	1,240
28	- - - -	145	175	148	130	310	14	205	30	79	1,236
29	- - - -	120	135	209	145	180	213	157	—	76	1,235
30	- - - -	160	160	268	130	130	148	159	—	75	1,230
31	- - - -	130	185	171	80	305	136	166	—	55	1,228
	- - - -	130	160	160	80	230	80	162	155	71	1,228
33	- - - -	155	165	167	80	105	160	141	200	33	1,206
34	- - - -	170	180	261	110	0	196	182	5	83	1,187
	- - - -	150	185	245	155	55	199	151	—	47	1,187
36	- - - -	135	160	266	95	65	219	133	35	75	1,183
37	- - - -	150	150	167	100	270	159	161	—	82	1,179
38	- - - -	135	175	109	140	270	27	166	85	62	1,169

CONTROL DEPARTMENT. Feb. 1874.

Table of Marks—*cont.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Handwriting.	Spelling.	Arithmetic.	English Composition.	Latin.	Mathematics.	French.	German.	Geography.	TOTAL.
	Maximum	200	200	350	200	400	400	300	300	150	2,500
39		130	150	175	100	285	74	184	—	63	1,161
40		125	200	187	140	210	—	103	38	65	1,158
41		145	160	227	135	60	181	179	—	69	1,156
		170	200	233	160	50	118	123	—	102	1,156
43		125	150	200	150	220	129	112	—	61	1,147
44		150	140	183	90	195	172	128	—	86	1,143
45		140	150	272	125	65	145	142	—	100	1,139
		150	160	246	100	—	200	155	33	95	1,139
47		145	200	206	110	150	105	141	—	78	1,135
48		110	150	179	75	—	195	228	193	—	1,130
49		180	185	209	120	15	177	161	—	80	1,127
50		150	125	187	80	230	151	107	—	69	1,099
51		160	160	201	80	70	149	171	40	54	1,085
52		175	195	225	145	40	100	125	—	71	1,076
53		130	150	213	80	—	223	70	145	55	1,066
54		120	125	169	155	230	66	149	—	42	1,056
55		150	150	147	90	215	140	145	—	18	1,055
56		135	170	233	75	—	177	200	—	63	1,053
57		150	115	185	90	55	140	160	83	62	1,040
58		135	150	213	85	120	82	161	48	44	1,038
59		150	185	118	115	270	13	174	—	0	1,025
60		140	160	187	85	80	153	125	—	74	1,004
61		125	170	206	120	140	31	126	—	75	993
62		165	190	182	80	55	135	143	—	42	992
63		170	100	243	75	—	221	121	—	54	984
64		130	130	193	95	140	107	117	—	54	966
65		110	200	158	155	125	45	122	—	46	961
66		120	165	146	140	130	46	146	—	65	958
67		155	180	179	80	45	130	105	—	80	954
68		125	120	110	100	235	—	147	58	58	953
69		125	160	234	80	—	159	137	—	51	946
70		115	140	183	80	175	83	125	—	35	936
71		125	120	194	80	—	115	132	—	59	825
72		125	130	150	80	115	—	124	—	78	802

*** In addition to the above, 107 candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or other of the obligatory subjects.

APPENDIX VII.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

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1.—INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO CANDIDATES.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1872, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY 1874.

30th October 1873.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates of 1872. Final examination. Special instructions.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up; facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed Text Books; familiarity with the written character; and some proficiency in speaking the language.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Forbes's Totá Kahání (first 82 pp.).
Akhláq-i-Hindí, pp. 1–80.
Ikhwán-us-Safá.
Khirad Afroz, pp. 114–149, 225–266.
Urdu Petitions, Nos. 1, 2, 7, 14, 25, 36, 42, 53, 62, 70, 80, 91.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí (first 11 stories, with the introduction).
Prem Ságar, pp. 1–124, 188–220 (omitting poetry).
Hindî Reader, pp. 1–122.

Bengali.—Charitábali, pp. 7–65.
Naba Árí, pp. 1–231, and 255–292.
Selections from the Som Prakásh.
Bengali Petitions, pp. 1–35.

Gujarati.—Fourth Reading Book, pp. 1–45 (omitting poetry).
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1–80, and 110 to end (omitting poetry).
Seventh Reading Book, pp. 1–80.

Maráthi.—Æsop's Fables. Fables 1–65.
Fifth Reading Book, (omitting poetry), pp. 31–79, 84–101, 115–225, (Edition of 1870), and 9–11.
Vachan Málá, Nos. I., II., XLVIII. to LI., LIV., LV., LXIX., LXX.

Tamil.—Pope's Tamil Reader, pp. 1–145.
Panchatantram, Book I.
Pope's Handbook, pp. 174–196.
Robertson's Tamil Papers; the Arzis, p. 173 to end.
Wright's Official Documents, first 10 Arzis.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books V. to X., and the Appendix.
Brown's Reader, pp. 5–108, 131–227.
Lane's Official Documents, Nos. 1–20, and 91–95.

N.B.—Where pages &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Candidates of 1872. Final examination. Special instructions.

Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, pp. 1–34, 61–86.
The first two Books of the Hitopadesa, and the poetry of the fourth book, omitting the account of the 16 Sandhis.
Raghuvansa, Books 1, 2, 5. (Stenzler's edition.)

Arabic.—The Grammar.
Alif Laila, pp. 101–121; also pp. 200–258 of Vol. I. (Macnaghten's edition).
Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 50–80.
Nufhut Alyumun, pp. 20–40, and 100–126.
Timur Nameh, pp. 40–60.

Persian.—Gulistán, Books 1–6.
Anwari Suhaili (Hertford edition). Stories 4, 17–24; also 25 pages beginning at the introduction to Book II. p. 159.
Selections from Bostan (Calcutta edition), pp. 45–55.
Inshá-i Abúl Fazl, pp. 42–54.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed text-books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

Text Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I. cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—§§ ii.–iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III. and Book IV. Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

The Institutes of Justinian.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the laws of France and Scotland will not be required.)*

Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.).

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports,† drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and

* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the Prize in Law; as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

† These reports must be sent in on or before March 31st. They should be *legibly* written on half sheets of foolscap paper, and on one side only.

Candidates of 1872. Final examination. Special instructions.

method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows* :—

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury. The attendance for this report may commence on the first remand ;† but in such case, the purport of the evidence taken before the first remand must be clearly and fully given in the report.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)

3–4. Two important civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.

5. A case heard in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal from India.‡ If this cannot be obtained, the cases argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of appeals in Criminal cases, or a case heard in one of the Courts in Banc, at Westminster, in the Exchequer Chamber, or in the House of Lords, will be received as equivalent.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of evidence and procedure, as laid down in Pitt Taylor's Treatise, candidates will be required to master more particularly the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act (1872).

3. *Indian Law :*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works :—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Code of Criminal Procedure (1872).
Hindu and Mahommedan Law.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.
The Indian Law of Contracts (1872).
Acts of the Government of India, No. 23 of 1861, and No. 9 of 1863.

III.—History and Geography of India.§

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and to be well acquainted with the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works :—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. and IV.
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter I.
Marshman's History of India, chapters 8–38.

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* It is expected that candidates will, by their own inquiries, ascertain at what places and times they should attend for the purpose of taking their Notes. In case of difficulty, however, application may be made to this office for such information as the Commissioners may be able to afford.

† The days of such remands may be ascertained by inquiry from the clerks of the several police courts.

‡ All candidates for the prize will be expected to report an Indian Appeal Case.

§ Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India, but also such special works as the histories of Orme and Duff, and Kaye's Afghan War, and Life of Metcalfe.

IV.—Political Economy.*

Candidates of 1872. Final examination. Special instructions.

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes.

N.B.—*Candidates are reminded that at this examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no Candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce before the time fixed for the final examination satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

Prizes.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects, and will be awarded according to the combined results of the general examination, and of a separate prize examination. The Civil Service Commissioners are only authorised to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained.

	£
Law, one prize of	100
Sanskrit	75
Hindustani	50
Hindi	50
Bengali	50
Tamil	50
Telugu	50
Gujarati	50
Marathi	50
Arabic	50
Persian	50
History and Geography of India	50
Political Economy	50

* Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy, Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy, and Göschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges.

Candidates of 1873. Second periodical examination. Special instructions.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1873, WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECOND PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY THE 5TH MAY 1874.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the first Examination.*

10th November 1873.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be examined in the grammar of the vernacular languages which they respectively take up, and in the under-mentioned text-books. Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

Hindustani.—Akhláq-i-Hindí, pp. 1–80.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar; especially Books 2 to 7.
Brown's Reader, pp. 38–108.

Candidates who take the under-mentioned languages should read the following works:—

Hindi.—Hindí Reader, pp. 12–64.
Prem Ságar, pp. 1–30 (omitting poetry).
Bengali.—Naba Náŕí, pp. 14–106.
Tamil.—Pope's Handbook, pp. 7–15, 23–125, 174–196, and 202–206.
Pope's Reader, pp. 50–104.
Rhenius' Grammar, 3rd edition, pp. 76–186.
Marathi.—Fifth Reading Book (edition of 1870), pp. 31–79, 84–101.
Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, pp. 61–86.
Hitopadesa, Book i. (omitting introduction) to the commencement of Hiranyaka's Story of his own Life.
Arabic.—Alif Laila. Vol. I. of Macnaghten's edition, pp. 230–260.
Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 41–55.
Persian.—Gulistán, caps. ii. and iii.
Anwári Suhailí, Hertford edition, pp. 82–100.

II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), Book I., cap. ix.–xviii.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Book III., Book IV., Part 1. cap. ii., and cap. viii. to end; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), Book I., and Book II. to Tit. ix., section 6, with the Editor's Introduction. Candidates of 1873. Second periodical examination. Special instructions.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters i.–v.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than ten reports* must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and consisting exclusively of cases decided in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Five of these reports must relate to civil actions, and five to criminal trials. No case should be taken in which the defendant or prisoner is unrepresented by counsel.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—

The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
Acts† of the Government of India, No. 23 of 1861, and No. 9 of 1863.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, from Book VI. to end.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

Geography of India, by Duncan.

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863, Books III., IV., and V., with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to these books.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows:—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - - -	10

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* Five of these reports must be sent in on or before January 27th, and the remainder on or before March 30th. They should be *legibly* written on half sheets of foolscap paper, on one side only.

† A copy of these Acts will be given to each candidate.

Candidates of 1873. Second periodical examination. Special instructions.

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at the last examination.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Candidates of 1873. Third periodical examination. Special instructions.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1873, WITH REGARD TO THEIR THIRD PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY THE 13TH OCTOBER 1874.

22nd May 1874.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

I.—LANGUAGES.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the Grammar.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

TEXT BOOKS.

Hindustani.—Akhláq-i-Hindî, pp. 80–187.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books 6–10, with the Appendix.
Brown's Reader, ch. ii., pp. 131–188.

Candidates who take the under-mentioned languages should read the following works:—

Hindi.—Rámajasan's Hitopadesa, pp. 133–210.
Hindî Reader, pp. 65–108.

Bengali.—Naba Nárí, pp. 106–204.

Marathi.—Fifth Reading Book (edition of 1870), pp. 115–156.
Lipidhárá, pp. 1–40.*

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.
* Candidates will be expected to write the Modi character, as well as to read it.

Candidates of 1873. Third periodical examination. Special instructions.

Tamil.—Pope's Reader, pp. 104–145.
Panchatantram, 1st Book.
Rhenius' Grammar, pp. 43–75, 187–220.

Sanskrit.—Hitopadesa, from the beginning of Hiranyaka's History in Book I. to the end of the "Sandpiper and the Sea" in Book II.

Arabic.—Nufhut Alyumun, pp. 80–100.
Alif Laila (Macnaghten's Ed.), vol. i., pp. 200–220.

Persian.—Gulistán, Books V. (Stories 9–20) and VI.
Anwári Suhaili, Stories 17–24, pp. 120–143.

Gujarati.—Shapurji Edalgi's Grammar.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1–80 (omitting poetry).

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi.–x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than six reports* must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Three of these reports must relate to civil actions, and three to criminal trials. The civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by counsel.

Particular attention should be paid to clearness of language and method in the analytical summaries.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied in the manner indicated in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—
The Indian Penal Code.†
The Indian Law of Contracts (1872).‡
Hindu Law.§
Mahommedan Law.§

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* Three reports of *civil* cases should be sent in before August 1st, and the remainder before September 1st.
An early opportunity of reporting special jury cases will occur at the sittings after Term, at Guildhall and Westminster, about the middle of June.

† See notes to General Instructions.

‡ Copies will be given to candidates on application.

§ The Tagore Lectures on Indian Law (1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873) and Rumsey's Charts of Hindu and Mahommedan Inheritance may be consulted with advantage.

Candidates of 1873. Third periodical examination. Special instructions.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, vol. iii.
Marshman's History of India, chap. viii.–xviii.
The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

IV.—Political Economy.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I., II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows:—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindi - - -	10
Ditto ditto Bengali - - -	10
Ditto ditto Tamil - - -	10
Ditto ditto Telugu - - -	10
Ditto ditto Marathi - - -	10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto ditto Political Economy - -	10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto ditto Arabic - - -	10
Ditto ditto Persian - - -	10
Ditto ditto Gujarati - - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at a previous examination.

Candidates of 1874. General instructions.

General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1874.

11th May 1874.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with, perhaps, the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They will be expected and required to devote their whole time to the pursuit of this

special knowledge. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position of a selected candidate without the intention of using all diligence to qualify himself for the service, would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London offers advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

Candidates of 1874. General instructions.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance* will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfactory, in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After each examination prizes will be awarded.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the language prescribed for his presidency, viz., for,—

Bengal - - - - - -	Hindustani.
Madras - - - - - -	Telugu.
Bombay - - - - - -	Hindustani.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will be as nearly as possible that which was formerly imposed on civil servants in India before they were appointed to active duties: it will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.†

In addition to the prescribed language, candidates may take up any one or more of the following, viz.,—Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. Languages other than these can only be taken up by special permission of the Commissioners.‡ Proficiency in additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed; and no candidate, who in any of the prescribed subjects shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of an additional language.

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* *i.e.*, 50*l.* after the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and 150*l.* after the final examination.

† Extract from 13th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular languages:—"We consider "that at the 'Final Examinations' no amount of proficiency in other subjects "should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification."

‡ Candidates desiring this permission should make early application for it, on occasion of each examination.

II.—Law.

Candidates of 1874. General instructions.

Examinations will be held under the following heads :—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. (A.) Proceedings in English Courts of Justice; (B.) Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of *General Jurisprudence* candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions :—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.

Maine's "Ancient Law."

Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.

2. Under the second head, Mr. Pitt Taylor's Treatise on the Law of Evidence is recommended for reading and reference.

(A.) *Proceedings in English Courts of Justice.*—Every candidate is required to send in, at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice,* in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

Candidates are advised, before commencing their attendance in court, to read either in Blackstone's Commentaries, or in some other elementary work, an account of the proceedings in a civil action and a criminal trial; and they are required to attend to the following points in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

* The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates of 1874. General instructions.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.

(*e.*) The reports are to be written on detached sheets of *white* foolscap paper of the ordinary size. One side only of the paper is to be used; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

(B.) *Law of Evidence.*—Candidates will be expected to acquire a general knowledge of the main principles and rules of the English Law of Evidence, as laid down in Mr. Pitt Taylor's treatise, and at the same time to master more particularly the provisions of the "Indian Evidence Act, 1872."*

At each Periodical Examination a paper will be set, and *vivâ voce* questions will be asked, to test both the familiarity of the candidates with the Law of Evidence as limited above, and the practical knowledge which they have gained by following the procedure of courts of justice in their course of reporting.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches :—

(*a.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.†
(*b.*) The Indian Penal Code.‡
(*c.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872.§
(*d.*) The Indian Law of Contracts, 1872.‖
(*e.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.‖
(*f.*) Hindu Law.¶
(*g.*) Mahommedan Law.¶

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage :—

Elphinstone's History of India.
Marshman's History of India.

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* Copies of this Act will be given to candidates on application.

† The book recommended is the work by William Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

‡ Candidates are recommended to read the Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr. Mayne, or the work by Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson; of which the former may be obtained from Mr. Bain, 1, Haymarket, and the latter, on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay & Co., 31, Essex Street, Strand.

§ Copies will be given to candidates on application.

‖ Copies will be given to candidates at the proper time. The Succession Act has been published with a Commentary and Notes, by Mr. W. Stokes.

¶ The Tagore Law Lectures (1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873) and Ramsey's Charts of Hindu and Mahommedan Inheritance, may be consulted with advantage.

Candidates of 1874. General instructions.

Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.
Kaye's Afghán War.
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.
Maine's Village Communities.
Geography of India (Allen's series or Duncan's).
Thornton's Gazetteer.

IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The works recommended are :—

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Ricardo's Political Economy.
Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy.
Göschen on Foreign Exchanges.

Candidates are requested to acknowledge at once all communications from this office, and to inform the Secretary of any change in their address.

Candidates of 1874. First periodical examination. Special instructions.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1874, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FIRST PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON THE 27TH OF OCTOBER 1874.

11th May 1874.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined, to be able to translate portions of some simple text-book in each language, and to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-book will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

Hindustani.—Platts' or Williams' Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání (first 82 pages).
Telugu.—Brown's or Arden's Grammar.
Brown's Reader, pp. 5–38.

Candidates who take the under-mentioned languages should read the following works :—

Hindi.—Ballantyne's Grammar.
Hindí Reader, pp. 1–12.
Sinhásan Battísí (first 11 stories, with the Introduction).
Bengali.—Wenger's edition of Yates' Grammar.
Charitábalí, pp. 7–65.
Naba Náríi, pp. 1–14.

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Candidates of 1874. First periodical examination. Special instructions.

Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook (pp. 7–15, 23–76, 163–173, 207–211).
Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book (first 45 Stories of Book I.).

Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
Bellairs' Grammar, pp. 5–31.
Æsop's Fables (first 65 fables in Candy's edition).

Sanskrit.—The Grammar; more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures, in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, the three first extracts (pp. 1–34).

Arabic.—The Grammar. (Wright, Forbes, or Stewart.)
Selections. (Forbes or Schalch.)
Alif Laila, Macnaghten's edition, pp.101–121.

Persian.—The Grammar. (Lee's Edition of Sir W. Jones, Forbes, or Mirza Ibrahim.)
Selections. (Gladwin or Forbes.)
Gulistân, cap. i.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than twelve reports* must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions,"† and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—

(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.
(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury.

One must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied in the manner indicated in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.

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* Six of these (including at least one report of a county court case, and at least one of a police court case) must be sent in before July 1st. The remainder (including the Report of the business of a day in a police court) must be sent in before October 1st.

† Candidates will be allowed to inspect, at the office of the Civil Service Commission, specimens of reports drawn up in the manner desired.

Candidates of 1874. First periodical examination. Special instructions.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.
The Map of India.
Geography of India (Allen's series or Duncan's).

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II. (with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to those books), omitting the Digression concerning variations in the value of Silver, Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows :—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; and no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects.

2.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF 1874, FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

Regulations for 1874.

1. On Tuesday, 24th March 1874, and following days, an examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.* —Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1874, evidence showing:—

(*a*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b*) That his age, on the 1st March 1874, will be above 17 years and under 21 years. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(*c*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(*d*) That he is of good moral character;

he must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification herein-after referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1st, 1874, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

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* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1874.

‡ The fee for this examination will be 5*l.*, payable by means of a special stamp, according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

Regulations for 1874.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects†:—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit - - - - -	500
Vernacular‡ Languages of India (each) -	400
2. The History and Geography of India -	350
3. Law - - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - -	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W. from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

18th August 1873.

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* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge "of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to "be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including Mathematics.*

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:

(1.) *Selected candidates will be permitted to choose,* according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State or Government of India deem it necessary.*

(2.) *No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.*

(3.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.*

(4.) *It is the intention of the Secretary of State to allow the sum of 50l. after each of the three first half years of probation, and 150l. after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(5.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(6.) *After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for 1,000l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to 1l. 10s.*

(7.) *Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1876 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1874. Arrangements.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. On the first day of the examination, candidates will be required to state on a form which will be placed before them their addresses during the examination, and they are requested thereafter to keep the Commissioners informed of all changes in their address until they have received the announcement of the result of the examination.
5. The result of the examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate, probably early in May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after*

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* This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Arrangements.

this announcement, for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Candidates will be required to leave their hats, overcoats, umbrellas, and any books or papers which they may have brought with them in the room provided for this purpose, before proceeding to the examination rooms.
7. The examination on paper will in each case begin at the time named in the following list, but the door of the examination room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, in order that candidates may not suffer from accidental delays. Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination.
9. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed outside each book sent in to the Examiners.
10. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
11. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the Examiners. With this exception perfect silence is to be preserved in the examination room; and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.
12. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

N.B.—At this examination 38 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, 27 will be selected for the presidency of Bengal (16 for the Upper Provinces, and 11 for the Lower Provinces), 4 for the Presidency of Bombay, and 7 for the Presidency of Madras.

Civil Service Commission,
Cannon Row, London, S.W.,
March 1874.

Time Table of the Examination on Paper.

Time Table.

To be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, Old Bond Street.

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
Tuesday, 24th Mar., from	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	English Composition.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	English History.
Wednesday, 25th March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	English Composition.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	English Language and Literature.
Thursday, 26th March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Translation from Latin.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	Translation into Latin.
Friday, 27th March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Roman History, &c.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	Translation from Greek.
Saturday, 28th March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Translation into Greek.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	Greek History, &c.
Monday, 30th March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Tuesday, 31st March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
Wednesday, 1st April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Thursday, 2nd April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	French language, &c.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Saturday, 4th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Geology and Mineralogy.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Monday, 6th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Botany.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Tuesday, 7th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Moral Sciences.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Wednesday, 8th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Electricity and Magnetism.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Thursday, 9th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	German Language, &c.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Friday, 10th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Zoology.—Arabic.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Saturday, 11th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Italian Language, &c.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Monday, 13th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Chemistry.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	
Tuesday, 14th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Sanskrit.
	2 P.M. *to* 5 P.M.	

*** *Attention is called to the fact that the examination on paper commences each afternoon at 2 o'clock.*

*** There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject, and in Moral Sciences each examiner will examine each candidate.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (I.)

M. ARNOLD, Esq.

Tuesday, 24th March 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Compare the formation of political institutions in England and France respectively.
2. "Goodness and virtue may often consist with ignorance and error, "seldom with strife and discord."—(*Barrow.*) Examine and illustrate this.
3. Compare the literary production in England of the 17th century with that of the 18th.

N.B.—*Candidates are desired to bear in mind that their exercises will be valued according to the quality rather than the quantity of what they write.*

ENGLISH HISTORY.

C. ELTON, Esq.

Tuesday, 24th March 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*Candidates are expected to answer not more than* Eight *nor fewer than* Six *questions.*]

1. Discuss the statement that the Hundred was the organic germ of the Anglo-Saxon Constitution. To what extent can you trace a resemblance between the early English institutions and those of the German tribes as described by Tacitus?
2. What are the principal original authorities for the history of England during the reigns of the Norman Kings?
3. Give some account of the state of English commerce in the reign of Edward the Third.
4. Describe Cade's rebellion, illustrating your answer from the historical plays of Shakespeare. Why was Cade called "John "Mortimer," and "the Captain of Kent"?
5. Explain the allusions in this speech of Henry the Fourth: "I, "Henry of Lancaster, challenge this realm of England and the "Crown, as that I am descended by right line of blood coming "from the good Lord King Henry the Third, and through that "right that God of His grace hath sent me with help of my kin "and of my friends to recover it: the which realm was in point "to be undone for default of governance and undoing of good "laws."
6. Describe the condition of the navy in the reigns of Edward the Third, Henry the Eighth, and Charles the Second.
7. What great changes in English agriculture took place in the 16th century? Compare the condition of the peasants in the reigns of Edward the First, Edward the Fourth, and Elizabeth.

8. To what causes do you attribute the expulsion of the English from France in the reign of Henry the Sixth? Of what importance to this country was the retention of Calais?
9. Describe the personal characters of any three of the following persons:—King Henry the Third, John of Gaunt, the Protector Somerset, Cardinal Pole, Lord Coke, and William Penn.
10. Explain the following terms:—Court-leet, Scutage, *Quo Warranto*, General Warrant, Protection, Privilege of Parliament, the Custom of Ulster.
11. Describe the foreign policy of Cromwell.
12. Describe the Battle of the Standard, and the Battles of Worcester and Toulouse.
13. What were the principal social and political changes which ensued on the dissolution of the English Monasteries?
14. What changes do you observe in the powers of Parliament between the reigns of Edward the Third and Edward the Sixth?
15. Give an account of the state of the National Debt between the accession of the House of Hanover and the Peace of Amiens.
16. What measures were taken in the reign of George the Third for securing the independence of the Irish Parliament? What was Poyning's Law, and why was it enacted?
17. What were the objects of the Quadruple Alliance, and how far is the statement true, that "it was nothing but a very expensive "compliment to the Emperor"?
18. How far do you consider that the character of the English Constitution was changed by the Reform Act of 1832?
19. What measures were taken for the encouragement of the African Trade in the reign of George the Second? What was the African Company? On what occasion was the privilege of the *Asiento* secured to this country?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (II.)

Professor BAIN.

Wednesday, 25th March 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Amend or improve these sentences—
   (*a.*) Not once but often in our island story
   The path to duty was the path to glory.
   (*b.*) Man, though he have great variety of thoughts, and such from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast, invisible, and hidden from others, nor can of themselves be made to appear.
   (*c.*) Both living and dead, Alfred was regarded, by foreigners no less than his own subjects, as the greatest prince after Charlemagne who had appeared in Europe during several ages, and as one of the wisest and best who had ever adorned the annals of any nation.
   (*d.*) Aristotle would be, indeed, the sorriest plagiary on record, were the thefts believed of him by his Oxford votaries not false only, but ridiculous.

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(*e.*) The way of using a man's words according to the propriety of language, though it have not always the good fortune to be understood, yet commonly leaves the blame of it on him who is so unskilful in the language he speaks as not to understand it when made use of as it ought to be.

2. Explain the changes that have come over the following words during the last two or three centuries—

Wit.
Prevent.
Admiration.
Impertinence.
Conversation.
Usury.

3. Expand into one moderate paragraph the theme—"Art is long, life "is short."

4. Expand, in a free prose style, the following stanza—

Ah! what avail the largest gift of heaven,
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?
How tasteless then whatever can be given?
Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise of health. In proof of this,
Behold the wretch, who slugs his life away,
Soon swallow'd in disease's sad abyss;
While he whom toil has braced, or manly play,
Has light as air each limb, each thought as clear as day.

5. Re-write the following paragraph in a perspicuous and elegant style, divested entirely of the author's peculiarities, yet without unnecessary diffuseness:

Right Reverend Firmian had not been long in Salzburg till he smelt out the Crypto-Protestantism; and determined to haul it forth from the mythical condition into the practical; and in fact, to see his law-beagles there worry it to death as they ought. Hence the rumours that had risen over Germany, 1729: Law-terriers penetrating into human cottages in those remote Salzburg valleys, smelling out some German Bible or devout Book, making lists of Bible-reading cottagers; hauling them to the Right Reverend Father-in-God; thence to prison, since they would not undertake to cease reading. With fine, with confiscation, tribulation: for the peaceable Salzburgers, respectful creatures, doffing their slouch-hats almost to mankind in general, were entirely obstinate in that matter of the Bible. "Cannot, your Reve- "rence; must not, dare not!" and went to prison or whithersoever rather; a wide cry rising, Let us sell our possessions and leave Salzburg then, according to Treaty of Westphalia, Article so-and-so. "Treaty of Westphalia? Leave Salzburg?" shrieked the Right Reverend Father: "Are we getting into open mutiny "then? Open extensive mutiny!" shrieked he. Borrowed a couple of Austrian regiments,—Kaiser and we always on the pleasantest terms;—and marched the most refractory of his Salzburgers over the frontiers (retaining their properties and families); whereupon noise rose louder and louder.

6. Make an elegant condensation of the following diffuse and tautological extract from Tillotson:—

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips

and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a false foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation; for sincerity is firm and substantial, and there is nothing hollow or unsound in it, and because it is plain and open, fears no discovery; of which the crafty man is always in danger; and when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his pretences are so transparent, that he that runs may read them. He is the last man that finds himself to be found out; and whilst he takes it for granted that he makes fools of others, he renders himself ridiculous.

Add to all this, that sincerity is the most compendious wisdom, and an excellent instrument for the speedy despatch of business; it creates confidence in those we have to deal with, saves the labour of many inquiries, and brings things to an issue in few words; it is like travelling in a plain, beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than byeways, in which men often lose themselves. In a word, whatsoever convenience may be thought to be in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over; but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks truth, nor trusted perhaps when he means honestly. When a man has once forfeited the reputation of his integrity, he is set fast, and nothing will then serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

J. G. FITCH, Esq.

Wednesday, 25th March 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*Candidates are desired not to attempt more than* Six *questions; of which not more than* Three *must be taken from the same section.*]

SECTION I.

1. Take *one* of these passages. Explain its meaning by the help of a translation or paraphrase. Comment on any obsolete forms or expressions, and on the metre of the verse.

(*a.*) Hwan he that wiste, rathe he sende
After prestes far and hende
Chanounes gode, and monkes bothe,
Him for to wisse, and to rede;
Him for to hoslon, and for to shriue
Hwil his bodi were on liue,
Hwan he was hosled and shriuen
His quiste maked, and for him gyuen,
His knictes dede he alle site
For thorw hem he welde wite:
Hwo micte yeme his children yunge
Til that he kouthen speken wit tunge.

Havelok the Dane.

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(*b.*) And up thei risen wel a ten or twelve
Up riseth freshe Canace hireselve
As rody and bright as the yonge sonne
That in the Ram is four degrees yronne;
No higher was he whan she redy was
And forth she walketh esily a pas
Arraied after the lusty seson sote
Lightly for to plaie, and walken on fote
Nought but with five or six of hire meinie
* * * * * * *
But natheles it was so fair a sight
That it made all hir hertes for to light
What for the seson and the morwening
And for the foules that she herde sing.
The Squier's Tale.

(*c.*) Then came the jolly Sommer, being dight
In a thin silken cassoke coloured grene
That was unlyned all, to be more light:
And on his head a girlond wel beseene
He wore, from which as he had chauffed been
The sweat did drop; and in his hand he bore
A bow and shaftes, as he in forest greene
Had hunted late the libbard or the bore,
And now would bathe his limbes with labor heated sore.
The Faery Queen.

2. Trace out the origin and history of as many words as you can in the following list; and give their meanings:

Raught.	Eke.	If.	Head.
Furlong.	Galvanize.	Panic.	Ecstasy.
Sheriff.	Clepe.	Sheen.	Scathless.
Rather.	Manrede.	Worst.	Eftsoons.
Priest.	Wonning.	Silly.	Wax and wane.

3. In the earliest forms of old English, how were the plurals of nouns and the past tenses of verbs respectively formed?

4. Discuss the grammar of the following sentences and phrases;

(*a.*) "This world *n' is but* a thurghfare ful of woe,
"And we *ben* pilgrims passing to and *fro*."

(*b.*) Brutus *had* rather be a villager
"Than *to repute* himself a son of Rome."

(*c.*) *Everich* for the wisdom that he *can*
Was *shapelich for to ben* an alderman.

(*d.*) *Twere good* you *do* so much for charity.

(*e.*) And you, ye sinews, grow not *instant* old.

5. What is the difference between "accent" and "quantity"? Say how far it is correct to use such terms as *iambus* and *spondee* in the description of English metres.

6. Distinguish between Relative, Demonstrative, and Interrogative pronouns; and in respect of the words—
Who, Which, What, That, Whether,
explain how far their original use in early English differs from their use in modern speech.

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SECTION II.

7. Coleridge says: "the transitional link between the epic poem and "the drama proper is the historic drama." What does this mean, and how far is it illustrated in the history of the English stage?
8. Which of our writers have made the largest use of Latinized words? Refer to any books which are notable examples of such use; and to any words which, though contained in those books, have failed to take a permanent place in our vocabulary.
9. What are the "unities"? Give some remarkable examples of their observance and of their non-observance in English dramas.
10. What eminent persons, during the 16th and 17th centuries, were distinguished as "patrons" of literary men? Discuss the influence of such patronage on the interests of literature.
11. Enumerate the most important works of these writers:—

Surrey.	Daniel.	Lydgate.	Orm.	Chillingworth.
Marlowe.	Temple.	Atterbury.	Quarles.	Burke.
Waller.	Clarendon.	Steele.	Cudworth.	Coleridge.

12. What is didactic poetry? Refer to some notable examples, and say which of our writers have excelled in this department of literature.
13. What English authors have discussed most fully the relations of Church and State? Reproduce Hallam's criticism on any one of them.

SECTION III.

14. Select one of these writers:
    Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden,
    and show what light is incidentally thrown by his works upon the politics, the manners, or the opinions of his times.
15. Discuss the manner in which some *one* of these characters has been dramatically represented:
    Lear. Polonius. Cato. Hotspur. Samson.
16. Who were the chief poets and dramatists of the Restoration period? Reproduce Macaulay's general estimate of their works, and also the opinion of Charles Lamb, or any other critic of weight, on the other side.
17. Give some examples from the writings of Pope and Milton of phrases or sentences which have passed into current use.
18. Describe the general purport and contents of *one* of the following works:—
    The Shepherd's Kalendar. Lycidas. Windsor Forest. The Seasons.
19. Distinguish between novels of character and novels of incident. Select one notable example of each, describe its contents, and criticise it as a work of art.
20. Macaulay says of Johnson's Lives of the Poets:
    "The remarks on life and human nature are eminently "shrewd and profound. The criticisms are often excellent, "and even when grossly and provokingly unjust, well deserve "to be studied. For however erroneous they are never silly."
    Illustrate this general statement by reference to specific examples.
21. What are the conditions of a perfect allegory? Describe some English allegory, either in prose or verse, which seems to you best to fulfil these conditions.

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TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

F. A. PALEY, Esq.

Thursday, 26th March 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:

Igitur, volutatis inter se rationibus, placitum, ut epistolæ nomine principis scriberentur: missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis; exauctorari, qui senadena fecissent, ac retineri sub vexillo, ceterorum immunes, nisi propulsandi hostis: legata, quæ petiverant, exsolvi duplicarique. Sensit miles, in tempus conficta, statimque flagitavit. Missio per tribunos maturatur: largitio differebatur in hiberna cujusque. Non abscessere quintani unaetvicesimanique, donec iisdem in æstivis contracta ex viatico amicorum ipsiusque Cæsaris pecunia persolveretur. Primam ac vicesimam legiones Cæcina legatus in civitatem Ubiorum reduxit, turpi agmine, cum fisci de imperatore rapti inter signa interque aquilas veherentur. Germanicus, superiorem ad exercitum profectus, secundam et tertiamdecumam et sextamdecumam legiones, nihil cunctatas, sacramento adigit. Quartadecumani paullum dubitaverant; pecunia et missio, quamvis non flagitantibus, oblata est.

TACITUS.

Exegerat prosocer meus, ut Amerina prædia sua inspicerem. Hæc perambulanti mihi ostenditur subjacens lacus, nomine Vadimonis: simul quædam incredibilia narrantur. Perveni ad ipsum. Lacus est in similitudinem jacentis rotæ circumscriptus, et undique æqualis: nullus sinus, obliquitas nulla, omnia dimensa, paria, et quasi artificis manu, cavata et excisa. Color cæruleo albidior; viridior et pressior sulphuris: odor saporque medicatus; vis, qua fracta solidantur. Spatium modicum, quod tamen sentiat ventos, et fluctibus intumescat. Nulla in hoc navis (sacer enim est) sed innatant insulæ herbidæ, omnes arundine et junco tectæ, quæque alia fœcundior palus, ipsaque illa extremitas lacus effert. Sua cuique figura, ut modus: cunctis margo derasus, quia frequenter vel litori vel sibi illisæ terunt terunturque. Par omnibus altitudo, par levitas: quippe in speciem carinæ humili radice descendunt. Hæc ab omni latere perspicitur: eadem aqua pariter suspensa et mersa. Interdum junctæ copulatæque et continenti similes sunt; interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur: nonnunquam destitutæ, tranquillitate, singulæ fluitant. Sæpe minores majoribus, velut cymbulæ onerariis, adhærescunt, sæpe inter se majores minoresque quasi cursum certamenque desumunt; rursus omnes in eundem locum appulsæ, qua steterunt, promovent terram, et modo hac, modo illac, lacum reddunt auferuntque; ac tum demum, quum medium tenuere, non contrahunt. Constat, pecora herbas sequuta, sic in insulas illas, ut in extremam ripam, procedere solere, nec prius intelligere mobile solum, quam litore abrepta, quasi illata et imposita, circumfusum undique lacum pavent; mox quo tulerit ventus egressa, non magis se descendisse sentire, quam senserint adscendisse.

PLINY.

Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio: et primum pedibus talaria nectit
Aurea, quæ sublimem alis, sive æquora supra,
Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
Tum virgam capit; hac animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit;

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Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat:
Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit,—
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
Nix humeros infusa tegit: tum flumina mento
Præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto præceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quæ circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos, humilis volat æquora juxta.
Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Ænean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Conspicit: atque illi stellatus jaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice læna,
Demissa ex humeris; dives quæ munera Dido
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.

VIRGIL.

Nondum tradiderat victas victoribus artes
Græcia, facundum, sed male forte genus.
Qui bene pugnabat, Romanam noverat artem:
Mittere qui poterat pila, disertus erat.
Libera currebant et inobservata per annum
Sidera. Constabat sed tamen esse deos.
Non illi cælo labentia signa tenebant,
Sed sua, quæ magnum perdere crimen erat.
Illa quidem fœno. Sed erat reverentia fœno
Quantam nunc aquilas cernis habere tuas.
Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos,
Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet.

OVID.

TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Very Rev. Dean MERIVALE.

Thursday, 26th March 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.—*Translate into Latin Prose:*

I was no sooner gone out of the house with this country fellow (being the next day after the battle, and then broad day), but, being in a great wood, I sat myself at the edge of the wood, near the highway that was there, the better to see who came after us, and whether they made any search for the runaways; and I immediately saw a troop of horse coming by, which I conceived to be the same troop that beat our three thousand horse. . . . . In this wood I stayed all day, without meat or drink, and by great good fortune it rained all the time, which hindered them, as I believe, from coming into the wood to search for them that might be fled thither. And one thing is remarkable enough, that those with whom I have since spoken of them that joined with the horse upon the heath did say that it rained little or nothing with them all the day, but only in the wood where I was, this contributing to my safety.

(*Escape of Charles II.*)

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

A slothful man's imagination is apt to dress up labour in a horrible mask, but, horrible as it is, idleness is more to be dreaded, and a life of poverty, its necessary consequence, is far more painful. It was the advice of Pythagoras to choose the best kind of life; for that use would render it agreeable, reconciling men even to the roughest exercise. By practice pains become at first easy, and in the progress pleasant; and this is so true, that whoever examines things will find there can be no such thing as a happy life without labour, and that whoever doth not labour with his hands must in his own defence labour with his brains.

(BERKELEY.)

II.—*Translate into Latin Hexameters:*

It stood embosom'd in a happy valley,
Crown'd by high woodlands, where the Druid oak
Stood, like Caractacus in act to rally
His host, with broad arms 'gainst the thunder stroke;
And from beneath his boughs were seen to sally
The dappled foresters; as day awoke,
The branching stag swept down with all his herd,
To quaff the brook, which murmur'd like a bird.

Before the mansion lay a lucid lake,
Broad as transparent, deep, and freshly fed
By a river, which its soften'd way did take
In currents through the calmer water spread
Around; the wild fowl nestled in the brake
And sedges, brooding in their liquid bed;
The woods sloped downward to its brink, and stood
With their green faces fixed upon the flood.

Its outlet dash'd into a deep cascade,
Sparkling with foam until, again subsiding,
Its shriller echoes, like an infant made
Quiet, sank into softer ripples, gliding
Into a rivulet; and thus allay'd,
Pursued its course, now gleaming and now hiding
Its windings through the woods; now clear, now blue,
According as the skies their shadows threw.

(*Newstead Abbey.*—BYRON.)

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

Rev. T. L. PAPILLON.

Friday, 27th March 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—*No candidate is permitted to answer more than* Nine *questions out of the whole paper, or more than* Five *in either of the two sections into which the paper is divided. Questions* I. *and* II. *should be done by all.*]

SECTION I.

I. Translate into Latin:

1. He said that if I would come to see him he would show me his house.
2. He promised to tell me whether he had heard of my conduct.

3. The soldiers were so eager for battle that they could scarcely be prevented from charging the enemy without waiting for orders.
4. What think you, then? Can such men as these be deserving of honour? Reject them at once, and earn for yourselves eternal honour. I shall then rejoice that I have been your leader.

(*Put the last sentence into* oratio obliqua, *as if after a verb of speaking in past time.*)

II. Translate into English, noticing and explaining any special constructions:

1. Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
   Et perferre, soror, potero.
2. Adeone hominem infelicem, ut ego sum?
3. Voluntatem municipii tantidem quanti fidem suam fecit.
4. Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro
   Dardanium Æneam.
5. Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
   Egregiusque animi.
6. Bene hortantem retinere conati sunt, nisi fortissimus quisque ignavos armati summovissent.
7. Dederatque comam diffundere ventis
   Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
8. Me truncus illapsus cerebro
   Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
   Dextra levasset.

III. The sense or senses in which classical Latin writers use the following words:—lustrare, cessare, ducere, obtinere, agmen, mollis, tristis, improbus, adeo, præsens. Quote if you can.

IV. Explain the phrases—fenus unciarium, pensiones æquæ triennii, a. d. vi Id. Jan., in Campum descendere, tabulæ novæ, renuntiare consulem, rogationem ferre, legem antiquare, reddere literas, in verba concepta jurare, heres ex dodrante, intercessio, quæstio perpetua, res repetundæ.

V. Classify the different uses of the accusative case in Latin, showing which you consider the most primitive use, and the order of successive development from it.

VI. What is the metre of each of the following lines? Analyse each into the feet of which it is composed.

1. Mecenas atavis edite regibus.
2. Justum et tenacem propositi virum.
3. Ubi cerva silvicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus.
4. Passer deliciæ meæ puellæ.
5. Dabunt malum Metelli Nævio poetæ.
6. Ad sacra vatum carmen adferunt nostrum.

VII. Describe, giving technical terms and illustrations from Latin authors, any *two* of the following:

1. The procedure in a Roman Court of law.
2. The constitution of a Roman colony.
3. The arrangement of guests and proceedings at a Roman dinner party.
4. The daily life of a Roman of the upper classes.

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SECTION II.

VIII. Explain the historical allusions in the following passages :—

1. I nunc, et sævas curre per Alpes,
   Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias.
2. Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques
   Othone contempto sedet.
3. Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
   Poscere mercedes alieno lassus aratro.
4. Et damnata diu Romanis Allia fastis.
5. Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?
6. Tu Maximus ille es,
   Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
7. The Roman, when his burning heart
   Was slaked with blood of Rome,
   Threw down the dagger, dared depart
   In savage grandeur home.
8. Nimirum summi ducis est occidere Galbam,
   Et curare cutem summi constantia civis;
   Bedriaci in campo spolia affectare Palati.

IX. Discuss the powers and the relations to one another of the different Comitia at Rome at different periods of her history.

X. What events led to the passing of, and what were the chief provisions in the following laws:—The Licinian; The Valerio-Horatian; The Genucian; The Hortensian; The Lex Julia de civitate sociorum?

XI. What were the principal Roman colonies founded between 390 A.C. and 240 A.C.?

XII. "The system of the Roman Empire recognises in its most solemn "formulas the popular will as the foundation of political power, "and repudiates alike the fantastic principles of patriarchal "autocracy and of feudal sovereignty."
Show how far the Imperial Constitution, as conceived and carried out by Augustus, bears out this statement.

XIII. Discuss shortly any *two* of the following questions :—

1. The characteristics of the "Silver Age" of Latin literature.
2. The causes of the ill success of the drama at Rome.
3. The materials for constructing the early history of Rome.
4. The evidence for indigenous Roman poetry prior to the introduction of Greek literature.

XIV. Explain the allusions in, and examine the truth of the following criticisms :—

1. Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
   Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit,
   Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.
2. At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et
   Laudavere sales, nimium patienter utrumque,
   Ne dicam stulte, mirati.
3. Tuque adeo in summis, o dimidiate Menander,
   Poneris, et merito, puri sermonis amator.
4. "For this corruption (of Pastoral Poetry) no writer is so "heavily chargeable as Virgil."

XV. It has been said that Roman poetry exhibits few traces of a love of the picturesque in outward nature. Criticise this statement with reference to the works of any Roman poet or poets.

TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

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Rev. Dr. BENSON.

Friday, 27th March 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate :—

Ἐκ δ' αἰθέρος φωνή τις, ὡς μὲν εἰκάσαι,
Διόνυσος ἀνεβόησεν, ὦ νεάνιδες,
Ἄγω τὸν ὑμᾶς κἀμὲ τἀμά τ' ὄργια
Γέλων τιθέμενον· ἀλλὰ τιμωρεῖσθέ νιν.
Καὶ ταῦθ' ἅμ' ἠγόρευε, καὶ πρὸς οὐρανὸν
Καὶ γαῖαν ἐστήριζε φῶς σεμνοῦ πυρός.
Σίγησε δ' αἰθὴρ, σῖγα δ' εὔλειμος νάπη
Φύλλ' εἶχε, θηρῶν δ' οὐκ ἂν ἤκουσας βοήν.
Αἱ δ' ὡσὶν ἠχὴν οὐ σαφῶς δεδεγμέναι
Ἔστησαν ὀρθαὶ καὶ διήνεγκαν κόρας.
Ὁ δ' αὖθις ἐπεκέλευσεν· ὡς δ' ἐγνώρισαν
Σαφῆ κελευσμὸν Βακχίου Κάδμου κόραι,
Ἧιξαν πελείας ὠκύτητ' οὐχ ἧσσονες
Ποδῶν ἔχουσαι συντόνοις δρομήμασι
Μήτηρ Ἀγαύη ξύγγονοί θ' ὁμόσποροι
Πᾶσαί τε βάκχαι· διὰ δὲ χειμάρρου νάπης
Ἀγμῶν τ' ἐπήδων θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν ἐμμανεῖς.
Ὡς δ' εἶδον ἐλάτῃ δεσπότην ἐφήμενον,
Πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοῦ χερμάδας κραταιβόλους
Ἔρριπτον, ἀντίπυργον ἐπιβᾶσαι πέτραν,
Ὄζοισί τ' ἐλατίνοισιν ἠκοντίζετο.

EURIPIDES.

Κέκλυθι νῦν, Εὔμαιε, καὶ ἄλλοι πάντες ἑταῖροι,
Εὐξάμενός τι ἔπος ἐρέω· οἶνος γὰρ ἀνώγει
Ἠλεός, ὅστ' ἐφέηκε πολύφρονά περ μάλ' ἀείσαι,
Καί θ' ἁπαλὸν γελάσαι, καί τ' ὀρχήσασθαι ἀνῆκεν,
Καί τι ἔπος προέηκεν, ὅπερ τ' ἄρρητον ἄμεινον.
Ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οὖν τὸ πρῶτον ἀνέκραγον, οὐκ ἐπικεύσω.
Εἴθ' ὡς ἠβώοιμι, βίη τέ μοι ἔμπεδος εἴη,
Ὡς ὅθ' ὑπὸ Τροίην λόχον ἤγομεν ἀρτύναντες·
Ἡγείσθην δ' Ὀδυσεύς τε καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος,
Τοῖσι δ' ἅμα τρίτος ἦρχον ἐγών· αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἄνωγον.

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Αλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἱκόμεσθα ποτὶ πτόλιν, αἰπύ τε τεῖχος,
Ἡμεῖς μὲν περὶ ἄστυ κατὰ ῥωπήϊα πυκνά,
Ἄν δόνακας καὶ ἕλος, ὑπὸ τεύχεσι πεπτηῶτες,
Κείμεθα. νὺξ δ' ἄρ' ἐπῆλθε κακή, Βορέαο πεσόντος,
Πηγυλίς· αὐτὰρ ὕπερθε χιὼν γένετ', ἠΰτε πάχνη,
Ψυχρή, καὶ σακέεσσι περιτρέφετο κρύσταλλος.
Ἔνθ' ἄλλοι πάντες χλαίνας ἔχον ἠδὲ χιτῶνας,
Εὗδον δ' εὔκηλοι, σάκεσιν εἰλυμένοι ὤμους·
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ χλαῖναν μὲν ἰὼν ἑτάροισιν ἔλειπον
Ἀφραδέως, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐφάμην ῥιγωσέμεν ἔμπης·
Αλλ' ἐπόμην, σάκος οἷον ἔχων καὶ ζῶμα φαεινόν.

HOMER.

Οὔκουν χρὴ, εἴ τῳ καὶ δοκοῦμεν πλήθει ἐπιέναι καὶ ἀσφάλεια πολλὴ εἶναι μὴ ἂν ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἐναντίους ἡμῖν διὰ μάχης, τούτου ἕνεκα ἀμελέστερόν τι παρεσκευασμένους χωρεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλεως ἑκάστης ἡγεμόνα καὶ στρατιώτην τὸ καθ' αὑτὸν ἀεὶ προσδέχεσθαι ἐς κίνδυνόν τινα ἥξειν. ἄδηλα γὰρ τὰ τῶν πολέμων καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου τὰ πολλὰ καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις γίγνονται· πολλάκις τε τὸ ἔλασσον πλῆθος δεδιὸς ἄμεινον ἠμύναντο τοὺς πλέονας διὰ τὸ καταφρονοῦντας ἀπαρασκεύους γενέσθαι. χρὴ δὲ ἀεὶ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ θαρσαλέους στρατεύειν, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ δεδιότας παρασκευάζεσθαι. οὕτω γὰρ πρός τε τὸ ἐπιέναι τοῖς ἐναντίοις εὐψυχότατοι ἂν εἶεν, πρός τε τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖσθαι ἀσφαλέστατοι. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πόλιν ἐρχόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τοῖς πᾶσιν ἄριστα παρεσκευασμένην, ὥστε χρὴ καὶ πάνυ ἐλπίζειν διὰ μάχης ἰέναι αὐτοὺς, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν ὥρμηνται ἐν ᾧ οὔπω πάρεσμεν, ἀλλ' ὅταν ἐν τῇ γῇ ὁρῶσιν ἡμᾶς δῃοῦντάς τε καὶ τἀκείνων φθείροντας. πᾶσι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὄμμασι καὶ ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα ὁρᾶν πάσχοντάς τι ἄηθες ὀργὴ προσπίπτει καὶ οἱ λογισμῷ ἐλάχιστα χρώμενοι θυμῷ πλεῖστα ἐς ἔργον καθίστανται.

THUCYDIDES.

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Ἄλλοι δὲ ὀνίνανται οἱ τούτους ὁρῶντες διὰ τὰς ἁμαρτίας τὰ μέγιστα καὶ ὀδυνηρότατα καὶ φοβερώτατα πάθη πάσχοντας τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον, ἀτεχνῶς παραδείγματα ἀνηρτημένους ἐκεῖ ἐν Ἅιδου ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ, τοῖς ἀεὶ τῶν ἀδίκων ἀφικνουμένοις θεάματα καὶ νουθετήματα. ὧν ἐγώ φημι ἕνα καὶ Ἀρχέλαον ἔσεσθαι, εἰ ἀληθῆ λέγει Πῶλος, καὶ ἄλλον ὅστις ἂν τοιοῦτος τύραννος ᾖ· οἶμαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς εἶναι τούτων τῶν παραδειγμάτων ἐκ τυράννων καὶ βασιλέων καὶ δυναστῶν καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων πραξάντων γεγονότας· οὗτοι γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐξουσίαν μέγιστα καὶ ἀνοσιώτατα ἁμαρτήματα ἁμαρτάνουσι. μαρτυρεῖ δὲ τούτοις καὶ Ὅμηρος· βασιλέας γὰρ καὶ δυνάστας ἐκεῖνος πεποίηκε τοὺς ἐν Ἅιδου τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον τιμωρουμένους, Τάνταλον καὶ Σίσυφον καὶ Τιτυόν· Θερσίτην δέ, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος πονηρὸς ἦν ἰδιώτης, οὐδεὶς πεποίηκε μεγάλαις τιμωρίαις συνεχόμενον ὡς ἀνίατον· οὐ γάρ, οἶμαι, ἐξῆν αὐτῷ· διὸ καὶ εὐδαιμονέστερος ἦν ἢ οἷς ἐξῆν. ἀλλὰ γάρ, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, ἐκ τῶν δυναμένων εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ σφόδρα πονηροὶ γιγνόμενοι ἄνθρωποι· οὐδὲν μὴν κωλύει καὶ ἐν τούτοις ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας ἐγγίγνεσθαι, καὶ σφόδρα γε ἄξιον ἄγασθαι τῶν γιγνομένων· χαλεπὸν γάρ, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, καὶ πολλοῦ ἐπαίνου ἄξιον ἐν μεγάλῃ ἐξουσίᾳ τοῦ ἀδικεῖν γενόμενον δικαίως διαβιῶναι.

PLATO.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

Very Rev. Dean MERIVALE.

Saturday, 28th March 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I. *Translate into Greek Prose:*

It is possible for a man, by fair speeches, to make his neighbour overlook his own interests; but, then, to take any ill advantage of a man, because he has an opinion of my judgment and integrity, is a wickedness which God will certainly avenge, though no law on earth can call a man to account for it. Because it is less hazardous to wrong orphans than other people, is it therefore less criminal? No, surely; so far from it that God declares himself concerned in the cause of the fatherless and widow; that he will undertake and vindicate their cause against those that oppress them. And why? Why, because they have none else to help them. For which very reason a man should be very careful of taking advantage of the weakness and oversights of such helpless people, because such people have a right and a promise of redress from God. How often do wills, and other writings of moment, fall into the hands of such as thereby have an opportunity of wronging their neighbours! And people that will make use of such an opportunity do generally think that this is a less offence than stealing. But for what reason? Why, only because for stealing, if a man is caught, he will be in danger of being hanged, while at the worst he will only be

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called a dishonest man, if the other be discovered. And yet the crimes are equally forbidden, equally unjust and dangerous in the sight of God, whose judgment will be according to right, and not according to the false opinions of men.

(BISHOP WILSON.)

II.—*Translate into Greek Iambic Verse:*

Woman, disturb me not now at the last,
But let me hold my purpose till I die.
Sit down again; mark me and understand,
While I have power to speak. I charge you now,
When you shall see her, tell her that I died
Blessing her, praying for her, loving her.
And tell my daughter Annie, whom I saw
So like her mother, that my latest breath
Was spent in blessing her and praying for her.
And tell my son that I died blessing him.
And say to Philip that I blest him too;
He never meant us anything but good.
But if my children care to see me dead,
Who hardly knew me living, let them come—
I am their father; but she must not come,
For my dead face would vex her after life.
And now there is but one of all my blood
Who will embrace me in the world to be;
This hair is his; she cut it off and gave it,
And I have borne it with me all these years,
And thought to bear it with me to my grave.

(TENNYSON'S *Enoch Arden.*)

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

Rev. Professor RAWLINSON.

Saturday, 28th March 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What is the philological relation of Greek to Latin? Which of the two languages preserves generally the more *archaic* forms? Illustrate by examples, and by comparison with other languages of the same family.
2. What part of a Greek verb will ordinarily indicate its root? Give the roots of ἄγνυμι, ἀνδάνω, βαίνω, βιβρώσκω, ἕζομαι, ἐσθίω, θάπτω, θιγγάνω, θνήσκω, πίπτω, πίμπρημι, and πλήσσω. Account for the form of the present indicative in each case.
3. Compare the structure of sentences preferred by Herodotus, Thucydides, and Demosthenes; and distinguish between the λέξις εἰρομένη and the λέξις κατεστραμμένη. What is meant by the λέξις ἐν περιόδοις?
4. Translate (with accents) the following passage both into Attic and into Ionic Greek:—

"In the meanwhile complaints had reached Sparta of the "conduct of Pausanias, and rumours of his meditated treason. "The Ephors immediately recalled him, and sent out other

" commanders, among whom Dorcis is named, with a small " force. But this step had been taken too late; the islanders " and the Asiatic Greeks were irrevocably lost to Sparta; and " Dorcis and his colleagues found on their arrival that they " must be content with a subordinate rank."

5. Who were the principal Greek writers contemporary with Pericles? What works did each write, and which of these are still extant? What do you know of the following writers: Alcman, Callimachus, Ctesias, Dio Cassius, Euhemerus, Hipponax, Jamblichus, Lysias, Photius, and Philostratus?
6. What is meant by the κοινὴ διάλεκτος of the Greeks? Where was it found, and when? On which of the old dialects was it principally based? Mention authors who wrote in it, and others, who, though living after its formation, preferred the Attic, Ionic, or Doric.
7. Trace the connexion between Greece and Egypt from B.C. 700 to B.C. 300, noting especially any influence exercised by Egypt on the Greek religion, philosophy, and art.
8. Describe the part played by Corinth in the internal struggles of the Greeks.
9. What states in Greece were confederacies? Give a full account of the constitutions of *two* such states.
10. Date the following battles. Say between whom they were fought, and with what result. Describe minutely any *three* of them. Arbela, Cunaxa, Delium, Himera, Ipsus, Ladé, Leuctra, Magnesia, Platæa, Sellasia.
11. Give the extent of Alexander's conquests, and the order in which they were made. What was the system of government which he intended to establish? Trace the results of his conquests in the subsequent history of Western Asia.
12. Sketch the relations between Rome and Greece from B.C. 280 to B.C. 146.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DE CHARENTE.

Thursday, 2nd April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A.

Translate into English:

En commençant par la religion naturelle de Descartes, quel risque fait-il courir aux autres ou court-il lui-même, à ne se pas convaincre ou à ne les pas persuader, par la raison naturelle, de l'existence de Dieu et de l'immortalité de l'âme? Pour lui, y croira-t-il moins? Pour les autres, en douteront-ils plus? Il ne dépend pas de Descartes qu'on croie plus ou moins, ou qu'on ne croie pas du tout à Dieu et à l'âme; son pouvoir est petit, à cet égard, sur ceux qui le liront. Il a voulu faire, d'un instinct naturel à tous les hommes, une science; d'une croyance universelle, une théorie: entreprise sublime! Mais cet instinct et cette croyance ne seront-ils pas toujours de meilleurs gardiens des vérités qu'ils nous révèlent que la science et la théorie cartésiennes? Que Descartes démontre avec plus ou moins d'évidence l'existence de Dieu et de l'âme, et celle du moi humain: laquelle de ces vérités va être en péril? L'intérêt de cette recherche est tout métaphysique; ou, s'il est pratique, c'est seulement pour un petit nombre d'esprits, trop

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attachés à la terre pour pouvoir s'élever à ces connaissances sans le secours ou plutôt sans la violence de la logique. Pour Descartes, le doute n'était pas possible. Ce qu'il avait à craindre, ce n'était pas de douter, mais de prouver trop peu. Or, par combien de choses n'était-il pas soutenu contre cette crainte, outre la gloire humaine, qui fait qu'on a foi même à ce qui est faux, pour peu qu'on y soit engagé de réputation? Si Descartes faiblit dans ses preuves, tout au plus en sera-t-il troublé, à cause des curieux qui ont les yeux sur lui, et qui regardent s'il ne va pas être contredit par sa propre méthode. Mais pour lui, dût-il s'avouer à lui-même que sa logique a fléchi, l'invincible force du consentement du genre humain le défendrait contre le doute, même à son insu, même en dépit de sa résolution de refuser tout secours qu'il ne tire pas de lui-même, de rejeter tout ce qui ne lui paraît pas évident.

D. NISARD.—*Histoire de la Littérature Française.*

B.

Créature d'un jour qui t'agites une heure,
De quoi viens-tu te plaindre, et qui te fait gémir?
Ton âme t'inquiète, et tu crois qu'elle pleure;
Ton âme est immortelle et tes pleurs vont tarir.

Tu te sens le cœur pris d'un caprice de femme,
Et tu dis qu'il se brise à force de souffrir.
Tu demandes à Dieu de soulager ton âme;
Ton âme est immortelle et ton cœur va guérir.

Le regret d'un instant te trouble et te dévore;
Tu dis que le passé te voile l'avenir.
Ne te plains pas d'hier; laisse venir l'aurore.
Ton âme est immortelle, et le temps va s'enfuir.

Ton corps est abattu du mal de ta pensée;
Tu sens ton front peser et tes genoux fléchir.
Tombe, agenouille-toi, créature insensée;
Ton âme est immortelle, et la mort va venir.

Tes os dans le cercueil vont tomber en poussière;
Ta mémoire, ton nom, ta gloire vont périr;
Mais non pas ton amour, si ton amour t'est chère,
Ton âme est immortelle, et va s'en souvenir.

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

A.

Translate into French:—

It was usual at Athens for execution very soon to follow condemnation, commonly on the morrow; but it happened that the condemnation of Socrates took place on the eve of the day appointed for the sacred ceremony of crowning the galley which carried the annual offerings to the gods worshipped at Delos, and immemorial tradition forbade all executions till the sacred vessel's return. Thus the death of Socrates was respited thirty days, while his friends had free access to him in the prison. During all that time he admirably supported his constancy. Means were concerted for his escape; the jailer was bribed, a vessel prepared, and a secure retreat in Thessaly provided. No arguments, no prayers, could persuade him to use the opportunity. He had always taught the duty of obedience to the law, and he would not furnish an example of the breach of it. To no purpose it was urged that he had been unjustly condemned; he had always held that wrong did not justify wrong. He waited with perfect composure the return of the

sacred vessel, reasoned on the immortality of the soul, the advantage of virtue, the happiness derived from having made it through life his pursuit, and with his friends about him, took the fatal cup and died.

MITFORD.

B.

I have changed my mind. We ought not to lose sight of that. How long have you learnt fencing? They must have heard of it. Buy two and send me one. I long to see him. How much money have you left? I had just heard from them. Why did you not send for me? They live from hand to mouth.--What are you driving at? I have had my hair cut. He should have written to her. I wish I had been in your place. This enabled me to kill two birds with one stone. Do you doubt it? I shall write as soon as I have time.

DICTATION.

Alexandre fit son entrée dans Babylone avec un éclât qui surpassait tout ce que l'univers avait jamais vu, et, après avoir vengé la Grèce, après avoir subjugué, avec une promptitude incroyable, toutes les terres de la domination Persienne, il entra dans les Indes. Mais celui que les déserts, les fleuves et les montagnes n'étaient pas capables d'arrêter, fut contraint de cèder à ses soldats rebutés qui lui demandaient du repos. Il revint à Babylone craint et respecté, non pas comme un conquérant, mais comme un dieu. Mais cet empire formidable qu'il avait conquis ne dura pas plus longtemps que sa vie, qui fut courte ; à l'age de trente-trois ans, au milieu des plus vastes desseins qu'un homme eut jamais conçus, et avec les plus justes espérances d'un heureux succès, il mourut sans avoir eu le loisir d'établir ses affaires, laissant un frère imbécile et un fils en bas age incapable de soutenir un si grand poids.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DE CHARENTE.

Thursday, 2nd April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Grammaire.

N.B.—*Le Candidat ne répondra qu'à* Cinq *de ces questions.*

1. Comment forme-t-on les adverbes en *ment?* S'il y a des exceptions, indiquez les.
2. De quel genre sont les substantifs *amour, délice,* et *orgue?* Traduisez: This is one of the finest organs I ever heard.
3. Donnez en entier, affirmativement et négativement, le passé indéfini et l'impératif des verbes *s'en aller* et *s'en fuir.*
4. Expliquez la théorie de l'indicatif et celle du subjonctif; appuyez-la par des exemples, et dites pourquoi le mode exigé respectivement par les conjonctions *avant que* et *après que* est le seul qui puisse leur convenir.
5. Établissez la différence entre *Ce mot m'a échappé* et *ce mot m'est échappé. Cet homme n'est moins qu'un fripon* et *cet homme n'est rien de moins qu'un fripon. Vous êtes bien matinal* et *vous êtes bien matineux. Je le lui ai dit exprès* et *je le lui ai dit expressément.*
6. Donnez aux participes ci-dessous l'orthographe que vous jugerez nécessaire, et justifiez-la par la règle grammaticale :—*Nos soldats*

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se seraient laissé tuer plutôt que de se rendre. C'est au peu d'amitié que vous lui avez témoigné qu'il doit son succès. Il a perdu plus de batailles qu'il n'en a gagné.

7. Quelle différence faites-vous entre les deux adverbes d'affirmation *oui* et *si?*
8. Corrigez ce qu'il peut y avoir de fautif dans les phrases suivantes ; *je n'envie personne ; nous consumons beaucoup de charbon ; il ne s'en rappelait plus ; on ne disconvient pas que vous ayez fait votre devoir ; une foule de marins parcourait les rues ; j'ignorais qu'elle était malade ; qu'il se repente et il sera pardonné.*

Histoire.

N.B.—*Répondre à* Cinq *de ces questions seulement.*

1. Races, familles, et formes de gouvernement qui ont gouverné la France depuis Clovis jusqu'à nos jours ; dates de leur durée.
2. Expliquez les évènements connus sous le nom de *jacquerie—conjuration d'Amboise—croisade des Albigeois—journée des dupes* —et *cent jours.*
3. Indiquez les provinces que possédèrent les Anglais pendant tout le règne de Charles VI., avec les noms des départements et chefs-lieux qui y correspondent.
4. Du progrès de la royauté en France et des causes de ce progrès ; Louis XI.—Richelieu—Louis XIV.
5. Etats-généraux ; leurs éléments constitutifs ; leurs attributions ; en quoi ils différaient des parlements ; années et règnes pendant lesquels ils furent convoqués pour la première et pour la dernière fois.
6. Edit de Nantes ; sa révocation ; conséquences intérieures et extérieures.
7. Quels sont les principaux acteurs et les faits les plus saillants de la grande lutte religieuse ou guerre civile qui éclata au XVIème siècle ? De quelle manière termina-t-elle ?
8. Indiquez les dispositions principales et les changements qui résultèrent des traités d'Utrecht, de Tilsit, et de Vienne.
9. Des trois grandes assemblées politiques de la Révolution française ; leurs dates ; réformes et institutions qui leur sont dues ; Mirabeau —Barnave—Robespierre.

Littérature.

N.B.—*Répondre à* Cinq *de ces questions seulement.*

1. Université de Paris : sa naissance et sa mort ; ce qui la distinguait de l'Université actuelle ; Sorbonne ; Collége de France ; Erasme.
2. Dites quelques mots des chroniques de Joinville, de Froissart, et de Commines.
3. Fondation de l'Académie française ; son but ; son influence sur la langue comparée à celle de Louis XIV. sur la littérature de son temps.
4. Qu'était-ce que Port-Royal ? Querelle des Jansénistes et des Molinistes. Comment rattachez-vous ce fait à la publication des *Lettres provinciales?* Quel est le but de cet ouvrage ? Donnez en un aperçu rapide.
5. En quoi La Fontaine est le plus original de tous les poètes français.
6. A quelle réunion Molière s'attaque-t-il dans sa comédie des "*Précieuses Ridicules*"? Mœurs de l'époque ; objet de cette réunion ; analyse de la comédie.

7. De la tragédie ; Corneille, Racine, Voltaire ; sources auxquelles ils ont puisé ; ce qui les distingue l'un de l'autre ; Le Cid, Phèdre, Mérope.
8. Voltaire et Rousseau comme philosophes ; traits caractéristiques et distinctifs ; leur influence sur le mouvement intellectuel de leur époque. *Emile. Essai sur les mœurs ;* qualités et défauts de ces deux ouvrages.
9. Des origines de l'école romantique ; en quoi elle diffère de l'école classique ; ses réformes, et ses innovations ; ses hardiesses ; ses écueils ; révolutions qu'elle introduisit dans le drame et la poésie ; Chateaubriand—Lamartine—Victor Hugo—Alfred de Musset.

Dissertation.

Ecrivez une dissertation sur un des sujets ci-dessous.

1. Instinct et amour de la patrie, dans leur rapport avec les devoirs du citoyen.
2. L'education des masses contribue-t-elle nécessairement au bien-être général de la nation ?
3. Dialogue des morts entre Napoléon I. et Louis XVIII.
4. Origine du langage ; quelle est la part de la nature ? Quelle est celle de l'art ?—Ses rapports avec la pensée ; caractères essentiels d'une langue bien faite.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Dr. ALTHAUS.

Thursday, 9th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English :

I.

Wenn der Fall von Byzanz den Anfang der neuen Zeit bezeichnet, ſo hat dies große Ereigniß in nächſter Folge die zwei größeren eingeleitet, die den Character dieſer neuen Geſchichtsperiode völlig entſcheiden. Die Sperrung des Orients nöthigte zur Aufſuchung neuer Handelswege und führte zur Entdeckung der neuen Welt ; der Untergang Griechenlands trieb die flüchtigen byzantiniſchen Gelehrten nach Weſten, veranlaßte durch die Erweckung der humaniſtiſchen Studien eine neue Reform der Schulen und einen ganz neuen Aufſchwung des geiſtigen Lebens und ebnete dadurch den Weg zur Reformation. Beide große Thatſachen und ihre Folgen füllen den äußern Inhalt der nächſten Jahrhunderte weſentlich aus, und bedingen die Ergebniſſe ihrer veränderten Bildung. In beide ſchienen ſich die romaniſchen und die germaniſchen Völker gradezu theilen zu wollen. Denn die Anpflanzung der Neuen Welt ward anfangs als ein Alleinrecht Spaniens und Portugals betrachtet, und von ihnen allein wenigſtens ein Jahrhundert lang in größerem Umfange betrieben. Die Reformation aber iſt bis heute faſt das ausſchließliche Eigenthum der rein gehaltenen germaniſchen Völker geblieben.

GERVINUS.

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II.

Elisabeth gehörte zu den Fürsten, die sich im voraus über die Pflichten der Regierung einen Begriff gebildet haben. Vier Eigenschaften, sagte sie einmal, seien ihr dazu nothwendig erschienen: Gerechtigkeit und Mäßigung, Großmuth und Urtheil. Der beiden ersten dürfe sie sich rühmen: nie habe sie bei gleichem Recht Einen vor dem Andern begünstigt, nie habe sie einem ersten Bericht geglaubt, sondern bis zur vollen Kenntniß an sich gehalten. Die beiden andern wolle sie sich nicht anmaßen, denn es seien Tugenden der Männer. Eben diese aber schrieb die Welt ihr in hohem Grade zu. Ihr feines Urtheil erblickte man in der Wahl ihrer Diener und der Verwendung derselben zu solchen Diensten, zu denen sie eben geschickt seien. Ihre Großherzigkeit sah man in der Verachtung kleiner Vortheile und ihrem unerschütterlichen Gleichmuth in der Gefahr. Während des aus Spanien daherziehenden Ungewitters habe man keine Wolke auf ihrer Stirn gesehen; durch ihre Haltung habe sie Adel und Volk belebt, ihre Räthe beseelt. Das Ideal einer Herrscherin darf man aber auch in Königin Elisabeth nicht suchen. Niemand kann die Härten in Abrede stellen, die unter ihrer Regierung, selbst mit ihrem Vorwissen, begangen worden sind. Jene systematische Heuchelei, die man ihr Schuld gibt, mag als eine Erfindung ihrer Feinde, oder der nicht von Grund aus unterrichteten Historiker erscheinen; aber auch bei ihrer Staatsverwaltung kommen, wie bei den meisten andern, Argumentationen vor, welche die Wahrheit mehr verhüllen als ausdrücken. Bei jedem ihrer Worte nimmt man die Berechnung dessen, was zu ihrem Vortheil dient, wahr. Sie war sehr zugänglich für Schmeichelei und durch ein angenehmes Aeußere ebenso leicht bestochen, wie durch zufällige kleine Mängel abgestoßen. Eitelkeit begleitete sie von Jugend an bis in ihre hohen Jahre, die sie nicht bemerken und nicht bemerkt wissen wollte. Gute Erfolge liebte sie sich selbst anzurechnen, Mißlingen schrieb sie ihren Ministern zu.

RANKE.

III.

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Der Pilgrim vor St. Just.

Nacht iſt's, die Stürme ſauſen für und für;
Hiſpaniſche Mönche, ſchließt mir auf die Thür!

Laßt hier mich ruhn, bis Glockenton mich weckt
Der zum Gebet mich in die Kirche ſchreckt,

Bereitet mir, was euer Haus vermag,
Ein Ordenskleid und einen Sarkophag!

Gönnt mir die kleine Zelle, weiht mich ein,
Mehr als die Hälfte dieſer Welt war mein.

Das Haupt, das nun der Scheere ſich bequemt,
Mit mancher Krone war's bediademt.

Die Schulter, die der Kutte nun ſich bückt,
Hat kaiſerlicher Hermelin geſchmückt.

Nun bin ich vor dem Tod den Todten gleich
Und fall' in Trümmer, wie das alte Reich.

PLATEN.

I.

Translate into German :—

It is difficult to give a just summary of the qualities of Henry VIII.: he was so different from himself in different parts of his reign, that, as is well remarked by Lord Herbert, his history is his best character and description. He possessed great vigour of mind, which qualified him for exercising dominion over men; courage, intrepidity, vigilance, inflexibility; and though these qualities lay not always under the guidance of a regular and solid judgment, they were accompanied with good parts and an extensive capacity. A catalogue of his vices would comprehend many of the worst qualities incident to human nature; violence, cruelty, profusion, rapacity, injustice, arrogance, obstinacy, bigotry, presumption, cowardice; but neither was he subject to all these vices in the most extreme degree, nor was he at intervals altogether destitute of virtue; he was sincere, open, gallant, liberal, and capable at least of a temporary friendship and attachment. It may seem not a little extraordinary that, notwithstanding his cruelty, his violence, his arbitrary administration, this prince not only acquired the regard of his subjects, but never was the object of their hatred; he seems even in some degree to have possessed to the last their love and affection.

HUME.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

II.

The mother of Goethe is one of the pleasantest figures in German literature, and one standing out with greater vividness than almost any other. Her simple, hearty, joyous, and affectionate nature endeared her to all. She was the delight of children, the favourite of poets and princes. To the last retaining her enthusiasm and simplicity, mingled with great shrewdness and knowledge of character; she was at once grave and hearty, dignified and simple. She had read most of the best German and Italian authors, had picked up considerable information, and had that "mother-wit" which so often in women and poets seems to render culture superfluous. Her letters are full of spirit—not always strictly grammatical, not irreproachable in orthography, but vigorous and vivacious. After a lengthened interview with her, an enthusiast exclaimed: "Now do I understand how Goethe has become the man he is."

G. H. LEWES.

DICTATION.

Noch als Knabe war Hannibal dem Vater ins Lager gefolgt. Bald zeichnete er ſich aus. Sein leichter und feſtgebauter Körper machte aus ihm einen vortrefflichen Läufer und Fechter und einen verwegenen Galopereiter. Schlafloſigkeit griff ihn nicht an und Speiſe wußte er nach Soldatenart zu genießen und zu entbehren. Trotz ſeiner im Lager verfloßenen Jugend beſaß er die Bildung der vornehmen Phoenicier ſeiner Zeit. Als er heranwuchs trat er in das Heer ſeines Vaters ein um unter deſſen Augen ſeinen erſten Waffendienſt zu thun; um ihn in der Schlacht neben ſich fallen zu ſehen. Nachher hatte er unter Haſdrubal ſeiner Schweſter Gemahl die Reiterei befehligt und durch glänzende perſönliche Tapferkeit wie durch ſein Führertalent ſich ausgezeichnet. Jetzt rief ihn den erprobten jugendlichen General die Stimme ſeiner Kameraden an ihre Spitze und er konnte nun das ausführen wofür ſein Vater und ſein Schwager gelebt und geſtorben.

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GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Dr. ALTHAUS.

Thursday, 9th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. State the gender of the substantives ending in thum, keit, niß, ung, sal, in, schaft, and give two examples for each termination in illustration of your answer.
2. Mention some instances in which the article must be used in German while it is omitted in English, and some in which it is used in English but omitted in German.
3. Explain the difference between sein and werden as auxiliary verbs. What criterion is there to determine whether sein or werden must be used to translate the English *to be?* Illustrate your answer by examples.
4. Give six verbs used personally in English while in German they take the impersonal form.
5. State the rule concerning the separation of separable prefixes of compound verbs, both with respect to tenses and moods, and to the construction of the sentence.
6. Discuss the translation of participial sentences into German. Translate: He came running at full speed. Going to England, we met our friends. Having fought for five hours, the enemy retreated.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Mention the principal literary remains written in the Gothic and the Old High German dialects.
2. What dialect was used during the Hohenstauffen period? Give the dates of that period, and state particulars of one of its greatest epic, and one of its greatest lyric poets.
3. Describe the influence exercised on German literature by Martin Luther.
4. Who were the chief members of the first and of the second Silesian schools? At what time, and under what circumstances, did those schools flourish? and in what manner did they affect the national taste?
5. Give a brief general outline of the progress and the distinguishing characteristics of German literature during the second half of the 18th century.
6. Write a biographical sketch of Schiller, and describe his genius as a dramatist, as a lyric poet, and as an historian, with reference to his principal works.

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HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. When and where did the German tribes make their first appearance in history? and how was Ancient Germany saved from being transformed into a Roman province?
2. By whom was the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" established as a permanent institution? Explain the origin of the name, and point out some of the practical consequences flowing from the ideas connected with it.
3. Name in chronological order the emperors of the Hohenstauffen dynasty. For what reason may their times be considered the most brilliant in the history of the Old German Empire, and what causes led to their fall?
4. Sketch briefly the commencement and the progress of the Reformation in Germany. Show why it only partially succeeded, and why, politically speaking, its consequences proved disastrous?
5. Point out the chief events in the reign of Frederick the Great of Prussia, together with their importance for Germany.
6. Mention the principal changes, territorial and political, brought about in Germany during the course of the wars arising out of the French Revolution of 1789.

GERMAN COMPOSITION.

Write an Essay, in German, on one *of the following subjects, using the German character:*

1. Der Suez Kanal.
2. Friedrich der Große.
3. Das neue deutsche Reich.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Saturday, 11th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

Così si combatteva; e'n dubbia lance
Col timor le speranze eran sospese.
Pien tutto il campo è di spezzate lance,
Di rotti scudi, e di troncato arnese;
Di spade ai petti, alle squarciate pance
Altre confitte, altre per terra stese;
Di corpi altri supini, altri co' volti,
Quasi mordendo il suolo, al suol rivolti.

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Giace il cavallo al suo signore appresso :
Giace il compagno appo il compagno estinto :
Giace il nemico appo il nemico : e spesso
Sul morto il vivo, il vincitor sul vinto.
Non v'è silenzio, e non v'è grido espresso,
Ma odi un non so che roco e indistinto :
Fremiti di furor, mormori d' ira,
Gemiti di chi langue e di chi spira.

L' arme, che già sì liete in vista foro,
Faceano or mostra spaventosa e mesta.
Perduto ha i lampi il ferro, i raggi l'oro ;
Nulla vaghezza a' bei color più resta ;
Quanto apparìa d' adorno e di decoro
Ne' cimieri e ne' fregi or si calpesta ;
La polve ingombra ciò ch' al sangue avanza.
Tanto i campi mutata avean sembianza !

TASSO, *Gerusalemme.*

. . . Ero in quell' età in cui domina il bisogno delle indagini, il bisogno d' orientarsi sempre e su tutto, il bisogno di vedere se il mondo corrisponde alle idee che ve ne diedero gli educatori. Gran momento della vita quello nel quale s' osa chiedere ai sistemi, ai principii sin allora indiscussi ragione dell' esser loro ! Io mi sentii maravigliato di me stesso il giorno ch' io dissi : Che cos' era infine questa Roma ? Se è vera la religione della carità, perchè i cristiani venerano i trionfi della violenza ? E difatti se studiamo al punto di vista della felicità degli uomini la storia Romana, quanto non si trasforma da quello che ce la presentano gli educatori ! Se non altro, mi sembra che a volerla giudicare rettamente, non sarebbe pretensione esagerata l' esigere come elemento del processo, la narrazione fedele bensì delle battaglie, delle vittorie terrestri e navali, de' trionfi, delle conquiste e di tutte le grandezze Romane ; ma altresì una non meno fedele relazione di tutte le uccisioni, di tutto il sangue, di tutte le miserie, gli sterminii, le desolazioni colle quali la massa dell' umanità ha dovuto pagare il gusto di aver davanti agli occhi e nell' orecchie per secoli queste vittorie, questi trionfi e questa grande fantasmagoria capitolina . . .

MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, *I miei ricordi.*

Amico dolcissimo, che volete vi dica di Londra, se non sono due mesi che sono qui, e se non intendo per anco una sillaba di questa lingua quando si parla, scarsamente indovinando il senso di qualche sentenza quando leggo, nè m' essendo possibile per anco di giudicare, se non per mezzo de' sensi ? Già voi lo sapete, che questa è una vastissima città, piena di popolo, piena d' arti, piena di scienze, pienissima di ricchezze. Ma guarda ch' io voglia sì tosto entrare a parlarvi d' alcuna di quelle cose delle quali l' uomo giudica col giudizio ! Voglio starmi zitto su quelle sintanto che non sono assolutamente mastro della favella Brittanica. Datemi tempo me la ficchi tutta nella memoria, e allora sì, ve ne dirò alcune, anzi molte, di quelle ben intese, ben discusse, e pesate alla bilancia dell' orafo. Il parlare d' un paese senza possederne previamente la lingua, è un fare la zuppa nel paniero, un voler dire degli spropositi a belle carrettate. Se volete contentarvi di quelle cose di Londra, delle

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quali l' occhio, l' orecchio, ed anche il naso, possono giudicare, di quello ciancerò molto di buona voglia.....

G. BARETTI.

II.

Translate into Italian:

No king ever came to the throne of riper age than James; with more warning, more experience, had he been willing to turn it to account, of the temper and disposition of the people he was called to govern. But experience, though purchased at the cost of much suffering, was lost upon him. He thought himself a much greater adept in government than his brother was; he thought the concessions made by Charles to popular wishes were a sign of weakness, and a desire to avoid collision with Parliament was a diminution of the royal authority. He thought the easy undignified manners of his brother impaired the majesty of the crown; therefore he pursued an opposite course. He was stiff, formal, and ceremonious; he gave audience with his hat on, and only in the presence chamber; he kept his nobles at a distance; he treated his Parliaments with rigour, and received the applause of his people without courtesy or condescension. And whilst his natural manners were ungracious, his rigid adherence to his new faith, and the dislike he could not help exhibiting to those who opposed it, shut him out from the confidence and sympathy of all except the narrow circle of his queen and his father confessor, and the small knot of flatterers who were interested in keeping from him all information, except such as was agreeable to him. Kings at the best find great difficulty in coming to a right understanding of their subjects' wishes and dispositions, but James took every precaution to increase those difficulties. When the blow fell, he was utterly unprepared for it. He had listened to no advice, and he now found himself without advisers. He had given his confidence to none but those who had abused it.

(*Quarterly Review.*)

DICTATION.

Giacomo Leopardi a Pietro Giordani.

La tua de' cinque mi consola alquanto perchè mi ti mostra un po' meno travagliato. . . . Quando potrai desidero che tu mi scriva più largamente come in quest' ultima dici di voler fare, perchè ogni volta che mi mancano le tue novelle e il conforto e l' aiuto della tua conversazione io rassomiglio a chi si trova solo e senza stella in un mare infinito ma ostinatamente e affannosamente immobile sicchè neppur la tempesta interrompa il silenzio e la *noia*. Vengo leggendo e scrivacchiando stentatamente e gli studii miei non cadono ora mai sulle parole ma sulle cose. Nè mi pento d' aver prima studiato di proposito a parlare e dopo a pensare, contro quello che gli altri fanno, tanto che se adesso ho qualche cosa da dire sappia come va detta e non l' abbia da mettere in *serbo* aspettando ch' io abbia imparato a poterla significare. Oltre che la facoltà della parola aiuta incredibilmente la facoltà del pensiero e lo spiana ed accorcia la strada. Anzi mi sono avveduto per prova che anche la notizia di più lingue conferisce mirabilmente alla facilità chiarezza e precisione del concepire. La poesia l' ho quasi dimenticata perch' io vedo ma non sento più nulla. . . . Stammi bene ed amami più che puoi. Addio.

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ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Saturday, 11th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*The Questions to be answered in English.*]

I.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the infinitive mood of all the *defective* verbs that you remember.
2. Write down the whole of the imperative mood and the past participles of—cercare, dare, condurre, porre, sapere, dire, convenire, proibire.
3. When is the subjunctive mood, although not requisite in a corresponding English sentence, required in Italian?
4. Translate the following phrases into Italian, with especial attention to the prepositions:

   To go *by* land. It was said *by* him. You will succeed *by* industry. With sword *in* hand. We passed *through* the street. *From* one *to* another. *From* year to year. Threatened *with* death. Come *with* us. Not far *from* here. A month *hence*.

II.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

[N.B.—*Dates to be given in all cases.*]

1. State what you know of the origin of the Italian language; and name some of the earlier writers by whom it was used both in poetry and prose.
2. Sketch the contents of the six first cantos of Dante's Inferno.
3. Give a short narrative of Tasso's relations with the ducal house of Ferrara.
4. What influence did Parini and Alfieri respectively exercise by their works on the literature and character of the Italians?
5. Name the author of the *Basvilliana*, and give the reason for his so intitling that poem. Give some account of his other works.

III.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

[N.B.—*Dates to be given in all cases.*]

1. Between whom and under what circumstances was the battle of Tagliacozzo fought, and what were its results?
2. Give a short account of Cola di Rienzo, and his career.
3. Write a brief history of the siege of Florence in the years A.D. 1529–30.
4. State in chronological order what foreign powers have held in subjection portions of Italy from the 15th to the 19th century.
5. Sketch the successive events which have brought about the present unification and independence of Italy.

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PURE MATHEMATICS.

H. J. S. SMITH, Esq.

Monday, 30th March 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State and prove the rule for determining the position of the decimal point when one decimal fraction is divided by another; and find the quotient of ·2345 divided by ·0001024.

2. Show that when $n+1$ figures of a square root have been found by the ordinary method, n more may be obtained by division only.

   Find the square root of 19 as far as six decimal places.

3. Simplify the expression—

$$\frac{1-x^7+7x\,(x-1)\,(1-x+x^2)^2}{(1-x)^7},$$

   and resolve $x^4+y^4+z^4-2y^2z^2-2x^2z^2-2x^2y^2$ into its four factors.

4. Solve the equations—

   (1.) $(a+2b)x^2-2(a+b)x+a=0.$

   (2.) $(x+1)\,(x+3)\,(x-4)\,(x-7)+(x-1)\,(x-3)\,(x+4)\,(x+7)=96.$

   (3.) $\left.\begin{matrix} x^2y=(1-x)^3, \\ xy^2=(9-y)^3. \end{matrix}\right\}$

5. Prove the formula for the number of permutations of n letters, of which α are a, β are b, γ are c, and the rest are all different.

6. Approximate to the cube root of 63 as far as four decimal places by means of the binomial theorem; and find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^3}$ in a series proceeding by powers of x.

7. Sum the series—

   $1.3.5+3.5.7+5.7.9+7.9.11+\ldots$ to n terms.

   Find the general term of the series—

   $1+2x^2+2x^3+6x^4+10x^5+22x^6+\ldots\ldots$

   Sum this series to n terms, and, when it is convergent, to infinity.

8. Parallelograms upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

9. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are equal to two right angles.

   Show also, conversely, that if two opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure are equal to two right angles, a circle can be described passing through the four angular points of the figure.

10. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

11. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle; and show that if the centres of the inscribed and circumscribed circles coincide the triangle is equilateral.

12. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two given straight lines at their point of intersection, it shall also be at right angles to the plane which passes through them.

13. The radius of a circle is three feet. Taking $\frac{22}{7}$ as an approximate value of π, determine the length of the arc of which the chord is three feet, and the area of the segment cut off by that chord.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

14. Prove the formulæ—

(1.) Cos (A−B)=cos A cos B+sin A sin B,

(2.) Tan $A=\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2A}{1+\cos 2A}}$,

and express cos A and sin A in terms of tan $\frac{A}{2}$.

15. The sides of a triangle being $2n-1$, $2n$, $2n+1$, find the sines of its angles; and show that its area is less than the area of the equilateral triangle which has the same perimeter, but that its circumscribing circle is greater than the circumscribing circle of that triangle.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

H. J. S. SMITH, Esq.

Monday, 30th March 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Prove that imaginary roots enter equations in pairs; and, given that $1+\sqrt{-1}$ is a root of the equation $x^4-4x^2+8x-4=0$, find all its roots.
2. Prove Cardan's rule for the solution of the equation $x^3+qx+r=0$, and explain why it furnishes nine values for x, of which only three are admissible.

   Solve the equation—

   $x^3-18x+42=0$.
3. Define a symmetric function of the roots of an equation; and find the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation $x^3-px^2+qx-r=0$.
4. Approximate to the value of that root of the equation $x^3-4x-1=0$, which lies between 2 and 3.
5. Express cos 8θ in terms of cos θ and its powers; and $\cos^8\theta$ in terms of the cosines of the multiples of θ.
6. Obtain an expression for sin x as a product of an infinite number of factors; and employ this expression to obtain the sum of the series

$$\frac{1}{1^2}+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\frac{1}{4^2}+ \text{.....} \text{ ad infinitum.}$$

7. Sum the trigonometrical series $\cos^2\alpha+\cos^2(\alpha+\beta)+\cos^2(\alpha+2\beta)+$..... to n terms, and develop log $(1-2x\cos\varphi+x^2)$ in a series proceeding by powers of x.
8. Prove that in any spherical triangle, (1) the greater side is opposite to the greater angle, (2) the area is equal to the circular measure of the spherical excess, multiplied by the square of the radius of the sphere.
9. Prove that in a parabola—

   (1.) The subnormal is constant, and equal to the semi-latus rectum:

   (2.) If a perpendicular be drawn from the focus on a tangent, the point of intersection lies on the tangent at the vertex.
10. The sum of the squares of any two conjugate diameters of an ellipse is equal to the sum of the squares of the principal axes.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

11. If the tangent and ordinate at a point P of a hyperbola, of which the centre is C, meet the transverse axis in T and N respectively, show that CN.CT is equal to the square of the semi-axis.

12. Show that the two tangents, drawn from any point to a conic section, subtend equal angles at the focus.

13. Obtain an expression for the tangent of the angle contained between the straight lines $ax+by+c=0$, and $a'x+b'y+c'=0$.

What is the area of the triangle formed by the lines of which the equations are $y=x$, $y=2x$, $x+y=1$?

14. Find the condition that the straight line $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1$ should touch the circle $x^2+y^2=c^2$; and find the equations of the circles, which pass through the point (1, 2) and touch both axes of co-ordinates.

15. Draw the curves represented by the equations:

(1.) $y^2-2xy+x^2-4x+1=0$;
(2.) $x^2-xy+y^2=1$;

Determine the focus and directrix of (1), and the lengths and directions of the principal axes of (2).

16. Obtain the equation, in trilinear co-ordinates, of the circle circumscribing a given triangle ABC; and prove that the tangents at A, B, C intersect the opposite sides in three points which lie in the same straight line.

17. Obtain the equation of the polar of the point $(\alpha', \beta', \gamma')$ with regard to the conic $a\alpha^2+b\beta^2+c\gamma^2+2q'\beta\gamma+2b'\alpha\gamma+2c'\alpha\beta=0$, and prove that if the polar of $(\alpha', \beta', \gamma')$ passes through $(\alpha'', \beta'', \gamma'')$, then *vice versâ* the polar of $(\alpha'', \beta'', \gamma'')$ passes through $(\alpha', \beta', \gamma')$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Rev. R. TOWNSEND.

Tuesday, 31st March 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B—*In answering any question, unless the contrary be expressly stated, the method to be employed is left optional with the Candidate.*]

1. State and prove the ordinary rules for the differentiation of the product and of the ratio of any two functions u and v of the same independent variable x.

2. Given that $u=\log_e(x+\sqrt{x^2-1})$ and that $v=\log_e(x-\sqrt{x^2-1})$, apply the preceding rules to the differentiation of the product of u and v, and of the ratio of u to v.

3. Assuming that $\varphi(x+y)$ can be expanded in a series of the form $A+By+Cy^2+Dy^3+$ &c., determine, on the principles of the Differential Calculus, the values of A, B, C, D, &c. as functions of x.

4. Show that the preceding method of expansion, applied to the examples of $\sin(x+y)$ and of $\cos(x+y)$, leads back to the fundamental trigonometrical formulæ for the values of those functions.

5. If u be a function of two independent variables x and y, prove the general relation $\frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{du}{dy}\right)$

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

6. If u be a homogeneous function of any number of variables x, y, z, &c., and n the degree of the function, prove the general relation

$$x\frac{du}{dx}+y\frac{du}{dy}+z\frac{du}{dz}+\text{&c.}=nu.$$

7. Determine the three values of the integral of $(a+b\cos x)^{-1}\,dx$, corresponding to the three cases of $a-b$ being positive, negative, or zero.
8. Apply the method of integration by parts to the reduction of the integrals of $(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}\,dx$ and of $(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}\,dx$; completing in each case the integration for $n=1$.
9. Find the entire length and area of the closed curve whose equation in polar co-ordinates is $r^2=a^2\cos 2\theta$.
10. Determine the number and positions of the real asymptotes of the curve whose equation in Cartesian co-ordinates is $x^2y^2=a^2x^2+b^2y^2$.
11. Given that, in the equation of the variable curve $\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^m+\left(\frac{y}{\beta}\right)^m=1$, the parameters α and β are connected by the relation $\left(\frac{\alpha}{a}\right)^n+\left(\frac{\beta}{b}\right)^n=1$, find the equation of its envelope.
12. If xyz be the rectangular co-ordinates of a point in space, and $\alpha\beta\gamma$ the direction angles of a right line passing through the origin, find the length of the perpendicular p from the point on the line.
13. If $x_1y_1z_1$ and $x_2y_2z_2$ be the co-ordinates, rectangular or oblique, of two points in space, find the equation of the plane connecting them with the origin.
14. A right line passing through the centre of an ellipsoid makes angles α, β, γ, with the positive semi-axes a, b, c, of the surface, find the equation of the diametral plane conjugate to its direction.
15. Three tangent planes to any central quadric surface intersect mutually at right angles; find the locus of their intersection.
16. Show that every plane tangent to any ruled quadric intersects the surface in a pair of right lines passing through its point of contact.

[*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding questions.*]

A. Prove and explain the meaning of the symbolical identity in differentiation $\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^n\left(e^{ax}u\right)=e^{ax}\left(a+\frac{d}{dx}\right)^n u.$

B. Transform from rectangular to polar co-ordinates the partial differential equation $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2u}{dy^2}=0.$

C. In transformation of co-ordinates from one rectangular system to another, prove the invariance of the two differential functions

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2u}{dy^2} \text{ and } \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\cdot\frac{d^2u}{dy^2}-\left(\frac{d^2u}{dxdy}\right)^2.$$

D. Integrate the two partial differential equations of the second order obtained by equating to zero the two invariant functions of the preceding question.

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E. The equation of a surface in rectangular co-ordinates being supposed expressed in the form $z=\varphi(x, y)$, find the differential equation of the projection of its lines of curvature on the plane of xy.

F. A cone of revolution envelopes a quadric surface; find the locus of its vertex.

MIXED MATHEMATICS. (I.)

W. H. BESANT, Esq.

Tuesday, 31st March 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Define the resultant of two forces acting in a plane.

If three forces, acting in a plane, balance each other, prove that either their lines of action are parallel, or they meet in a point.

It is required to hang a picture against a smooth vertical wall, so that it shall rest at a given inclination, by a single cord attached to a given point of the wall; determine, by a geometrical construction, the point on the back of the frame to which the cord must be attached.

2. Prove that the sum of the moments of two forces, acting in one plane, about a point in the plane, is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

Three forces, P, Q, and R, act along the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle ABC; find the condition, that the line of action of the resultant of these forces may pass through the centre of gravity of the area of the triangle.

3. Having given the centres of gravity of the whole of a body, and of a given portion of it, show how to find the centre of gravity of the remaining portion.

ABC is a lamina in the form of an equilateral triangle, each side being four inches in length; from the corners B and C two equilateral triangles are cut off, each having its side one inch in length; prove that the distance from A of the centre of gravity of the remainder is $\frac{53}{14\sqrt{3}}$ inches.

4. Find the ratio of the power to the weight in the system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string, supposing the strings vertical, and neglecting the weights of the pulleys.

Prove for this case the truth of the principle of virtual velocities.

5. What are the directions of the pressures between—

1st. Two smooth surfaces in contact with each other;

2nd. A smooth surface and an edge in contact with it;

3rd. Two edges in contact with each other?

An aperture in the form of an equilateral triangle is made in a horizontal table, and a solid right circular cone of given weight is placed in the aperture with its vertex downwards; find the pressure at each point of contact with the edges of the aperture.

6. Explain how velocity and acceleration are measured.

A body, starting from rest, and moving with a constant accleration, acquires, in four seconds, a velocity of ten yards per minute; find the measures of this velocity, and of the constant accleration, when a foot and a second are the units of length and time.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

7. Prove that if a body move from rest with a constant acceleration (f), the space (s) described in the time (t) is given by the equation $s=\frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

Find the time in which a heavy particle will slide from rest down any chord of a circle from its highest point; and determine, by a geometrical construction, the straight line of shortest descent from the focus of a parabola to the curve, the parabola having its vertex upwards and axis vertical.

8. A heavy body is projected with velocity v in a direction inclined to the vertical at an angle α; find the inclination to the vertical of the direction of motion after a time t, and prove that at the time $\frac{v}{g\cos\alpha}$ the direction of motion will be perpendicular to the direction of projection.

9. State the principles employed in determining the changes of motion produced by the impact of two spherical balls upon each other.

A spherical ball, sliding along a smooth horizontal plane, impinges obliquely on another spherical ball of equal size and equal mass, lying at rest on the plane; determine the subsequent motions of the two balls.

1st. When they are inelastic;

2nd. When they are perfectly elastic.

10. Distinguish between the whole pressure of a liquid on any surface with which the liquid is in contact, and the resultant vertical pressure upon the surface; and show how to determine each of these quantities.

A solid right circular cone, of vertical angle 60°, is completely immersed in water, with its axis vertical and vertex upwards; if the pressure on the base of the cone is five-eighths of the whole pressure on its curved surface, prove that the depth of the vertex below the surface of the water is two-thirds of the altitude of the cone.

11. Describe the construction and use of a diving bell.

Assuming that the bell is cylindrical, and that no air is supplied from above, investigate an equation for determining the height to which the water rises inside the bell, when it is completely immersed at a given depth below the surface.

12. State the relation between the pressure, density, and temperature of a gas, and the two experimental laws from which it is deduced.

Explain how far this relation is true for a vapour.

A quantity of air, saturated with aqueous vapour, is contained in a cylinder which is closed by a piston, and the pressure of the mixture is four times the pressure of the vapour it contains; if by means of the piston the air be compressed into half its original volume without any change of temperature, compare the new pressure with the original pressure.

Candidates are allowed to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding questions.

A. A circular aperture is cut in a horizontal table, and a regular tetrahedron of given weight is placed in the aperture with one corner downwards, and the opposite face horizontal; find the pressure at each of the three points of contact with the aperture.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

B. Two particles are projected from the same point of a horizontal plane, at the same instant and with equal velocities in the same vertical plane; if their ranges on the horizontal plane be the same, find the path of their centre of gravity.

C. In the case of a single moveable pulley, with the several portions of the string vertical, if the free end of the string pass over a fixed pulley, and if a weight be attached to the free end equal to three-fourths of the weight attached to the moveable pulley, prove that the acceleration of the latter is $\frac{g}{8}$, and find the tension of the string.

D. A square lamina floats with its plane vertical and one angular point beneath the surface of a liquid; find all its positions of equilibrium.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

W. H. BESANT, Esq.

Wednesday, 1st April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Assuming that light is propagated in straight lines, explain the formation of shadows.

   A lighted candle stands on a table, and a spherical ball is held so as to throw a shadow on the table; describe in general terms the nature of the boundary of the shadow for different positions of the ball.

2. State the laws of the refraction of light, and find the geometrical focus, after refraction, of a pencil of rays directly incident on a plane refracting surface.

   A straight stick is held partly under water; if α be the inclination of the stick to the vertical, and θ the inclination to the vertical of the image under the surface, supposed to be formed by geometrical foci, prove that

   $$\tan \theta = \mu \tan \alpha,$$

   μ being the refractive index from air to water.

   Explain, and illustrate by a figure, how it is that the image actually seen is curved.

3. A luminous point is held between two plane mirrors, inclined to each other; prove that the images formed are limited in number, and all lie on the arc of a circle.

   Explain the application of this fact in the construction of a kaleidoscope.

4. If a ray of light be incident, in a principal plane, on a refracting prism of greater density than the surrounding medium, prove that the deviation of the ray is *from* the edge of the prism.

5. State the exact uses of the object-glass, and of the eye-glass, of a telescope.

   Draw a figure representing the passage through a Newton's telescope of a pencil of light from a distant point.

6. Distinguish between a great circle and a small circle on the surface of a sphere; and compare the arc of a small circle subtending any angle at the centre of the circle with the arc of a great circle subtending the same angle at its centre.

   A ship sails due West, in latitude 60°, for 24 hours, at the rate of 10 miles an hour; assuming that the Earth's radius is 4,000 miles, prove that the change in the ship's longitude is, approximately, 6° 52′ 32″.

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7. In any spherical triangle, prove that

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B) = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a - b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a + b)} \cot \frac{C}{2},$$

$$\text{and } \tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a - b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a + b)} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

If $A + B = a + b$, prove that $A = a$ and $B = b$.

8. Define the right ascension, and the declination, of a star.

A star in the equator has a right ascension of 45°; during what portions of the night will the star be above the horizon at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes respectively?

9. Describe in general terms the apparent path of the sun amongst the stars in the course of the year.

Find the relation between the sun's right ascension, declination, and longitude.

10. Trace the changes in the length of the day during a year.

In what latitudes will the lengths of the day be respectively 12 hours and 24 hours when the sun has a given north declination?

11. Define aberration, and determine the change produced by it in the apparent position of a star.

At the time of the summer solstice, what are the positions of the stars, which are most affected by aberration?

12. Describe the motion of an inferior planet with regard to the sun, as seen from the earth.

State when the planet appears to be stationary, and when its elongation from the sun is the greatest possible.

Candidates are allowed to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding questions.

A. If the sides of a spherical triangle be small compared with the radius of the sphere, each angle of the spherical triangle will exceed, by one-third of the spherical excess, the corresponding angle of the plane triangle, the sides of which are of the same length as the arcs of the spherical triangle.

B. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of light refracted directly through a spherical shell, the external and internal radii of which are given.

C. Explain the method of determining the longitude of a place by the method of moon-culminating stars.

D. Investigate an expression for the illumination at any point of a surface produced by a sphere which is uniformly luminous.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Professor SYLVESTER.

Wednesday, 1st April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. If a system of forces acting upon a rigid body is equivalent to two forces not in the same plane, show that in whatever way the

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

reduction is effected the tetrahedron of which two lines representing such two forces are opposite edges will be of invariable volume.

2. Find the centre of gravity of the arc of a semicycloid and of the solid generated by a circle revolving through 180° round a tangent to the circle.
3. An inelastic cord is stretched over a fixed rough circular ring; find the tension at any point and the whole pressure on the ring in the limiting position of equilibrium.
4. A chain of uniform thickness but variable density hangs in the form of a semicircle with its axis horizontal; find the law of the density and the tension at any point.
5. Find the attraction of a homogeneous oblate spheroid of small eccentricity on a particle at its equator.
6. A body moves in a parabolic orbit about a centre of force in the focus; find the time of describing any arc.
7. A particle is projected from a given point, in a given direction, and with a given velocity, under the action of a central force following the law of nature; determine the orbit described.
8. Find the time of vibration of a simple pendulum in a series and its value in finite terms when it admits of being so expressed.
9. Find the moments of inertia of a homogeneous cube about one of its diagonals and about a diagonal of one of its faces respectively.
10. A cylinder rolls down an inclined plane without sliding; determine the motion.

    Find also the least coefficient of friction that will serve to prevent the cylinder from sliding.
11. A circular area is immersed in a fluid with its plane vertical and its summit at a given depth below the surface of the fluid; find its centre of pressure.
12. Give the theory of the metacentre.

    A cylinder floats half immersed in a fluid with its axis horizontal; find the condition of stability in respect to a displacement in a vertical plane through its axis.
13. Explain the hypothesis of "steady fluid motion," and obtain the equation for the steady motion of a fluid acted on by gravity.

    A hollow cone, set with its axis vertical and apex downwards, is filled with water; find in what time it will empty itself through a given small opening at the bottom of the cone.
14. A ray of light falls on a raindrop and emerges after one internal reflection; find the angle of incidence when the deviation is a minimum, and the value of such minimum.
15. Give a practical rule for determining the magnifying power of a telescope of any construction, and prove it for the case of Gregory's telescope with a simple eye-lens.
16. Rays are incident on a reflecting parabolic surface perpendicular to its axis; find the equation to the resulting catacaustic.

Not more than twelve *of the above questions are to be answered by any Candidate.*

MORAL SCIENCE.

Open Competition, 1874.

Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Professor Fowler.

Tuesday, 7th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Distinguish between the provinces of Law, Custom, and Morality.
2. How do you account for the variety of moral sentiment existing amongst mankind?
3. What are the ends of punishment, and by what considerations would you be determined in affixing to any offence its appropriate amount of punishment?
4. Distinguish the following qualities:—Ambition, Emulation, Envy, Jealousy, Pride, Vanity, Conceit.
5. Compare the theories of *any three* of the following authors on the ultimate origin of our moral ideas:—Hobbes, Cudworth, Shaftesbury, Hume, Kant.
6. On what ethical grounds would you condemn the following acts:—Perjury, Suicide, Smuggling, Impertinent Curiosity, Uncleanliness?
7. "Let any plain, honest man, before he engages in any course of "action, ask himself, Is this I am going about right or is it "wrong? Is it good or is it evil? I do not in the least doubt "but that this question would be answered agreeably to truth "and virtue, by almost any fair man in almost any circum-"stance."

"It appears evident that the ultimate ends of human actions can "never, in any case, be accounted for by reason, but recom-"mend themselves entirely to the sentiments and affections of "mankind, without any dependence on the intellectual faculties." Examine these statements.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Logic and Mental Philosophy.

Professor Fraser.

Tuesday, 7th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. State and prove the distinctive characteristics and special rules of the first and second Syllogistic Figures.
2. What tests would you use to determine the authenticity and integrity of documents? Apply them to the hypothesis that the Odes of Horace were forged within the last thousand years.
3. Mention the principal criteria of trustworthy Authority, in matters of fact, and also in matters of opinion, as well as the reasons for which you would reject any Authority as incredible.
4. Explain and illustrate the conditions on which the force of analogical inference depends.
5. Define Circumstantial Evidence. Classify the chief signs of which it may consist. Exemplify.
6. Analyse our notion of Externality.
7. Explain how far, and in what respects, physiological or other experimental science of Body is competent to deal with the problems of the conscious life of man.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor ODLING.

Monday, 13th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What do you understand in chemistry by the expression an "element," or an "elementary body;" and how do you recognise a body to be an element? How do you disprove the notion which formerly prevailed as to the compound nature of chlorine?
2. What are the formulæ respectively of the native sulphides known as iron pyrites, copper pyrites, zinc blende, cinnabar realgar, galena, and stibnite or grey antimony-ore? What are the products furnished by these several minerals when heated in presence of air, and how do the products differ in some cases according to the temperature, and to the presence of an excess or deficit of air?
3. What are the properties and reactions of the salt known in commerce as hyposulphite of soda? On what experimental grounds are hyposulphites regarded as sulphates in which some oxygen is replaced by some sulphur?
4. What do you mean by a unit of heat? What are the most important of the general results arrived at with regard to the heat of chemical action?
5. In many compounds of hydrogen with oxygen and some other element, the hydrogen is said to exist in the form of hydroxyl. What is the meaning of this statement; and what is the evidence, in the case of any particular compound, that its hydrogen does exist in this form?
6. Explain the artificial process of nitrification or production of potash-nitre. How may peroxide of nitrogen, nitrous anhydride, nitric oxide, nitrous oxide, nitrogen, and ammonia be severally produced from nitric acid or a nitrate?
7. What are the chief reactions by which amides of organic acids are produced? What are the chief properties and reactions of the resulting amides?
8. Discuss the conditions of solubility in water, and in aqueous acids and alkalies, of different varieties of silica, whether or not hydrated.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor ODLING.

Monday, 13th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Draw a comparison between sodium and potassium compounds in respect of their occurrence in nature, and in respect of the difference of properties manifested by corresponding potassium and sodium compounds. Give illustrations of double decompositions taking place between potassium and sodium salts.
2. Explain the principles on which the determination of atomic weights is based. One part by weight of hydrogen is combined with three parts by weight of carbon in marsh-gas, with six parts by weight of carbon in olefiant-gas, and with twelve parts by weight of carbon in acetylene. Again, one part by weight of hydrogen is combined with eight parts by weight of oxygen in water; and

eight parts by weight of oxygen are combined with three parts by weight of carbon in carbonic anhydride, and with six parts by weight of carbon in carbonic oxide. Why is the atomic weight of carbon taken as 12 instead of as 6 or 3?

3. What are the chief chemical and physical properties of sulphur? By what means is sulphur now obtained on a large scale as a bye-product of the alkali manufacture and as a bye-product of the coal-gas manufacture?
4. What is understood by the theory of atomicity? What atomicity do you yourself assign to the elements nitrogen, arsenic, iron, and copper respectively, and why? Give the formulæ of the most important compounds which these elements form with hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, and sulphur respectively.
5. Taking the specific gravity of hydrogen as unity, a gas of specific gravity 15, known to consist of carbon and hydrogen, with or without oxygen, is exploded with excess of oxygen. Reducing the measurements to the same pressure and temperature, the diminution in volume after explosion is found to be twice, and the total diminution in volume after explosion and absorption by caustic potash is found to be four times the volume of the gas exploded. Show that this gas must have the formula C_2H_4.
6. How is red chromate of potash obtained from chrome iron-ore? Starting from red chromate of potash, how are neutral chromate of potassium, chrome alum, chromic anhydride, and chlorochromic acid respectively obtained? Discuss the position of chromium in a natural classification of the elements.
7. How is acetic chloride obtained? When acetic chloride reacts with water there are produced acetic acid and hydrochloric acid. Why do you say that the reaction does not consist in a direct substitution of water for hydrochloric acid, but in a substitution of the compound radical HO for the simple radical Cl.
8. The carbon of vegetation is said to be derived from the small proportion of carbonic acid existing in the atmosphere. What is the evidence on this point?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

W. G. ADAMS, Esq.

Wednesday, 8th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain the principle of the Electrophorus, and point out its relation to the principle of Conservation of Energy.
2. A glass rod and a rod of shellac are rubbed together and placed one in each of two insulated tin cases which are first in contact and then insulated from one another; what inductive effect will be produced on surrounding bodies by enclosing one of the rods and either one of the cases within another insulated conductor, and what laws of electrical action are proved by these experiments?
3. Describe and discuss experiments which have been held to prove the theory that "different metals in contact with one another are at "different potential with regard to electricity."
4. Twelve cells of a battery consisting of zinc and carbon in dilute sulphuric acid are joined up in series, the current is sent through a voltameter containing acidulated water and through a solution of cupric-sulphate; what are the laws of decomposition by the

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current both within and without the cells of the battery? If the resistance of the voltameter and cupric-sulphate solution is equal to that of three cells of the battery, find by what arrangement of the cells of the battery the greatest amount of decomposition may be produced in a given time.

5. Show how a vertical wire carrying a current may be made to rotate continuously—
   (1) under the action of a fixed current,
   (2) under the action of one pole of a magnet.
   What are the laws of mutual action in each of these cases, and how are they related to one another?
6. Describe a method of comparing the electromotive force of a battery with that of a standard cell, and illustrate your method by a sketch.
7. Describe an arrangement by which a continuous current may be obtained from a circular coil of wire by means of the earth's magnetic action. Give the laws of currents in the coil, and show how the strength of the current depends on the position of the circle. What are the positions for the least and greatest currents?
8. How does the heating effect of a current in the different parts of a circuit depend on the chemical action in the battery and on the resistance in the circuit? Explain what change is produced when the current is made to drive an electro-magnetic engine.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

W. G. ADAMS, Esq.

Wednesday, 8th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Give an account of the method employed by Sir Charles Wheatstone to determine the velocity and duration of the electric discharge. On what does the speed of signalling in cables depend? Account for the low rate of speed in submarine cables as compared with land lines.
2. Define an electric image. The glass case of a Coulomb's torsion balance has square vertical sides with a broad horizontal band of tinfoil round it on the inside connected with the earth, show by the aid of the theory of electric images how to determine what percentage of the whole torsion is due to the inductive action of the sides of the case. Is the torsion increased or diminished on this account?
3. Explain the meaning of the terms "shunt," "microfarad," "magnetic field," "specific inductive capacity," "equipotential surface," "capacity of a condenser."
   Show how to calculate the capacity of a condenser consisting of two parallel circular discs of the same radius placed at a given distance from one another.
4. Describe Gauss's unifilar magnetometer. What are the variations to which the declination needle is subject? Discuss the explanations which have been given to account for the diurnal variations.
5. Describe two experiments by which the magnetic moment of a magnet and the horizontal force of the earth may be determined, and show how to calculate their values.
6. Describe the construction and the nature of the chemical action in Grove's battery. What are its special advantages?

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7. Show how to employ the Wheatstone's bridge method to determine the resistance of a delicate galvanometer. Employ Kirchhoff's laws to find the relation between the currents and resistances in the several branches of the circuit.
8. Explain the principle of the action of the quadrant electrometer, and show how to employ it to determine the insulation resistance of submarine cables.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Rev. T. G. BONNEY.

Saturday, 4th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. What is meant by unconformability, overlapping, and thinning out of strata? Give a marked instance of each in England.
2. How should you distinguish contemporaneous from subsequently intruded volcanic rocks?
3. (*a.*) From what facts should you infer that a stratum had been deposited in fresh water? (*b.*) Mention some important groups of strata in England to which a fresh-water origin has been assigned.
4. Show from recent deep-sea explorations, or otherwise, that strata containing very different fossils, and not very distant one from another, may yet be contemporaneous.
5. (*a.*) How should you explain the fact that faults generally "hade " to the down-throw"? (*b.*) Give a brief account of any one important fault in England or Wales.
6. Give the reasons for assigning a mechanical origin to slaty cleavage.

MINERALOGY.

1. (*a.*) Define the Hexagonal System of Crystals. (*b.*) Describe and outline its primary forms, indicating the position of the axes. (*c.*) Mention any six minerals which belong to this system, and the forms which they most commonly assume.
2. (*a.*) What do you mean by the optic axis of a crystal?
   (*b.*) Which of the systems are monoaxial, which binaxial?
   (*c.*) If a plate of a crystal properly prepared were placed in a tourmaline pincette or other polarizing apparatus, from what appearances should you know whether the mineral was single-refracting, monoaxial, or binaxial?
3. (*a.*) Give the chemical composition of Dolomite. (*b.*) Mention the principal theories that have been advanced to explain the formation of the rock Dolomite.
4. Give the crystalline systems, chemical composition, hardness, and direction of cleavage (if an easy direction exists) of the following minerals: Apatite, Wollastonite, Epidote, Garnet, Olivine, Tourmaline, Quartz.
5. (*a.*) For what reasons has it been proposed to unite Augite and Hornblende in one species? (*b.*) How should you distinguish the one from the other, under the microscope, in a thin slice from a rock?
6. Enumerate and give the chief characteristics of the principal ores of Copper.

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GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Rev. T. G. BONNEY.

Saturday, 4th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. What is the probable age of the following physical features in England: (*a.*) The Pennine Range. (*b.*) The Malvern Hills. (*c.*) The Mendip Hills. (*d.*) The Charnwood Forest Range. (*e.*) The Weald of Kent and Sussex? Very briefly indicate your reason in each case.
2. What has been learnt concerning the early life-history of the globe from the Cambrian rocks of Wicklow and of St. Davids?
3. Compare the sections of the lower carboniferous strata in the Central Valley of Scotland, in Northumberland, and Derbyshire; and explain the significance of their differences.
4. Draw a section of the Lower and Middle Oolites of Gloucestershire, and indicate which of the groups undergoes considerable change as it is traced towards Yorkshire, and the probable cause of this change.
5. (*a.*) Describe (with diagrams) a trilobite, and an endocyclic echinoid. (*b.*) Refer to their position in the animal kingdom and give the ranges of the following genera: Omphyma, Pygaster, Pentremites, Homalonotus, Goniatites, Trigonia, Rhynchonella.
6. Mention some of the mammalia found in the older river gravels, pointing out the climate which each indicates, marking those which are now extinct, and naming the habitat of the survivors.

MINERALOGY.

1. Give the chemical composition, crystalline system, and hardness of the following minerals: Fluor-spar, Calcite, Arragonite, Selenite, Anhydrite.
2. In what sense (if any) may the terms Melaphyre, Greenstone, Trap, Porphyry be employed?
3. (*a.*) Of what minerals are the following rocks composed: Diorite, Phonolite, Pitchstone, Syenite? (*b.*) Give a locality for each in the British Isles.
4. (*a.*) Distinguish between a paramorph and a pseudomorph. (*b.*) When is a mineral said to be dimorphic? (*c.*) Give instances in each case.
5. Describe the principal chemical changes which take place in the decomposition of ordinary basalt by the action of water, and the alterations of colour which it undergoes.
6. Arrange in their order of fusibility and describe the behaviour before the blowpipe of the different species of felspar, *or* of the following minerals: Diallage, Enstatite, Hypersthene.

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ZOOLOGY.

Dr. Ogle.

Friday, 10th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State what is known as to the structure and the reproduction of Infusoria.
2. What distinct sets of beings, differing in their true nature, though more or less similar in appearance, are confounded together under the common name of "jelly-fishes"?
3. Give an account of the following organs, stating in what animals they severally are found: Birds-head processes. Segmental organs. Cement-glands. Pneumatophore. Scaphognathite. Hectocotylus.
4. What are the characteristics of the Echinodermata? What is there remarkable in their development?
5. Compare the structure, internal and external, of the Lepidopterous larva with that of the imago.
6. Compare the Lamellibranchiate with the Gasteropodous Molluscs.
7. What do zoologists mean by "mimetic species"? Give examples, and state how their existence may be explained.

ZOOLOGY.

Dr. Ogle.

Friday, 10th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Describe the structure, development, use, and ultimate destiny of the Allantois, stating in what animals it occurs.
2. Give an account of the exoskeleton of Fishes.
3. Describe the circulatory and respiratory systems of a common Frog.
4. Give an account of the apparatus and mechanism used by a poisonous Snake in striking its prey.
5. Give an account of the vertebral column, ribs, and pectoral arch of Birds.
6. Enumerate the characters that distinguish Cetacea, and point out the special modifications of structure by which these animals are adapted to their aquatic life.
7. What are the main features presented by the Fauna of Oceanic islands?

BOTANY.

Rev. Dr. Berkeley.

Monday, 6th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Describe the fruit of a Rose, a Pear, and a Plum.
2. Distinguish briefly between the natural orders Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, and Saxifrageæ.
3. Explain the term ruminated as applied to albumen. In what British plant do you find ruminated albumen?
4. From a plant of what natural order is opium derived? Give some details as to the mode of preparation.

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5. Give a clear account of the mode of development of the bark and wood in an exogenous plant.
6. What are the origin and functions of spiral vessels?
7. Enumerate the British Dicotyledonous plants which have an inferior ovary.
8. Describe the plants before you, referring each to its natural order, and state your reasons for the reference.

BOTANY.

Rev. M. J. BERKELEY.

Monday, 6th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. In what vegetables has luminosity been observed? How do you account for it?
2. Describe the germination of the common cocoa-nut. Where is the embryo situated?
3. What substances of economic value are derived from palms?
4. Impregnation is not always a rapid process. Give instances confirming this assertion.
5. Describe the reproductive organs of the common seaweed (Fucus vesiculosus). What has been observed respecting the impregnation?
6. To what cause do you attribute the cracking of fruit in wet weather?
7. What are the most valuable timber trees in India, and to what natural orders do they belong?
8. To what natural order does Cinchona belong? Of what country is Cinchona, with its allied genera, a native? Give some details as to the introduction of the more important species into India.
9. Explain the terms homologous and analogous, giving examples.

SANSKRIT.

Professor COWELL.

Tuesday, 14th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Apply the rules of Sandhi to

तान् + ज्वरान्,

इमे + ऋभ्नुवन्ति,

अभवत् + शास्त्रम्,

अमी + ऋषयः,

माले + अमू,

अभि + अषिञ्चत्

यज् + तुम् (infin.)

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2. Give the Accusative Plural of हृद् (n.) स्रम्, and the perfect participle शुश्रुवस् (m.).

3. Give the Dative Singular of सखि, सेनानी, and तिर्यच् (fem.).

4. Give the Locative, Singular and Plural, of उपानह् and गिर्.

5. Give the Ablative Masculine of अदस् in the three numbers.

6. In what declensions does the Vocative differ from the Nominative? Can this be accounted for?

7. Give the Second Person in the three numbers of the Imperfect Atmanepada of भुज् (भुनक्ति).

8. Give the Second Person Singular of the Imperative Parasmaipada of मृज् (मार्ष्टि), रुद् (रोदिति), जन् (जजन्ति), शास् (शास्ति).

9. Give the Third Person Plural of the Potential Parasmaipada of द्रु, and the Imperative Atmanepada of अधि + द्रु.

10. Give the Second Person, Singular and Plural, of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of ह्री, हृ, स्वप्, व्यध्, and ग्रह्.

11. When does the root हन् change ह into घ in conjugation? Compare the similar change in the declension of ब्रह्महन्. Can you trace any principle in the change?

12. From what roots do the following Aorists come, अहार्षम्, आर्हिषम्, अवोचम्, अधिचम्, अवत्ति? Give the Second Person of each in the Singular.

13. Give the Third Person Singular of the Intensive, with य, of श्रु and मृज्, and, without य, of हा and वह्.

14. Explain the construction of the Indeclinable past Participles. How are they used with nouns not in the Nominative Case?

15. Illustrate the treatment of a final radical *s* before affixes of declension and conjugation.

16. What classes of verbs govern a double accusative?

17. What are the principal senses in which the Instrumental case is used in Sanskrit?

18. What verbal formations require the root to be Reduplicated? Give examples.

19. *Translate the following into Sanskrit:*

a. The sage said to the two princes, 'Go into the forest and see the army which is passing through it. That king is your father.'

b. While he was looking about for a pathway, he saw a huge lion couched under the rock, who fixed his eye on him as watching for his prey. The hunter started back, and the lion immediately rose up and sprang towards him. Being unarmed, he

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stooped down to take up a stone in his hand; but to his surprise he grasped nothing—the supposed stone was only an illusion. But he was still more surprised to find that the lion, which had seized his left shoulder, had no power to hurt, and was only the phantom of the fierce creature which it appeared to be.

SANSKRIT.

Professor COWELL.

Tuesday, 14th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

अल्पानामपि वस्तूनां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका।
तृणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यन्ते मत्तदन्तिनः॥
संहतिः श्रेयसी पुंसां स्वकुलैरल्पकैरपि।
तुषेणापि परित्यक्ता न प्ररोहन्ति तण्डुलाः॥

पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने।
पुत्रश्च स्थाविरे भावे न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति॥
उशना वेद यच्छास्त्रं यच्च वेद बृहस्पतिः।
स्वभावेनैव तच्छास्त्रं स्त्रीबुद्धौ सुप्रतिष्ठितम्॥

बन्धुस्त्रीभृत्यवर्गस्य बुद्धेः सत्त्वस्य चात्मनः।
आपत्निकषपाषाणे नरो जानाति सारताम्॥

बलवानपि निस्तेजाः कस्य नाभिभवास्पदम्।
निःशङ्कं दीयते लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदम्॥

Hitopadeśa.

II.

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The Rishi Mándavya is fulfilling a vow of rigid silence, when some robbers, who are pursued, take refuge with their booty in his hermitage.

तेषु लीनेष्वथो शीघ्रं ततस्तद्रक्षिणां बलम्।
आजगाम ततोऽपश्यत्तमृषिं तस्करानुगाः*॥
तमपृच्छंस्ततो राजंस्तयावृत्तं तपोधनम्।
कतमेन पथा याता दस्यवो द्विजसत्तम॥
तथा तु रक्षिणां तेषां ब्रुवतां स तपोधनः।
न किंचिद्वचनं राजन्नब्रवीत्साध्वसाधु वा॥
ततस्ते राजपुरुषा विचिन्वानास्तमाश्रमम्।
ददृशुस्तच्च लीनांस्तांश्चौरांस्तद्द्रव्यमेव च॥
ततः शङ्का समभवद्रक्षिणां तं मुनिं प्रति।
संयम्यैनं ततो राज्ञे दस्यूंश्चैव न्यवेदयन्॥
तं राजा सह तैश्चौरैरन्वशाद्धन्यतामिति।
स रक्षिभिस्तैरज्ञातः शूले प्रोतो महातपाः॥
ततस्ते शूलमारोप्य तं मुनिं रक्षिणस्तदा।
प्रतिजग्मुर्महीपालं धनान्यादाय तान्यथ॥

Mahábhárata.

* *Taskara*, a thief.

III.

सैनापत्यं च राज्यं च दण्डनेतृत्वमेव च।
सर्वलोकाधिपत्यं च वेदशास्त्रविदर्हति॥
यथा जातबलो वह्निर्दहत्यार्द्रानपि द्रुमान्।
तथा दहति वेदज्ञः कर्मजं दोषमात्मनः†॥
वेदशास्त्रार्थतत्त्वज्ञो यत्र तत्राश्रमे वसन्।
इहैव लोके तिष्ठन्स ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते॥

Manu.

† एवं च न केवलं वेदः स्वर्गापवर्गादिहेतुः किंत्वहितनिवृत्तिरपि तुरिति दर्शितम। *Comm.*

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IV.

स्वप्नानां मिथ्यात्वम्।

न तावत् स्वप्ने रथादीनामुचितो देशः संभवति, न हि संवृते देहदेशे रथादयोऽवकाशं लभेरन्। कालविसंवादोऽपि स्वप्ने भवति, मुहूर्तमात्रप्रवर्तिनि स्वप्ने कदाचिद्बहूनि वर्षाण्यतिवाहयति। निमित्तान्यपि च स्वप्ने न बुद्धये कर्मणे वोचितानि विद्यन्ते, करणोपसंहाराद्धि नास्य रथादिग्रहणाय चक्षुरादीनि सन्ति। बाध्यन्ते चैते रथादयः स्वप्नसृष्टाः प्रबोधे, स्वप्न एव चैते सुलभबाधा* भवन्ति आद्यन्तयोर्व्यभिचारदर्शनात्। रथोऽयमिति हि कदाचित् स्वप्ने निर्धारितः क्षणेन मनुष्यः संपद्यते, मनुष्योऽयमिति वा निर्धारितः क्षणेन वृक्षः।

Sankara.

* *Bádha*, refutation, disproving.

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. Give a brief sketch of the Hindu notion of *Máyá.*
2. Give some account of the Áranyakas.
3. Write a short account of the following Sanskrit words :—Meghadúta, Śiśupála-badha, Vedánta-sára, and Dáyabhága.
4. De scribe the Kshatriya cast. Are there any Kshatriyas now ?.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 10th April 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

1. For what qualities and accomplishments were the Arabs remarkable before the time of Mahommed ?
2. Describe the situation, boundaries, and principal productions of Hejaz ; mention also the names of its chief cities and seaport towns.
3. What led to the conquest of Sicily by the Western Arabs ; in the reign of which Caliph did it occur ; and about what year of the Hegira was Palermo the seat of an Arab emir or governor ?
4. Which reigns were distinguished by the title of the "Perfect Caliphate," and which by the title of the "Imperfect" ?

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II.

1. Write out in the Arabic character the preterite, aorist, active, and passive participles of the following radical triliteral, increased triliteral, and quadriliteral verbs : كَرُم and تفصيل اجتناب اقشعرار
2. Write down the Arabic personal pronouns in their separate and affixed forms.
3. Decline the nouns بيت a house ; رجل a man ; and ناصره a female assistant.
4. How do the numerals in Arabic govern nouns? Give examples, and translate into Arabic the following words: six men, forty sheep, three hundred horses.

III.

Translate into Arabic :

After performing our religious rites and ceremonies, we had to complete our arrangements for a much more difficult and dangerous journey than that from Jedda to Mecca; for we had to go on to Medina, to pay a visit to the tomb of the Prophet. This was a journey of 200 miles, and the road is considered so unsafe, that no party of less than twenty or thirty ever ventures upon it. In our case the risk from robbers was the greater, because the Chief having been very liberal in his gifts and alms at Mecca, a report had got abroad that he was possessed of considerable wealth ; and as many Bedouins came at this time to perform the pilgrimage, it was feared that exaggerated reports of the great man's riches would be spread among the tribes of the desert.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 10th April 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English :

I.

فلمارأيت ما علي المنديل من الاشعار انطلق في فوأدي لهيب النار و زادت بي الاشواق و الافكار و اخذت المنديل و الورقة و اتيت بهما الي البيت و انا لا ادري لي حيلة في الوصال و لا استطيع في العشق تفصيل الاجمال فماوصلت الي البيت الا بعد مدة من الليل فرأيت بنت عمي جالسة تبكي فلما رأتني مسحت دموعها و اقبلت عليّ و قلعتني الثياب و سألتني عن

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سبب غيابي و اخبرتني ان جميع الناس من امراء و كبراء و تجار و غيرهم قد اجتمعوا في بيتنا و حضر القاضي و الشهود و اكلوا الطعام و استمرّوا مدة جالسين ينتظرون حضورك من اجل كتب الكتاب فلما يئسوا من حضورك تفرّقوا و ذهبوا الي حال سبيلهم و قالت لي ان اباك اغتاظ بسبب ذلك غيظا شديدا و حلف انه لايكتب كتابنا الا في السنة القابلة لانه غرم في هذا الفرح مالا كثيرا ثم قالت لي ما الذي جري لك في هذا اليوم حتي تأخّرت الي هذا الوقت و حصل ما حصل بسبب غيابك فقلت لها يابنت عميلاتسألي عما جري لي و ذكرتُ لها المنديل و اخبرتها بالخبر من اوله الي آخره فاخذتِ الورقة و المنديل و قرأتْ ما فيهما و جرت دموعها علي خدودها و انشدت هذه الابيات *

Parse and analyse the following words in the above passage:

دموع – استمرّوا – شهود – تجار – امراء – انطلق

II.

قيل انّ رجلا ساقه الله تعالي الي جزيرة النساء فارتدّ قتله فرحمته امرأة منهن و حملته علي خشبة و سيبته في البحر فلعبت به الامواج فرمته في بعض بلاد الصين فاخبر ملك تلك الجزيرة بمارأي من النساء و كثرة الذهب فوجّه الملك مركبا و رجالا معه فاقاموا زمانا طويلا في البحر يطوفون علي تلك الجزيرة فلم يقعوا لها علي اثر و الله اعلم *

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

3.—EXAMINATION PAPERS

SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1872.

REGULATIONS.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects* :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit - - - - -	500
Vernacular† Languages of India (each) -	400
2. The History and Geography of India -	350
3. Law - - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - -	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time for that Service.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

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* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

15th July 1871.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 50*l. after each of the three first half years of probation, and* 150*l. after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(3.) *After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to* 1*l.* 10*s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the final examination of* 1874 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

ARRANGEMENTS.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination; and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
3. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
4. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
5. The result of the examination will probably be known by the beginning of July, and will be communicated by letter to each candidate.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1872.

Order of the Examination on Paper.

Place of Examination.	Day.	Hour.	Subjects of Examination.
Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.	*Tuesday, 19th May*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Law.
	Wednesday, 20th May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Law.
	Thursday, 21st May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Law.
	Friday, 22nd May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Law.
	Saturday, 23rd May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Law (Prize Examination).*
	Monday, 25th May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	History and Geography of India.
	Tuesday, 26th May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	History and Geography of India (Prize Examination).*
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Political Economy.
	Wednesday, 27th May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Political Economy.
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Political Economy (Prize Examination).*
	Thursday, 28th May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Bengali.
	Friday, 29t May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Bengali.
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Bengali, (Prize Examination).*
	Monday, 1st June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Persian.
	Tuesday, 2nd June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Persian (Prize Examination).*
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Oorya, Canarese, and Arabic.
	Wednesday, 3rd June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Oorya, Canarese, and Arabic.
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Arabic (Prize Examination).*
	Thursday, 4th June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindustani and Telugu.

* Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision o the Commissioners as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness t attend for *vivâ voce* examination, if required.

*** There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

Place of Examination.	Day.	Hour.	Subjects of Examination.
Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.	*Friday, 5th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Hindustani and Telugu.
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindustani and Telugu (Prize Examinations).*
	Saturday, 6th June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindi.
	Monday, 8th June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Hindi.
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindi (Prize Examination).*
	Tuesday, 9th June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Marathi, Tamil, and Sanskrit.
	Wednesday, 10th June	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Marathi and Tamil (Sanskrit Prize Examination).*
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Marathi and Tamil (Prize Examinations).*

* Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for *vivâ voce* examination, if required.

JURISPRUDENCE.

T. C. SANDARS, Esq.

Friday, 22nd May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What does Bentham consider to be the "Ends of Civil Law," and what relations between these ends does he notice as specially important?
2. Why does Bentham think that certain acts should be erected into offences?
3. What does Bentham mean by the "Distribution of Loss"?
4. What in English law are the requisites of a valid marriage?
5. How far in English law is the husband responsible for the acts of the wife, and the master for the acts of the servant?
6. State the sources of English and of Roman law respectively.
7. Trace the connexion of the sixth lecture of Austin with the first and fifth.
8. What does Austin mean by a "determinate body"? Why does he regard a discussion of the meaning of the term as necessary in defining the Province of Jurisprudence?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

JURISPRUDENCE.

T. C. SANDARS, Esq.

Friday, 22nd May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What were the restraints on the authority of the Prætor? Compare the position of the Prætor as a legal authority with that of the Chancellor.
2. In what way has the condition of women in Modern Europe been affected by the different modes in which their position was regarded under the later law of Rome and under the Canon Law?
3. Discuss the origin of primogeniture.
4. What is meant by Emphyteusis? How is Emphyteusis connected with the history of Feudalism?
5. Give a sketch of the Roman law of adoption and arrogation, and of the changes introduced into it at various times.
6. Discuss the legal position of the filius familias.
7. Examine the origin, the purposes, and the application of Interdicts.
8. Give a sketch of the Roman and of the English law regarding corporations.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

J. S. WINDER, Esq.

Wednesday, 20th May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Compare the obligation to give oral testimony with the obligation to produce documents in judicial proceedings.
2. A tradesman in Bombay records in his day-book under a given date that he has paid a creditor 100 rupees, and received 100 rupees from a customer for goods sold.

   Show, as completely as you can, under what conditions these entries may be used as evidence, and what they may be admitted to prove.

   Under each head of your answer cite the relevant provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, and say if the English corresponds with the Indian law.
3. Examine this statement—

   "Each party to a civil suit must prove his own case, but is "not bound to prove any portion of his adversary's case."
4. Distinguish between the burden of proof with reference to a given fact and the general burden of proof in an action.

   In each case show how the incidence of the burden is determined, and explain, with original examples, how the substantial may differ from the formal affirmative.
5. How may you prove in India—

   Marriage?

   Foreign laws?

   Village boundaries?

   The appointment of a public officer?

   Evidence given by a witness on a former trial?
6. What rules of the Law of Evidence are specially designed to protect parties and witnesses in judicial proceedings from "surprise"?
7. Sketch the law under which in England and India evidence of the acts and statements of an accomplice may be admitted against a prisoner.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

J. S. WINDER, Esq.

Wednesday, 20th May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What is the essential character of legal "admissions"?
   Define the range of their admissibility, and contrast the mode of their operation as evidence with that of extraneous testimony.
2. An action is brought in India upon a formal written contract.
   Show, in your own language and with original examples, under what conditions evidence may be given in this action of terms of agreement other than those expressed in the contract.
3. *P* obtains judgment in three judicial proceedings—
   In (1.) *P* sues *D* for trespass on land. *D* pleads that he has a right of way.
   (2.) *P* claims from Probate Court probate of a will. *D* opposes on the ground of the incapacity of the testator.
   (3.) *P* sues *D* in ejectment for recovery of land.
   Show briefly with reference only to the Law of Evidence, in what way these judgments will avail, and how they may be made to avail, against *D* and against strangers.
4. Evidence on behalf of a prisoner is given by an expert in handwriting and an expert in insanity.
   Give an outline of the forms which the examination in chief may take, and suggest topics for cross-examination.
5. Explain and illustrate by examples the rule under which evidence of "the expression of bodily or mental feelings" is admitted in England.
   What are the corresponding provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?
6. The inhabitants of an Indian village claim the right of pasturage over a given tract.
   What various kinds of evidence may they give in support of their claim under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act specially applicable to such a case?
7. Illustrate this maxim: "The credibility of a witness is always in issue."

LAW OF INDIA.

Sir H. S. MAINE, K.C.S.I.

Tuesday, 19th May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

1. Define consent, state when it is said to be free, and state further what effect upon an agreement has the want of free consent.
2. In order that a promisor who has made an offer of performance to the promisee which has not been accepted may cease to be responsible for non-performance, what conditions must the offer fulfil?
3. Give an abstract of the provisions of the Contract Act with reference to Stoppage in Transit.
4. Give a brief account of the rights conferred by the Contract Act on the Surety for a guaranteed debt.

5. What effect on the Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee has the mixture by the Bailor of the Bailee's goods with his own, with and without the consent of the Bailee?
6. What legal results arise from an agent's dealing on his own account in the business of the agency.
7. What rules determine the relations of partners to one another, in the absence of any contract to the contrary?
8. What warranty is implied, (*a.*) by the custom of a trade, (*b.*) on a sale by sample, (*c.*) on a sale of goods as of a certain denomination, (*d.*) on a sale upon an order of goods for a specified purpose?

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

1. What bequests to classes of persons described generally will have the effect of causing the property bequeathed to be distributed as if the author of the bequest had died intestate?
2. Define Ademption, Demonstrative Legacy, and Election, and illustrate your definition by examples.
3. Describe fully the difference between Probate and Letters of Administration.

LAW OF INDIA.

Sir H. S. MAINE, K.C.S.I.

Tuesday, 19th May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

4. What are the rules of the Succession Act with reference (*a*) to directions to accumulate the income of property, and (*b*) to bequests for religious or charitable uses, and to what exception is the first rule subject?
5. In what particulars do the rules regulating the execution of Privileged Wills differ from those governing the execution of Unprivileged Wills?
6. What is Domicil, and how can the Domicil of a living person be changed?
7. What rules govern the admission of extrinsic evidence to explain ambiguities in a Will?

PENAL CODE.

1. What are the offences which may be committed in reference to the escape of State Prisoners?
2. What offences may be committed (*a*) by refusing to furnish assistance to a public officer, (*b*) by refusing to give information lawfully required, (*c*) by giving false information?
3. Define Mischief, and state what special circumstances accompanying the offence will cause the punishment to be increased.
4. What is the giving and what the fabricating of False Evidence, and what offences are placed by the Penal Code on the footing of the giving or fabricating False Evidence?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

5. What duties are incumbent on the finder of valuable property, and what punishment does he incur by neglecting them?
6. What offences (if any) are committed in the following cases?
   (*a.*) A horse belongs to *A* and *B* jointly; *A* deliberately shoots the horse.
   (*b.*) *A* meets a stray bullock carrying a box of treasure, and drives it towards his house in order to appropriate the treasure.
   (*c.*) *A* puts a pistol to *B*'s head and threatens to shoot *B* a week afterwards with that pistol if *B* does not immediately sign a document, which *B* then signs.
7. What offences (if any) are committed under the following circumstances?
   (*a.*) *A* breaks open a box intending to steal some jewels, but finds no jewels in the box.
   (*b.*) *A* says publicly "*B*'s evidence in that trial was so grossly "contradictory that I do not believe it to have been "honestly given."
   (*c.*) *A* fires a rocket from a house surrounded by a crowd, and the rocket-stick puts out the eye of *B*, who is one of the crowd.
   (*d.*) *A*, being afraid that his daughter will fall into the hands of a gang of Dacoits, kills her.

LAW OF INDIA.

Sir H. S. MAINE, K.C.S.I.

Thursday, 21st May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

HINDU LAW.

1. Enumerate the chief particulars in which the form of property called Stridhan differs from other property.
2. Distinguish between Dattama and Kritrima Adoption, and state what are the conditions of a valid adoption by a widow to her deceased husband (*a*) as regards the widow, (*b*) as regards the child taken in adoption.
3. How does the Joint Family of the Hindoos arise? How does its existence affect members of it living at a distance from the family dwelling? And under what circumstances do Courts of Justice hold it to have been dissolved?
4. In what degree do the following relatives succeed under Hindu law to the property of a deceased person: (*a*) sister's sons, (*b*) paternal grandfather's brother, (*c*) maternal uncle, (*d*) daughter's son?
5. What traces of Primogeniture are found in Hindu law? Can the right of the children to succeed to the property of the father be barred in any way, and if so, to what extent?
6. What is meant, under Hindu law, by the doctrine of Spiritual Benefit, and what rights depend upon it?

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. What are the causes, according to Mr. Rumsey, of the complexity of the Mohammedan rules for calculating the shares of the various persons entitled to succed to an inheritance *ab intestato*?
2. How is the inheritance of a Mohammedan divided when he leaves a father, a mother, two infidel sisters, and three children of a deceased brother?
3. When the right of Pre-emption is exercised but an intermediate purchaser has improved or deteriorated the property, what duties are imposed by law on the Pre-emptor?
4. What persons are entitled to the custody of a Minor's person, and what persons are entitled to control him in respect of education and marriage?
5. Who, under the Mohammedan law of inheritance, are the Residuaries and the Distant Kindred?
6. Under what circumstances does the Mohammedan law permit the injunctions of the author of a religious endowment to be disregarded?

LAW OF INDIA.

Sir H. S. MAINE, K.C.S.I.

Thursday, 21st May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. Describe the mode of personally serving a summons on a Witness, and the provisions of the Code respecting witnesses' expenses.
2. Describe the mode of executing the following decrees, (*a*) for specific performance of a contract, (*b*) for endorsement of a negotiable instrument, (*c*) against the representatives of deceased persons.
3. What is Attachment? How are debts attached? How are claims of third persons to attached property disposed of?
4. In what manner does a person arrested in execution of a decree for money obtain his discharge?
5. Where parties agree to submit a question of law or fact to the decision of a Court, how must the agreement be framed; and how is the case disposed of?
6. Distinguish clearly between the objects of a Regular and those of a Special Appeal.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. Describe the method of taking bail for the appearance of an accused person; and state in what way the bailsmen can obtain a release from their engagement.
2. Describe the procedure to be followed in the trial of summons cases by Magistrates.
3. Describe the respective functions of the Judge and of the Jury in a trial by Jury before the Court of Session.
4. What are the rules of the Code regarding the punishment of Whipping?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

5. Under what rules and with what procedure may an accused person be examined?
6. With what offences may a man be charged, and to what punishment is he liable, in the following cases:
   (*a.*) He uses a forged document in order to convict another person of cheating.
   (*b.*) He robs another person and, in robbing him, voluntarily causes hurt to him.
   (*c.*) He wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, and then steals the carcase.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

CLAUDE ERSKINE, Esq.

Monday, 25th May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Describe fully the proceedings of Clive (and their effects) on each of the following occasions: The capture and defence of Arcot; the battle of Plassey; and the arrangements made in 1765 with the Emperor, the Nabob of Moorshedabad, and the Vizier of Oude respectively.
2. Describe fully the Treaties of Surat and of Salbye, and the chief events connected with the administration of Warren Hastings in the interval between the dates of those Treaties.
3. Give an account of the affairs of Tippoo, of the Nizam, and of the Mahrattas, during the administration of Sir John Shore.
4. Describe fully the principal affairs that occupied the attention of Lord Wellesley during the interval between the taking of Seringapatam and the Peace of Amiens.
5. What were the provisions of the Treaties of Bassein and of Sirjee Anjengaum? and what were the chief events in Indian History in the interval between the dates of those Treaties?
6. Describe fully the proceedings of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and of the generals opposed to him, from the time of the declaration of War against Holkar by Lord Wellesley until the resignation by Lord Lake of his political powers.
7. Give a full account of the discussions that preceded the passing of the Indian Charter Act of 1813, the principal provisions of that Act, and its principal effects in India.
8. Describe geographically the provinces of Tanjore, Bundelkund, and Orissa.
9. Draw a map to illustrate Lord Lake's operations against Holkar.
10. Describe fully the courses of the Chumbul, the Taptee, the Goomtee, and the Cauvery.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

CLAUDE ERSKINE, Esq.

Monday, 25th May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Describe the state of the several principalities in Hindustan and the Northern Dekkan before the outbreak of the Pindaree and Mahratta war, and contrast it with the state of the same principalities after the conclusion of that war.

2. What occurred during the administration of Lord Hastings in connexion with each of the following subjects:—Education, the public press, the land revenue settlements in Madras, the working of the land laws in the N. W. P. and Orissa, and the public finances and public establishments, military, marine, and civil? And what was then the state of affairs in Hyderabad in the Dekkan?
3. Narrate the careers of Ochterlony, Malcolm, and Metcalfe.
4. Describe the development of the Sikh power, with especial reference to the career of Runjeet Sing.
5. What occurred during the administration of Lord Wm. Bentinck among the Coles? in Coorg? in Mysore? in Rajpootana? and in Oude?
6. Describe fully the events and considerations which gave rise to the Afghan expedition, and all that you know of that expedition up to the time of the taking of Ghuzni.
7. Describe fully the character and the Indian career of Lord Ellenborough.
8. Give a geographical description of the territories acquired during the administration of Lord Hastings.
9. Draw a map to illustrate the operations of the Burmese war.
10. Describe the provinces of Sinde, Cashmere, and Cachar, and the places and objects of interest seen in journeying from Joypore to Benares.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor THOROLD ROGERS.

Tuesday, 26th May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*Candidates are recommended to attempt an answer to every question.*]

1. Explain, on the principles laid down by Mr. Mill, the effect of the following historical facts on currency and prices:
   The supply of gold from Australia and Western America.
   The stimulus given to the production of East Indian cotton in 1862.
   The payment of the French war indemnity to Germany.
2. In what does Mr. Mill believe that the economical progress of "the working classes" consists? What are the inherent difficulties in the process derived (1) from the tendencies of the class; (2) from the nature of the occupation.
3. Mr. Senior has stated (Mr. Mill agreeing with him) that the precious metals are obtained at less *cost* by England than by most other countries; but he demurs to the inference that they are therefore of less *value*. Explain this distinction.
4. Compare "unproductive consumption," as defined and illustrated by Mr. Mill, with "waste." How does Adam Smith formulate waste? Can you show how the theory of production would have been assisted had greater attention been paid to this form of the consumption of wealth?
5. What are the difficulties in the way of substituting some "reconstruction of society" for the operation of "enlightened self-interest" in the interpretation of the economical relations of society?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

6. "There are or have been subjects of property in which no pro-"prietary rights ought to exist at all." Give examples of this classification. What are the principles on which compensation should be given to the owners of such property when it is legally extinguished?
7. Mr. Mill alleges that the substitution of machinery for manual labour may be, immediately, a serious inconvenience to those who work for wages, but that it seldom or never is remotely. But he adds, "this does not discharge government from the "obligation of alleviating, and, if possible, preventing the evils "of which this source of ultimate benefit is or may be produc-"tive to an existing generation." Criticise this passage.
8. What is the effect of a general rise of money wages, apart from the consideration of a greater efficiency of labour, on prices, profits, and rent? Give reasons for your answer.
9. What was the relation of the colonies to Great Britain in the time of Adam Smith? What is the relation now? What is Mr. Mill's view as to the "capital" of the colonies in the Gulf of Mexico?
10. Enumerate and comment on the causes, natural and acquired, which bring about "degrees of productiveness" in countries.
11. What are the economical difficulties in the way of imposing an income-tax in India?
12. Why is it that colonies incline to a system of protection to native industry? Does the process effect the ends proposed?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor THOROLD ROGERS.

Wednesday, 27th May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—*Candidates are recommended to attempt an answer to every question.*]

1. Can you account, on economical grounds, for the fact that India is frequently affected by famine, and Great Britain is not? State the extent to which government can remedy such an evil, either by anticipating its occurrence or by combating its effects.
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of "limited liability" trade and manufactures? Do you know of any difference between the French law of debt and our own which modifies the inconveniences (if any) which attend such associations in France?
3. State briefly the precise service which Adam Smith rendered to the development of economical science.
4. Distinguish an "excess of supply" from "a commercial crisis."
5. Is there reason to believe that Mr. Mill has underrated the powers possessed by man of extending the area of production, and facilitating the market of food? If such an under-statement has been made, to what extent is Mr. Mill's theory of population modified, and the risks he had indicated rendered distant?
6. Give instances in which Mr. Mill combats the views of Mr. Macculloch.
7. Distinguish capital from wealth, from money, and from credit; and show the mischievous consequences which have ensued from a confusion of capital with any of these terms.
8. What does Mr. Mill say as to the relative merits of direct and indirect taxation? In your opinion, has he exhausted the subject?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

9. What is the controversy on the action of the Bank of England in which Lord Overstone and Colonel Torrens on the one hand, and Messrs. Tooke and Fullarton on the other, were engaged? How does Mr. Mill deal with the issue of the question?
10. Is the tendency to accumulation dependent on the prospect of profit and interest only? If not, has Mr. Mill given an exhaustive account of "the stationary state"?
11. On whom should the expense of justice fall? What are the opinions of Adam Smith, Mill, and Bentham (quoted by Mill) on this topic?
12. What are the views of Adam Smith and Mr. Mill on usury laws?

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq, D.C.L.

Saturday, 6th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

a. Give instances of बैठना embodied in idioms.

b. Exemplify the phraseological uses of चाहे and चाहो.

c. What constructions has सरीखा?

d. Enumerate, and define the force of, ten of the inseparable prefixes.

e. Translate 'devoid of,' 'in presence of,' 'instead of,' 'through,' 'viâ,' 'with respect to.'

f. Specify some of the points which distinguish the Hindî from the Urdû.

II.

For retranslation into Hindî:

a. Small as these little creatures were, I could by no means have neglected to notice them, if I had undertaken to write a history of the strawberry-plant. I must have included them all in my description: for plants are the houses of insects; and no one would speak of a town, without treating of the inhabitants that dwell therein. But, even if I had managed to describe everything I saw, there would, probably, still have been many objects upon the plant that I could not discern, but which, yet, each of those winged pigmies could perceive with its little eyes. There are thousands of swimmers in the smallest drop of water; and so, also, there may, possibly, be invisible animals feeding on vegetable leaves, and, perhaps, hiding themselves in the shadows of their hairs.

b. Though, besides the Nyâya, other systems of philosophy are current in India, yet it is enough simply to ascertain the limit of the acceptance, by Europeans, of the Nyâya. For, if the student who knows the relation of the Nyâya to the Vedânta, or to the Sânkhya, and holds that the Vedânta and the Sânkhya are reconcileable with the Nyâya, understands the relation between the Nyâya and European doctrines, it follows, that he will also understand the relation between European doctrines and the Vedânta and Sânkhya; in like manner as he that knows the relative bearings of Kâśî, Gayâ, and Prayâga, will, of course, be able to determine the relative bearings, from a fourth city, of Prayâga and Gayâ, if he knows the position of this fourth city with reference to Kâśî.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Saturday, 6th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

For translation into English :

a. इतनी कथा कह श्रीशुकदेव जी ने राजा परीक्षित से कहा कि महाराज वहां मय ने चौक के बीच ऐसा काम किया था कि जो कोई जाता था तिसे थल में जल का भ्रम होता था औ जल में थल का। महाराज जों राजा दुर्योधन मन्दिर में पैठा तों उसे थल देख जल का भ्रम ऊआ। उस ने वस्त्र समेट उठाय लिये। पुनि आगे बढ़ जल देख उस थल का धोखा ऊआ। जों पांव बढ़ाया तों विस के कपड़े भींगे। यह चरित्र देख सब सभा के लोग खिलखिला उठे। राजा युधिष्ठिर ने हंसी को रोक मुंह फेर लिया। महाराज सब के हंस पड़ते ही राजा दुर्योधन अति लज्जित हो महाक्रोध कर उलटा फिर गया। सभा में बैठ कहने लगा कि कृष्ण का बल पाय युधिष्ठिर को अति अभिमान ऊआ है। आज सभा में बैठ मेरी हांसी की। इस का पलटा मैं लूं औ उस का गर्व तोड़ूं तो मेरा नाम दुर्योधन। नहीं तो नहीं।

b. तब बड़ी कीचड़ में धसे हाथी को सियारों ने खाया। इस से उपाय से जो अक्ष है इत्यादि मैं कहता हूं। तिस के अनन्तर राजपुत्र ने कुटनी के सिखाने से उस चारुदत्त नाम वणिक्पुत्र को सेवक बनाया। तिस पीछे वह उस को सब विश्वास के काम में नियुक्त किया करे। एक बेर नहाए चन्दन चरचे और स्वर्ण का आभूषण धारण किये ऊए उस राजपुत्र ने कहा मैं एक महीनेभर गोरीव्रत करूंगा। सो आज से लेकर प्रति रात्रि में एक एक कुलीन युवती को लाकर देओ। मैं यथोचित विधि से उस की पूजा करूंगा। इस के उपरान्त चारुदत्त ने उस प्रकार की तरुणी को लाकर दिया। तिस के पीछे छिप गया कि बूझें यह क्या करता है। और वह तुङ्गबल उस युवती को बिन छूये ही वस्त्र और अलंकारों से पूजकरके और रक्षक को सौंपकरके उसी छन भेज देता। इस के अनन्तर वह बात देखकर बनिये के बेटे को विश्वास ऊआ और

लोभ से उस का चित्त खिंच गया। तो अपनी वधू को लाकर सौंप दिया। और उस राजपुत्र ने उस हृदयप्रिया लावण्यवती को पहिचानकर झट पट उठकर अति आलिङ्गन करके आनन्द से आंखें बंद किये पलंग पर उस के साथ विलास किया। यह बात देखकर बनिये के बेटे ने चित्रलिखित पुरुष के समान इस का उपाय न जाना और बड़ा विषाद पाया। इसी लिये मैं आप ही जैसे वधू का देखकरके इत्यादि कहता हूं वैसे तुम भी होगे। इस के बाद उस हित वचन का अनादर करके बड़े भय से मूसे गये के समान मन्थर तलाव को त्यागकरके चला। वे हिरण्यक आदिक भी उस के पीछे चले। इस के उपरान्त वन में घूमते हुए किसी व्याधा ने थल पर चलते हुए उस मन्थर को पाया। और पाकर उस को पकड़कर उठाके धनुष में बांधकर घाम से व्याकुल अपने घर की ओर चला। अब वे मृग वायस और मूसा बड़े विषाद में पड़े हुए उस के पीछे चले। उन में से हिरण्यक विलाप करने लगा।

c. हिन्दू लोगों का शास्त्र बहुत दिन का है जिस को वे लोग प्रेमयुक्त मान से परिपालन करते हैं। और इस प्रकार से स्वशास्त्र का परिपालन करना अच्छा है। और यूरोपीय लोग अपने शास्त्र की यह स्तुति करते हैं कि उस के द्वारा मनुष्य के विद्यारूपी धन की वृद्धि प्रति दिन होती जाती है। और यदि इस कारण से यूरोपीय लोग अपने शास्त्र को स्नेहपूर्वक मान से मानें तो उन का भी मानना अच्छा है। परंतु यदि कोई यूरोपीय मनुष्य हिन्दू की परिभाषा के न जानने से इस बात को भली भांति न जाने कि हिन्दू किसी असंदिग्ध तत्त्व को प्रतिपादन करता है और उस को मिथा-ज्ञानवादी समझकर निन्दित ठहरावे तो वह यूरोपीय अज्ञान के कारण से अन्याय करता है। और इस के पलटे में हिन्दू भी वैसे अन्याय करने के योग्य है। ऐसे अन्योन्य भ्रम की संभावना अनिष्ट है। इस लिये इस भ्रम के निवारण के निमित्त कोई उपाय दिखलाया चाहिये।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Monday, 8th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English :

a. हिराडटस ने अपने ग्रन्थ में यों लिखा है कि मैं ने कितने एक पण्डितों से और दूतर लोगों से भी पूछा कि क्या कारण है कि नील नदी ग्रीष्म ऋतु में विना वृष्टि के बढ़ती है। परंतु इस प्रश्न का उत्तर किसी ने मुझे न दिया। वह नदी कर्क की सङ्क्रान्ति से बढ़ने लगती है और सौ दिन तक निरन्तर बढ़ती जाती है। फिर घटकर जाड़े के दिनों में अत्यन्त छोटी हो जाती है। इस अकालिक वृद्धि के विषय में मैं ने कितने एक मिसरानियों से पूछा कि क्या कारण है कि और नदी ग्रीष्म ऋतु में विना वृष्टि के नहीं बढ़ती केवल नील नदी बढ़ती है। परंतु इस प्रश्न का ऐसा उत्तर किसी ने मुझे न दिया कि जिस से मेरे मन का समाधान हो। तौ भी कितने एक यूनानियों ने अपनी पण्डिताई प्रगट करने की इच्छा से इस नदी की वृद्धि के विषय में तीन बातें कहीं। तिन में से पहिली बात यह है कि ग्रीष्म ऋतु में उत्तर की वायु बहती है। वह वायु नील नदी के प्रवाह को समुद्र में जाने से रोकती है। यही इस के बढ़ने का कारण है। परंतु यह बात तो ठीक नहीं समझ पड़ती क्योंकि बार बार ऐसा देखने में आया है कि ग्रीष्म ऋतु में उत्तर वायु नहीं बही है और नील नदी अपनी रीति के अनुसार बढ़ आई है। और भी जो उत्तर वायु का बहना नील नदी के बढ़ने का कारण होता तो चाहिये कि जितनी नदियां उत्तर वायु के विरोध में बहती हैं वे सब की सब नील नदी की नाईं बढ़ा करतीं और जितना उन का प्रवाह निर्बल होता उतनी अधिक वृद्धि होती। परंतु बहुतेरी नदियां ऐसी हैं जो उत्तर वायु के विरोध में बहती हैं और उन में कोई विकार ऐसा नहीं पाया जाता जैसा नील नदी का होता है।

b. प्रगट हो कि जब हम ने इस ग्रन्थ को आरम्भ करने के लिये लेखनी उठाई तो मन का यह संकल्प था कि एक छोटी सी पुस्तक ऐसी रचें जिस से बालकों को यह सारा भूगोल हस्तामलक हो जाय पर होते होते विस्तार बहुत बढ़ गया। चार सौ पृष्ट की इतनी बड़ी पुस्तक में भी पूरा न पड़ा और केवल एशिया का वर्णन होने पाया। यदि शरीर वर्तमान है और ईश्वरेच्छा अनुकूल तो दूसरा भाग भी शीघ्र बनकर छप जायगा और फरिंगस्तान अफरीका अमरीका और टापुओं का जो शेष रह गए हैं उस में वर्णन होगा। यदि बालक भिन्न युवा और वृद्ध भी इस ग्रन्थ को पढ़ेंगे तो निश्चय है कि उन का परिश्रम व्यर्थ न जायगा। बरन हमारे देश के राजा बाबू और महाजनों को जो हिन्दी छोड़कर और कुछ भी नहीं जानते और न उन को ऐसी अवस्था है कि पाठशाला में जाके अब अंगरेज़ी और पारसी सीखें यह ग्रन्थ बड़ा ही उपकारी होगा। परंतु जहां कहीं इस में कोई बात लड़कपन को देखने में आवे तो ग्रन्थकर्ता को न हंसें क्योंकि वास्तव में यह पुस्तक लड़कों ही के लिये लिखी गई। हम ने इस ग्रन्थ में कवियों की नाईं बढ़ावा अथवा अत्युक्ति अरु वाक्यवाहुल्य कहीं नहीं किया। जैसी जो बात है वैसा ही लिख दिया यहां तक कि जो कहीं लिखा देखो कि ऐसी जगह सारे संसार में नहीं है तो निश्चय जानना कि दूसरी नहीं है। अत्युक्ति और बढ़ावा कभी मत समझना।

c. राजा लोग सेना बल वाहन के साथ कहां गये जिन की भूमि अब तक भी वियोग की साक्षिणी स्थित है।

शरीर अपाय के निकट है। संपति आपत का स्थान है। समागम अपगम के साथ है। सब उत्पन्नहोनेवाला भङ्गुर है।

यह शरीर प्रति क्षण छीजती जाती नहीं लखी जाती जैसे कच्चा घड़ा पानी में रहनेवाला गल जाने पर जाना जाता है।

प्राणियों की मृत्यु दिन दिन पर निकटतर चली आती है जैसे आघात में पहुंचाये जाते वधयोग्य के पद पद पर।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

यौवन रूप जीवन द्रव्य का संचय ऐश्वर्य प्रिय के साथ रहना अनित्य है। पण्डित को उन का मोह करना न चाहिये।

जैसे बड़े समुद्र में काठ काठ मिल जाते मिलकर भिन्न होते वैसे जीवों का समागम।

जैसे कोई पथिक छाया का आसरा करके ठहरता है और विश्राम करके फिर चला जाता वैसे जीवों का समागम है।

पांच तत्त्व से बनी देह फिर पञ्चत्व में पहुंचने पर अपनी अपनी योनि को प्राप्त होती तो उस के विषय में क्या पछतावा

जीव जितना मन का प्रिय संबन्ध करता उतने ही हृदय में शोक के शङ्कु गड़ जाते हैं।

यह नित्य का रहना किसी को नहीं मिलता अपने शरीर को भी तो और किसी को कैसे।

संयोग ही वियोग के संभव की सूचना करता है जैसे जन्म अवारणीय मृत्यु के आगम को जनाता।

प्रिय लोगों के साथ क्षणभर रमणीय संयोग का परिणाम अपथ्य अन्न के समान अति दारुण है।

II.

For translation into Hindî :—

The free translation and the close have, each, their advocates. But inconveniences belong to both. The former can hardly be true to the original author's style and manner; and the latter is apt to be servile. The one loses his peculiarities; and the other, his spirit. Were it possible, therefore, to find an exact medium, a manner so close that it should let slip nothing of the text, nor mingle anything extraneous with it, and at the same time so free as to have an air of originality, this seems precisely the mode in which an author might be best rendered. I can assure my readers, from my own experience, that to discover this very delicate line is difficult; and to proceed by it, when found, through the whole length of a poet so voluminous as Homer, nearly impossible. I can only pretend to have endeavoured it.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Thursday, 4th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

a. What are the duals of جانب and طرف, and the Arabic plurals of ملك, شاعر, شريف, and جوهر?

b. State the rule for the use of اپنا.

c. Enumerate some of the functions of the ablative case.

d. Name six affixes denoting agency.

e. When is the termination of the infinitive inflected?

f. How are "one by one," "two and a half," "thrice," and "four-fold," expressed?

g. Translate "now-a-days," "suddenly," "hitherto," "lest," "for example," "in spite of," "on account of," "inasmuch as."

h. Specify the leading points wherein the Urdû idiom differs from the English.

II.

For retranslation into Urdû:—

a. At last, the mouse and the frog concurred in this scheme; and each was kept informed of the other's condition. Subsequently, the mouse came, one day, to the water's edge, to call the frog, and to cheer him up for a moment. But, all of a sudden, a crow swooped down, and snatched up the mouse, and flew off with him. As the mouse and the frog were tied to the two ends of the same string, the frog was dragged into the air, hanging head downwards below the mouse. On beholding this extraordinary sight, people began to cry out.

b. After some time had passed, a flock of pigeons arrived. Their chief was possessed of clear intellect, of the keenest sagacity, and of the strongest judgment. The other pigeons agreed in submitting to him. Nay, they took pride in obeying him, and spent all their days in his service, as contributing to their own safety and success. However, no sooner did the pigeons catch sight of the grain scattered about than they began to feel the pangs of hunger; and, in proportion, their sense of prudence waxed feeble. Their chief, like a superior dealing with inferiors, tried to induce them to reflect and pause.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Thursday, 4th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—

a. بادشاہ نے کہا اُن کی عِلم اَور صُنعتون کا احوال مُفصّل بیان کر کہ ہم بھی معلُوم کرین * قاصِد نی کہا کیا بادشاہ کو معلُوم نہین کہ وی اپنی عِلم اور دانائی سی دریائی قُلزُم کی اندر جاکر اُس کی تہ سی جواہِر نِکالتی ہین * حِیلی اور مکر سی پہاڑ پر چڑھکر گِدھون اور عُقابون کو پکڑکر نیچی اُتار لاتی ہین * اِسی طرح اپنی علم اور دانائی سی لکڑیون کا ہل بناکر بیلون کی کاندھون پر رکھتی اور بھاری اسباب اُن کی پیٹھ پر لادکر مشرِق سی مغرِب اور مغرِب سی مشرِق تک لی جاتی ہین * تمام جنگل اور بیابان طَی کرتی ہین * فِکر و دانائی سی کِشتیان بناکر اسباب چڑھاتی ہین اور دریا دریا لِی پھرتی ہین * پہاڑون اور ٹیلون پر جاکر اقسام اقسام کی جواہِر اور سونا چاندی لوہا تانبا اور بہت سی چیزین زمین سی کھودکر نِکالتی ہین * اگر ایک آدمی کِسی نہر یا دریا یا وادی کی کِناری پر جاکر ایک طِلسم عِلم کی زور سی بنا دیوی پھر ہزار نہنگ اور اژدھی اگر اُس جگہ جاوین مقدُور نہین کہ وہان گُذر کر سکین * مگر جِنون کی بادشاہ کی رُوبرُو عدل و اِنصاف و حُجّت و دلیل کا چرچا ہی * قُوّت و زور حیلہ و مکر کا کُچھ مذکُور نہین *

b. جب دمنہ کي بات تمام هوئي حُضّارِ مجلس نے اِس گُفتگو کو لِکھ شیر کے پاس بھیجا * اُس نے یہہ روداد اپني ما کو دِکھائي * وہ دریافت کرکے بولي اي بادشاہ تقیّد میري اِس کام مین اُس سے زیادہ بیفائدہ هي کیونکہ وہ فِتنہانگیز اب بد گُمان هوا * بعد اِس کے مکر و فریب اُس کا بادشاہ کے هلاک پر هوگا * بادشاہ و رعیّت دونون کے کام کو برهم کر دیگا * اور جو کُچھ فساد شتربہ کے حقّ مین جو وزیرِ مُخلص تھا کیا هي * اُس سے زیادہ تمام ارکانِ دولت پر کریگا * جب مُفسِد کا رُتبہ اِس قدر بڑھا کیا عجب هي کہ هاتھ فِتنے کا هر طرف پھیلاوے * اِس بات نے شیر کے دِل مین جگہہ کي اور بہُت سوچ کر کہنے لگا کہ اي ما فرمایئے کہ دمنہ کا قِصّہ کِسّے سُنا تاکہ اُس کے قتل کا بہانہ ٹھہرے * بولي اي بیٹا اِظہارِ راز اُس کا کہ جِس نے مُجھہ پر اِعتماد کرکے کہا هي بیمروّتي هي کیونکہ وہ امانت هي * پر یہہ هو سکتا هي کہ اُس سے کہون اگر وہ اِجازت دے تو ظاهِر کرونگي * کہا بہتر * شیر کي ما وهان سے اپنے مکان کو گئي اور چیتے کو بُلواکر بہُت خاطِر کي اور کہا کہ بادشاہ تیرے حقّ مین جو رعایتین کرتے هین سبھون پر ظاهِر هی اور شُکر گُذاري اُس کي تُجھہ پر واجِب تاکہ روزبروز توجّہ اُس کي تُجھہ پر زیادہ هووے * چیتے نے کہا اي ملِکۂ آفاق وہ بادشاهي نوازشین اور مِہربانیان جو بندے کے حال پر فرماتے هین شُکر اُن کا کس زبان سے ادا کرون * اور مین آج تک کوئي خِدمتِ شایستہ بجا نہ لایا * اب جو کُچھ فرماوین حاضر هون *

c. چوهے نے یہہ کہاني بِلّي کو سُناکر کہا مین نے عہد کیا هي کہ اپنے همجِنسون سے بهي آشنائي نہ کرون اور تنهائي کے گوشے مین اوقات کاٹون * پس غیر جِنس کي دوستي مین کہ اِتني بلائین

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اُس کا لازمہ هي کيونکر زندگي بسر کرونگا * اور جب که ميوي اور تيري قوم مين قديم سے دُشمني هي مُجھے هرگز تُجھ پر اِعتماد نه هوگا * بِلّي نے کہا جو تيرے دِل مين يہ بات تهي تو نے پہلي کيون دوستي کا تُخم بويا * اور خوشامد و مُلايمت سے مُجھے اپنا گرِفتار کيا * جب مين تيري دوستي کي پابند هوئي * تو اب محبّت کي ڈوري کيون کاٹتا هي * اور مُجھے جُدائي کے غم مين کيون ڈالتا هي * يہ بيوفائي اور ترک آشنائي کيا هي * چوهے نے جواب ديا که اُس وقت مُجھ پر ايک آفت پڑي تهي که بغير تيري دوستي کے اُس سے رِهائي مُتصوّر نه تهي * دانا اگر بلا مين پهنسے اُس کو چاهئے که دُشمنون سے آشتي کرکے دوستي کا طريقه اِختيار کرے * بعد اُس کے اگر اُس کي صُحبت سے کُچھ ضرر پُہنچنے کا گُمان هو تو آشنائي چهوڑ دے * يہ دُشمني اور تکبّر کي راہ سے نهين هي بلکه ويسا هي جيسے وحشي جانورون کے بچّے دودھ پينے کے واسطے ماؤن کے پيچهے دوڑتے هين * جب سير هوتے هين اُن کا ساتهه چهوڑکر اپنے طور پر سير کرتے هين اور تماشا ديکهتے هين * کوئي عقلمند اُس کو کِبر اور دُشمني نهين سمجهتا هي * بِلّي نے کہا تو بے باتين ٹهٹّهے سے کهتا هي * يا تهِ دِل سے * چوهے نے جواب ديا که جانبازي کے وقت ظرافت کي کونسي جگهه هي * يے باتين سچ کهتا هون اگر مُجھ سا کوئي ناتوان تُجھ جيسے قوي دُشمن کي صُحبت سے پرهيز نه کرے البتّه اُسے ايسا زخم لگيگا که کِسي مرهم سے اچّها نه هوگا * اگر في‌الواقع تيري سرِشت مين ميري دوستي هي بِهتر هي که دوستي دِل مين رهے * ظاهري آشنائي اور روبرو کي دوستي چندان مُعتبر نهين * غرض چوها غمگين بِلّي کو رُخصت کرکے بِل مين جا گُهسا ۞

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.
Friday, 5th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:—

a. اِتّفاقاً يِہ سَوداگربچّہ وهان گيا * اس کي وسيلي سي جهان‌پناہ کا قدم‌بوس کِيا * مَين نے پُوچها کيا يِہ تُمهارا فرزند نہيں * خواجہ نے جَواب ديا قِبلۂ عالم يِہ ميرا بيٹا نہيں * آپ هِي کِي رِعيّت هَي ليکِن اب ميرا مالِک اَور وارِث * جو کُچهہ کہِئے سو يِہي هَي * يِہ سُنکر سَوداگربچّے سي مَين نے پُوچها کہ تُو کِس تاجِر کا لڑکا هَي اَور تيري مان باپ کہاں رهتي هَين * اُس لڑکے نے زمِين چُومي اَور جان کِي امان مانگي اَور بولا کہ يِہ لَونڈي سرکار کي وزِير کِي بيٹي هَي *. ميرا باپ حُضُور کي عِتاب مين يِہ سبب اِسي خواجہ کي لعلون کي پڑا اَور حُکم يُون هُوا کہ اگر ايک سال تک اُس کِي بات کُرسِي نِشِين نہ هوگي تو جان سي مارا جاويگا * مَين نے سُنکر يِہ بهيس بنايا اَور اپني تَئِين نَيشاپُور پُہنچايا * خُدا نے خواجہ کو يِہ معہ کُتّے اَور لعلون کي حُضُور مين حاضِر کر دِيا * آپ نے تمام احوال سُن لِيا * اُمّيدوار هُون کہ ميري بُوڑهي باپ کِي مخلصي هو *

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b. يِہ سوچکے آخرش اُس بيابان کے اندر پيٹها * جو قدم کہ پچهلا آگے بڑهتا سو کانٹون پر پڑتا * قدم قدم پر آہ و نالہ کرتا * غرض ايسے جنگل خون‌خوار مين جو جاهلون کے دل سا تاريک‌تر اُور درِندون کا سکن پُرخطر تها وهان اگر ايک دم آفتاب آوے تو اپنا نور کهو جاوے * هر طرف جو اژدهے بهوکهے پياسے مُنہ کهولے پڑے تهے گويا خالي گهرون کے دروازے کهُلے تهے * دوزخ کي گرمي کے بغير نہ کہين گرمي * سانپ کے ذهر سِوا نہ کِسي جگہ پاني * بِدون غم کے نہ کوئي يار * بِنا پهپهولے

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کے نہ کہیں آبشار* مُدّت تک شاہزادہ داہنے بائیں دوڑتا پھرا* جھاڑون کے رگڑون سے بدن چھل گیا* ہر ایک عضو سے لہو ٹپکا یہان تک کہ پھول سے تلوے اُس کے ببول کے کانٹون سے چھد گئے* کہتے ہین کہ شاہزادے نے ایسي ایسي مُصیبت و محنت اُٹھاکر بارے اُس جنگل کو طي کیا اور لاکھون سجدے شُکر الٰہي کے بجا لاکر آگے بڑھا* سامھنے سے ایک دیو پہاڑ سا بیٹھا نظر آیا ۞

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c. دلي مین کسي افیمي کے چھہ لڑکے تھے* ایک دن وہ تین لڑکون کو ساتھہ لے حضرت قطب کے میلے مین گیا* وھان بھیڑ بھڑکا دیکھہ یہہ ڈرکر ایک لڑکے کو کاندھے پر چڑھاے دوسرے کو گودي مین لے تیسرے کا ھاتھہ پکڑ الگ ھو جون ایک طرف کھڑا ھوا تون پینک مین آیا* پھر ایک بعد میلے مین کچھ ھلڑ جو ھوا تو وہ پینک سے چونک کاندھے کے لڑکے کو نہ دیکھہ بہت گھبرایا* ندان یون کہتا کہتا کوتوال کے پاس آیا کہ ھاي میرا لڑکا کھویا گیا* کوتوال نے پوچھا تمھارے کي لڑکے ھین* بولا چھہ* ان مین سے ایک کھویا ھي* کوتوال نے سنکے ڈھنڈھورئے کو اس کے ساتھہ کر دیا* وہ تمام دن اسے سارے شہر مین لئے پھرا* آخر رو جھینکھہ شام کے وقت جون گھر مین دھسا تون دروازے کي چوکھٹ لڑکے کے سر مین لگي* وہ رویا* تب یہہ بولا اي کمبخت ناشدني تمام شہر مین خراب کر مجھے رلاکے جو تو اب رویا پہلے ھي کیون نہ بولا جو مین اتنا خراب نہ ھوتا* اس بات کو سن کسي اس کے آشنا نے کہا بھائي جو مثل ھم سنتے تھے سو تم نے سچ کر دکھائي کہ بغل مین لڑکا شہر مین ڈھنڈھورا ۞

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II.

For translation into Urdû :—

Once upon a time, a number of cattle came out of the desert, to settle in the broad meadows by a river. They were poor and wretched; and they found it a pleasant exchange, except for a number of lions, who lived in the mountains near, and who claimed a right, in consideration of permitting the cattle to remain, to eat as many as they wanted among them. The cattle submitted, partly because they were too weak to help it, partly because the lions said it was the will of Jupiter; and the cattle believed them. And so they went on for many ages, till, at last, from better feeding, the cattle grew larger and stronger, and multiplied into great numbers; and, at the same time, from other causes, the lions had much diminished; they were fewer, smaller, and meaner-looking than they had been; and, except in their own opinion of themselves, and in their appetites, which were more enormous than ever, there was nothing of the old lion left in them.

BENGALI.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.

Thursday, 28th May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

1. How are আপনী, তুই, and মুই used?
2. Give the meaning and derivations of the following words: Vikramaditya, begavati, Duryodhana, Navaratna, Panchānan Haridwara, jalamaya, vipathagāmini, shilpashastra, mukhtakeshi.
3. What are the negative and affirmative verbs in Bengali? Show, by examples, how they are used.
4. Give the force of the following prepositions, especially in compound words: অনু, নির, বি, উপ, পরি, অতি, সু, দুর, অন্তর, and প্রতি.
5. Give the causal forms of দিতে, বরিতে, ফেলিতে, and বাঁচিতে in the infinitive, first person present indicative, and participle past.
6. Give in Bengali the months and the seasons of the year; also the following numbers, both in letters and figures:

   23
   30
   45
   100
   11
   92
   1000

7. Translate into Bengali the following sentences:
   a. I stood on the edge of the tank, and saw that the water was clear and deep.
   b. A tiger entered the village very early in the morning, and killed a young woman and a dog.
   c. No other resource being left, we ran away through fear.
   d. He is the youngest of three brothers.
   e. Have you a horse, a buffalo, or a cow?
   f. His daughter is twelve years old, but she is not married yet.

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8. Express in Bengali the following terms of relationship, and words:

Maternal grandfather.
Paternal grandmother.
Uncle by the mother's side.
Uncle by the father's side.
Sister's son.
Son's wife.
Grandson (son's son).
Grandson (daughter's son).
Great-grandfather (father's side).
Great-great-grandfather (father's side).

Blind. Old Age. Fitness. A respectable person. A fool. A field. A river. The ocean. The twilight. A star. A planet. A plain. A wave. A boat. A school. A prison.

II.

Retranslate into Bengali:

1. When the four brothers had come from their conquering expedition, then king Yudhishtir began a royal sacrifice. For this sacrifice a place of assembly was prepared four *kos* long, four *kos* wide, and, altogether, sixteen *kos* in all its four sides. To this sacrifice ten thousand kings, great and small, were invited. Separate places of abode were prepared for them, and also for their accompanying soldiers, slaves, female slaves, and beasts et cetera, to stay in. But besides the above, how many other people, Brahmans, Pundits, and beggars, there came to the place, could not be counted. For them also were separate places prepared, and slaves, men and women, were appointed; and until the sacrifice was completed food began to be distributed to the beggars and to the guests. It is said that every day, in one hour, tens of thousands of people set about feeding, and no one was discontented. Especially it must be said that King Yudhishtir was the ruler of this sacrifice, and Duryodhan and Dushashan were the storekeepers. They were old enemies of the Pandavas. They gave to every man as much as they could, with their two hands. But though they did this, they could not cause disgrace to the Pandavas. On the contrary, the whole of the jewels, ornaments, and wealth which the Pandavas had received from the tributary kings as presents, was not entirely expended.

2. No person ever fell into so great a misfortune. I came into a foreign country, and lost my all: at midnight I sat down alone in the plain; I leant my cheek on my hand, and how much had I to meditate on. I had not a cowrie's worth of provisions. I had no acquaintance with anyone. I had no means of getting anything, and there was no likelihood that I should soon obtain the means of getting anything; and I had no way to procure anything to eat on the morrow? Where shall I go? What shall I do? To whom shall I speak? Of this I could find no certainty. Drowsiness overcame me as I kept meditating on these matters for a long time. Then I lay down to sleep on the ground, and so I passed the night.

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BENGALI.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.

Thursday, 28th May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate:—

a. অনুমান হয় অহল্যাবাই, স্বীয় পারিষদ এবং তৎকালে মহারাষ্ট্র দেশের যে প্রধান প্রধান লোক মালব প্রদেশে উপস্থিত ছিলেন তাঁহাদের পরামর্শে এই উত্তর দিয়াছিলেন। যাহা হউক অহল্যার সাহসকে প্রশংসা করিতে হইবে; ঐ সাহস রাজ্যরক্ষার মূল, নতুবা তাহা একবারে ছার খার হইত।

অহল্যার উত্তরে রাঘব রাগ প্রাপ্ত হইয়া বলপূর্ব্বক তাঁহাকে রাজ্যচ্যুত করণার্থ সংগ্রাম সজ্জা করিতে লাগিলেন। অহল্যাবাই এই সংবাদ শুনিয়া তাঁহাকে বলিয়া পাঠাইলেন স্ত্রীলোকের সঙ্গে অনর্থক বিবাদ করিও না। তাহাতে সমূহ অযশ, কিছুমাত্র পৌরুষ নাই। কিন্তু একথা বলিয়াই যে তিনি নিশ্চিন্ত থাকিলেন এমত নহে, তিনি আপনিও যুদ্ধ সজ্জা করিতে লাগিলেন, এবং হলকার সেনাগণও তাঁহার পক্ষ হইয়া সংগ্রাম করিতে সাতিশয় আমোদ প্রকাশ করিল। পরন্তু তিনিও স্বয়ং সংগ্রাম যাইবেন তজ্জন্য আপন হস্তী ও ধনু ও তূণ সকল সজ্জিত করিয়া প্রস্তুত হইয়া থাকিলেন। ইহাতেও রাঘব নিরস্ত হন নাই, কিন্তু তাঁহার পারিষদ লোক তাহাতে পরাঙ্মুখ হইল এবং মাতাজী সিন্ধিয়া জানজী ভোঁশলা তাহার এই অকৃতজ্ঞতার কর্ম্মে তাহার সহায়তা করিলেন না। অধিকন্তু অহল্যা বাই মহারাষ্ট্রাধিপতি মধুরাওকে এক পত্র লিখিয়াছিলেন। তাহার উত্তের ঐ রাজা স্বীয় পিতব্যকে লিখিলেন যে অহল্যার প্রতি কোন অহিতাচরণ না করেন। এই আজ্ঞা রাঘবকে অবশ্য মান্য করিতে হইল। করাং যুদ্ধ বিগ্রহ হইল না, এবং প্রথম রাজ্যভার গ্রহণান্তর অহল্যাবাই এই প্রকার সাহস প্রকাশ করাতে ঐ সাহস রাজ্যোন্নতির প্রধান কারণ হইল।

Nabanári, pp. 269, 270.

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b. এই রূপে, ডুবাল দুই প্রধান পদে নিযুক্ত হইলেন, রাজার প্রিয় পাত্র হইলেন, এবং ক্রমে ক্রমে ধনসঞ্চয় করিলেন, কিন্তু রাখাল অবস্থায় তাঁহার যেরূপ স্বভাব ও চরিত্র ছিল, তাহার কিছুমাত্র বৈলক্ষণ্য ঘটিল না। রাজসংসারে থাকিলে ও রাজার প্রিয়পাত্র হইলে, মনুষ্যের যে সকল দোষ জন্মিবার সম্ভাবনা, ডুবালের তাহার কোন দোষ জন্মে নাই। হীন অবস্থায় থাকিয়া ভাল অবস্থা হইলে, অনেকের অহঙ্কার হয়, কিন্তু ডুবালের তাহা হয় নাই। তিনি দুঃখের অবস্থায় যেমন নম্র ও নিরহঙ্কার ছিলেন, সম্পদের অবস্থাতেও সেইরূপ নম্র এ নিরহঙ্কার রহিলেন। এই সকল গুণ থাকাতে, ডুবাল সকলের প্রিয় হইয়াছিলেন। ডুবালের মৃত্যু হইলে, সকলেই যার পর নাই দুঃখিত হইয়াছিল।

যাহারা মনে করে, দুঃখে পড়িলে লেখা পড়া হয় না, তাহাদের, মন দিয়া, ডুবালের বৃত্তান্ত পাঠ করা আবশ্যক। দেখ, ডুবাল অতি দুঃখীর সন্তান, অল্প বয়সে পিতৃহীন ও মাতৃহীন হন, পেটের ভাতের জন্যে কত জায়গায় রাখালী করেন; তথাপি কেমন লেখা পড়া শিখিয়াছিলেন, ও কেমন সম্মান ও কেমন সম্পদ লাভ করিয়া, সুখে কালযাপন করিয়া গিয়াছেন। যদি তাঁহার লেখা পড়ায় অনুরাগ না জন্মিত, এবং যত্ন ও শ্রম করিয়া না শিখিতেন তাহা হইলে রাখালী করিয়া যাবজ্জীবন দুঃখে কালযাপন করিতে হইত, সন্দেহ নাই।

Charitábali, pp. 20, 21.

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c. Bengali Petitions. Petition at p. 25.

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d. এদেশীয় রমণীগণ ও স্বাধীনতা।

অপুষ্ট ও অপরিপক্ক বীজ উপ্ত হইলে অঙ্কুরিত হয় না। আমাদিগের যুবক গণের কৃত এদেশীয় রমণীগণের স্বাধীনতা প্রদান চেষ্টা অসাময়িক বলিয়া ফলোন্মুখী হইতেছে না। ইউরোপীয়েরা এদেশের সংসারাশ্রমের অভ্যন্তরীণ বৃত্তান্ত অবগত নহেন, সুতরাং তাঁহারা মনে করেন, এদেশীয়েরা সদ্যসদ্যই স্ত্রী গণকে পিঞ্জরবদ্ধ পক্ষীর ন্যায় গৃহমধ্যে রুদ্ধ করিয়া রাখেন, ইহাঁদিগের বাহ্য কার্য্য শয়ন ভোজন ও উপবেশনাদি কোন বিষয়েই কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র স্বাধীনতা নাই। ইহাঁরা জীবন্মৃত হইয়া সং

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সারে আছেন। অতএব ইহাঁরা স্বাধীনতা প্রাপ্ত হইলেই সুখিত হইবেন। আমাদিগের যুবকেরাও ইংরাজী শিক্ষার প্রভাবে ইংরাজদিগের চক্ষে এদেশীয় রমণীগণকে দর্শন করিতেছেন। সুতরাং ইহাঁদিগকে নিতান্ত পরাধীন জ্ঞান করিয়া যার পর নাই দুঃখিত বোধ করিতেছেন। কিন্তু যদি অনুধাবন করিয়া দেখা যায়, প্রতীয়মান হইবে, তাঁহারা ইহাঁদিগকে যেরূপ দুরবস্থাগ্রস্ত বোধ করেন, ইহাঁরা বাস্তবিক সেরূপ নহেন যাঁহারা পল্লীগ্রামের ব্যবহার দর্শন করিয়াছেন, তাঁহারা আমাদিগের বাক্যে অনুমোদন করিবেন সন্দেহ নাই। পল্লীগ্রামের স্ত্রীলোকদিগের প্রতিবেশীর গৃহে বেড়াইতে যাইবার কোন বাধা নাই, তাঁহারা নির্বিরোধে গঙ্গাস্নান ও পুণ্যতীর্থাদিতে গমন করিতেছেন। গৃহের সাংসারিক কার্য্যের যাবতীয় ভার তাঁহাদিগের হস্তেই ন্যস্ত থাকে। অতএব তাঁহাদিগের স্বেচ্ছামত পান ভোজনাদির পরায়ত্ততার সম্ভাবনা কি? যাঁহারা সৎপথে থাকেন, তাঁহারা পুত্র কন্যাদি লইয়া যে সুখ ভোগ করেন তাহা অনেক দেশে

Som Prakásh, pp. 694, 695.

BENGALI.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.

Friday, 29th May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

a. এই রূপে প্রায় চারি মাসে যুদ্ধের শেষ হইল। পর বৎসর, ২২এ অক্টোবর, ইঙ্গরেজদিগের সেনাপতি বক্সারে অযোধ্যার সুবাদারের সৈন্য সকল পরাজয় করিলেন। জয়ের পর উজীরের সহিত যে বন্দোবস্ত হয়, বাঙ্গালার ইতিহাসের সহিত তাহার কোন সম্বন্ধ নাই; এজন্য এ স্থলে সে সকলের উল্লেখ না করিয়া, ইহা কহিলেই পর্য্যাপ্ত হইবেক যে, তিনি প্রথমতঃ মীর কাসিমকে আশ্রয় দিয়াছিলেন, পরে তাঁহার সমস্ত সম্পত্তি হরণ করিয়া তাড়াইয়া দেন.

Bangálár Itihás, p. 87.

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b. ভারতবর্ষীয় কর্ম্মকারকদিগের কুব্যবহার নিমিত্ত যে সকল বিশৃঙ্খলা ঘটে এবং মীর কাসিম ও উজীরের সহিত যে যুদ্ধ ও পাটনায় যে হত্যা হয়, এই সকল ব্যাপার অবগত হইয়া, ডিরেক্টরেরা অত্যন্ত উদ্বিগ্ন হইলেন। তাঁহারা এই ভয় করিতে লাগিলেন, পাছে এই নবোপার্জ্জিত রাজ্য হস্ত বহির্ভূত হয়; এবং ইহাও বিবেচনা করিলেন, যে ব্যক্তির বুদ্ধিকৌশলে ও পরাক্রমপ্রভাবে রাজ্যাধিকার লব্ধ হইয়াছে, তিনি ভিন্ন অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি এক্ষণে তাহা রক্ষা করিতে সমর্থ হইবেন না। অতএব, তাঁহারা ক্লাইবকে পুনরায় ভারতবর্ষে আসিতে অনুরোধ করিলেন.

তিনি ইংলণ্ডে পহুছিলে, ডিরেক্টরেরা তাঁহার সমুচিত পুরস্কার করেন নাই, বরং তাঁহার জায়গার কাড়িয়া লইয়াছিলেন। তথাপি তিনি, তাঁহাদের অনুরোধে, পুনরায় ভারতবর্ষে আসিতে সম্মত হইলেন। ডিরেক্টরেরা তাঁহাকে, কার্য্যনির্বাহবিষয়ে সম্পূর্ণ ক্ষমতা দিয়া, বাঙ্গালার গবর্ণর ও প্রধান সেনাপতি পদে নিযুক্ত করিলেন; কহিয়া দিলেন, ভারতবর্ষীয় কর্ম্মকারকদিগের নিজ নিজ বাণিজ্য দ্বারাই এত অনর্থ ঘটিতেছে; অতএব তাহা আবশ্য রহিত করিতে হইবেক। আট বৎসরের মধ্যে তাঁহাদের কর্ম্মকারকেরা, উপর্য্যুপরি কয়েক নবাবকে সিংহাসনে বসাইয়া, দুই কোটির অধিক টাকা উপঢৌকন লইয়াছিলেন। অতএব, তাঁহারা স্থির করিয়া দিলেন, সেরূপ উপঢৌকন রহিত করিতে হইবেক। তাঁহারা আর ও আজ্ঞা করিলেন, কি রাজ্যশাসনসংক্রান্ত কি সেনাসম্পর্কীয় সমস্ত কর্ম্মকারকদিগকে এক এক নিয়মপত্রে স্বাক্ষর ও এই প্রতিজ্ঞা করিতে হইবেক, চারি হাজার টাকার অধিক উপঢৌকন পাইলে, সরকারী ভাণ্ডারে জমা করিয়া দিবেন, এবং গবর্ণরের অনুমতি ব্যতিরেকে, হাজার টাকার অধিক উপহার লইবেন না.

Bangálár Itihás, p. 89.

c. ঘোরতর যুদ্ধ হইতেছে, এমন সময়ে সকতজঙ্গ স্বীয় শিবিরে প্রবেশ করিলেন, এবং অল্পাধিক সুরাপান করিয়া এমন মত্ত হইলেন যে, আর সোজা হইয়া বসিতে পারেন না। তাঁহার সেনাপতিরা আসিয়া তাঁহাকে, রণস্থলে উপস্থিত থাকিবার নিমিত্ত, অত্যন্ত অনুরোধ করিতে লাগিলেন; পরিশেষে, ধরিয়া থাকিবার নিমিত্ত এক ভল্ল সমেত, তাঁহাকে হস্তীতে আরোহণ করাইয়া, জলার প্রান্ত ভাগে উপস্থিত করিলেন। তথায় উপস্থিত হইবামাত্র, শত্রুপক্ষ হইতে এক গোলা আসিয়া তাঁহার কপালে লাগিল; তিনি তৎক্ষণাৎ পঞ্চত্ব প্রাপ্ত হইলেন। সৈন্যেরা, তাঁহাকে প্রাণত্যাগ করিতে দেখিয়া, শ্রেণীভঙ্গপূর্ব্বক পলায়ন করিল। দুই দিবস পরে, নবাবের সেনাপতি মোহনলাল পূর্ণিয়া অধিকার করিলেন, এবং তথাকার ধনাগারপ্রাপ্ত দ্যূনাধিক নবতি লক্ষ টাকা ও সকতজঙ্গের যাবতীয় অন্তঃপুরিকাগণ মুরশিদাবাদে পাঠাইয়া দিলেন.

Bangálár Itihás, p. 22.

II.

Translate into Bengali:—

A pious Brahmin, it is written, made a vow that on a certain day he would sacrifice a sheep, and on the appointed morning he went forth to buy one. There lived in his neighbourhood three rogues who knew of his vow and laid a scheme for profiting by it. The first met him, and said, "Oh Brahmin! wilt thou buy a sheep? I have one fit for "sacrifice." "It is for that very purpose," said the holy man, "that I "came forth this day." Then the impostor opened a bag, and brought out of it an unclean beast, an ugly dog, lame and blind. Thereon the Brahmin cried out, "Wretch, who touchest things impure, and utterest "things untrue, callest thou that cur a sheep?" "Truly," answered the other, "it is a sheep of the finest fleece, and of the sweetest flesh. "Oh Brahmin! it will be an offering most acceptable to the gods." "Friend," said the Brahmin, "either thou or I must be blind." Just then one of the accomplices came up. "Praised be the gods," said this second rogue, "that I have been saved the trouble of going to the "market for a sheep! This is such a sheep as I wanted. For how "much wilt thou sell it?" When the Brahmin heard this, his mind waved to and fro, like one swinging in the air at a holy festival. "Sir," said he to the new comer, "take heed what thou dost; this is "no sheep, but an unclean cur." "Oh Brahmin!" said the new comer, "thou art drunk or mad!"

Macaulay's Essays.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

MARATHI.

Rev. A. H. FROST.

Tuesday, 9th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Marathi Grammar.

1. How is superiority, equality, and inferiority expressed in Marathi adjectives? Give instances.
2. Write the cardinal numbers from 60 to 80, inclusive.
3. Give the various forms assumed by हा in the 3rd and 4th cases, in the different numbers and genders.
4. Explain and illustrate the form of construction of the past indefinite tense of transitive verbs.
5. Write as many irregular verbs in the past indefinite tense as you remember.
6. Illustrate the conditional mood in its use in the present, imperfect, and perfect, giving sentences in each.
7. Give instances to show the ways in which supines are used in Marathi.
8. How are transitive distinguished from intransitive verbs, giving the exceptions and instances.
9. How is conditionality expressed in Marathi, giving examples of the different ways.
10. Translate into Marathi (Modi) idiomatically:
    (*a.*) Give it to the owner.
    (*b.*) How could he have been and gone without your seeing him?
    (*c.*) I should have remembered it if he had told me.
    (*d.*) It's all one to me, what do I care about it.
    (*e.*) It will take place at the proper time.

Translate into Marathi (Balbodh):—

A. In this world I am but a pilgrim, here I have no house at all, therefore I ought not to regard the troubles that have come upon me, or will yet come, but I ought to regard the favours God has shown me, and place confidence in His power and grace, for His promise and His mercy will endure for ever. Though my life has been perplexed and my strength faded, yet I am in the good way, and though I continually forget my Almighty Friend and God, yet I am following Him, that I am persuaded of.

B. We do not regard and measure with one measure the favours we show to others, and those which others show to us,—we make a difference. This is not just; so, the giving in full to another, and the receiving in full from another, these two things must be measured with one and the same measure.

C. It is represented that I have received a letter regarding payment to me of money (as compensation) on account of the abolition of transit dues. I applied several times for payment to me, but the matter has not been disposed of up to this date. On applying to the mamledar he replies that a bill has been sent to you; but here nothing can be ascertained, therefore there is no help. In my case nothing is done. It rests with you to consider the matter and write, ordering the early payment of the money due to me according to the decision.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

MARATHI.

Rev. A. H. FROST.

Tuesday, 9th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate:—

A. प्राचीन काळीं काम करणाऱ्यांस अमुकच वेतन मिळावें, असे कायदे करीत असत. अमुक काम करणाऱ्यास अमुक वेतन मिळावें ह्यापेक्षां आधिक कोणीं मागूं नये, व कमी कोणीं देऊं नये; दिल्यास दंड पडेल, असा निर्बंध असे. परंतु अशा प्रकारचे कायदे अगदींच हितावह होत नाहींत. उदाहरण; शेतकाम करण्याकरितां ठेविलेल्या मजुरांस जी मजुरी द्यावी असें कायद्यानें ठरलें, ती मजुरी सर्वांस सारखी द्यावी, तर सर्वांचें काम सारखें होत नाहीं म्हणून ह्यांत आपलें नुकसान आहे, असें मनांत आणून जमीनदार चांगले चांगले मजूर थोडकेसे ठेवून बाकीच्यांस फांटा देईल, आणि त्या चांगल्या मजुरांस चांगल्या जमिनींत शेतकाम करण्याकरितां लावून बाकीची जमीन पड टाकील; असें झालें म्हणजे धन्यांचें उत्पन्न कमी होईल, व हजारों मजूरलोक घरीं बसतील; त्यांस मुळींच रोजमुरा मिळेनासा झाला त्यापेक्षां थोडासा कमी मिळाला तर ते खुश होतील.

B. जों कर्मे प्रसंग पडल्यास जातीनें निःशंकपणें करावीं, तींच दूसऱ्यानें केलीं पाहून आपण त्यास दोष द्यावा, असा मनुष्याचा स्वभाव आहे. तसेंच सदाचरणाच्या गोष्टी बोलणें हें एक वेगळें, आणि सदाचरण करणें हें एक वेगळें. बोलणें सोपें, पण करणें कठिण आहे. जे कधींही सदाचरण करीत नाहींत, ते देखील प्रसंगानुसार सदाचरणाच्या गोष्टी चांगल्या बोलतात.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

कोणता तरी एक पक्ष दृढ न धरितां दोहींकडचा पक्षपात दाखवून धर सोड करणें हें नीच कर्म होय. केवळ खहितावर दृष्टि देऊन जे दोहों दगडींवर हात ठेवितात ते शेवटीं फसतात. जे दोहों पक्षांशीं प्रतारणा करितात त्यांची तो उघाडीस आली असतां ते जिवास मुकतात; कदाचित् वांचले तर त्यांस सृष्टींत तोंड दाखवावयास जागा नाहीं असें होतें. ते दुष्ट जिकडे जातात तिकडे लोक त्यांचा कंटाळा करितात.

C. Vachan Mâlâ, from the last two words on 7th line from the top of page 67, याणें येऊन to end of the letter.

D. नरदेहा यावें देवदास व्हावें ॥ तेणें चुकवावें जन्ममरण ॥
नाहीं तरी वायां शिणवीली माय ॥ नरकासी जाय दीर्घ काळ ॥
देवाचेंचि ध्यान देवाचें पूजन ॥ ऐसें हें साधन साधकाचें ॥
तुका म्हणे मुखें म्हणे देवराय ॥ तया सुख होय् नाहीं पार ॥

सूर्यवंशिराघवेंचि हा तुरंग सोडिला ॥
यासि जो धरील तो नृपांत वीर आगळा ॥
सैन्य हें करील युद्ध सोडिना तयावरी ॥
मीच राम येउनी करीन शत्रुमोहरी ॥

पत्रिकार्थ पाऊनी लव कुमार हांसला ॥
सोडुनी करांबुजें चुरा करोनि टाकिला ॥
अश्वकाठिचा करें सुरम्य माळ काढिली ॥
जानकीसुनंदनें गळ्यांत शीघ्र घातिली ॥

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1873.

MARATHI.

Rev. A. H. FROST.

Wednesday, 10th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

A. सुरीसारखा पदार्थ श्रमावांचून आयताच तयार झालेला नसतो. तर ज्या लोखंडाची सुरी करितात तें कांहीं देशांत पुष्कळ असतें. तें तरी शुद्ध, म्हणजे लोहारानें तें घेऊन लागलींच त्याचीं हत्यारें करूं लागावें असें नसतें. त्याची मूळ स्थिति पाहिली तर तें दुसऱ्या एखाद्या पदार्थाशीं मिश्र झालेलें असतें, त्यामुळें तें उपयोगीं पडावयासारखें नसतें. ह्या अवस्थेंत त्यास अशोधित लोह म्हणावें. तें कधीं मातीशीं मिश्र असतें, व कधीं चुन्याशीं अथवा गारेशीं मिश्र असतें. कधीं कधीं गंधकाशीं इतकें मिश्र असतें कीं, तें विस्तवांत घातलें तर विलायती कोळशाप्रमाणें जळतें. मूळस्थितींतलें लोखंड पाहिलें तर, हें रस्ता करण्याच्या, अगर भिंत बांधण्याच्या, अगर इमारतीच्या कामासाठीं चुना करण्याच्या उपयोगीं पडेल असें वाटेल; पण सुरी करण्याच्या उपयोगीं पडेल असें वाटणार नाहीं.

B. एक बकरी बाहेर चरावयात जाऊं लागली; त्यासमयीं तिने आपल्या करडास सांगितलें, अरे, आंतून कवाडास खीळ घाल; तीं मी संध्याकाळीं परत येईपर्यंत दुसऱ्या कोणास उघडूं नको. तेथें जवळच एक लांडगा होता; तो तें ऐकून, बकरी निघून गेल्यावर कांहीं वेळ जाऊं देऊन, कवाड वाजवूं लागला; आणि त्याच्या आईसारिखा शब्द काढून, मुला, दाराची खीळ काढ ह्मणून बोलला. करडाने आईची आज्ञा लक्षांत आणून खिडकींतून पाहिलें, तों कपट दृष्टीस पडलें. तेव्हां तें लांडग्यास ह्मणतें, अरें, तूं आपल्या मार्गाने जा; तूं बकरीच्या शब्दासारिखा शब्द काढतोस खरा, परंतु तुझा आकार लांडग्याचा दिसतो, ह्मणून मी तुला दार उघडीत नाहीं.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

जीं मुलें आईंबापांची आज्ञा लक्षांत ठेवितात, आणि त्यांच्या सांगितल्याप्रमाणें चालतात, तीं संकटांत पडत नाहींत. वडिलांच्या सांगण्यावर विश्वास धरावा, ह्यास मोठें कारण हेंच, कीं तीं आपल्या मुलांचें वाईट कदापि इच्छीत नसतात. कां? जें मूलांचें वाईट तें त्यांचेंच वाईट. दुसरें असें कीं तीं वयाने वडील ह्मणून त्यांस मुलांपेक्षां बरें वाईट अधिक समजतें, अशीं जीं आईबापें, त्यांचें जीं मुलें ऐकत नाहींत, त्यां मुलांचें कल्याण कदापि होत नाहीं.

C. Vachan Mâlâ, page 112, from वाजतां, on the last line but one to end of letter, page 113.

Translate into Marathi (Balbodh) :—

D. After riding about two hours, we approached two villages close to each other, and between which we had to pass. The one on the right was in flames, and surrounded by a band of marauders, who were busily engaged in plundering it. As we came on at full speed, the fellows caught sight of us, when within about a mile of the village. They raised a tremendous shout, and commenced rushing to a point where they hoped to be able to cut us off. *Then* we did ride for our lives; our guide leading us with admirable decision and sagacity. It was a most exciting race for about fifteen minutes. The shouts and yells of these miscreants, and the noise of the flaming village, excited our horses to such a degree, that they needed no urging to do their best.

The excitement was so great, that I quite forgot the danger for the moment, although for some time it was doubtful whether we could clear the mob or not; we just succeeded in doing so, with about two hundred yards to spare, and I shall never forget the yell of rage the fellows raised when they saw they had missed their prey.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Tuesday, 9th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

1. What changes take place when words ending with ம், ல், ன், ண், or ள் are followed respectively by words beginning with க, ம, ச, த, or ப?
2. Explain the grammatical construction of the following phrases, and translate them

இப்படிச்செய் வாணேன்.

இப்படிச்செய் வதேன்.

ஆதேனை னில்.

என்பேரிலிரங்குமேன்.

3. Give an example of each of the six most usual optative forms of the verb in Tamil.
4. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Tamil, *i.e.*, by means of the "relative participle:"
   A man without guile.
   A milch cow.
   Why did you say so?
   The money with which you paid the bill.
5. Give the Tamil names of the points of the compass.
6. Specify some of the infinitives most commonly used as adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions.
7. Construct sentences illustrating the use of சூழ, கடக, and வலிய, and translate them.
8. Translate—there, thereabout, therefore, thereby, thereafter, therefrom, thereunto, thereof, thereto, thereupon, and therewith.
9. Parse the following sentence according to the grammar of the high dialect, and translate it:

மதியிலிகாள் யாவரையும் வஞ்சித்தோமென்று மகிழன்மின்.

II.

Re-translate into Tamil:—

1. The companions of the king ought to be persons of honourable character. A crafty chief counsellor (though very clever) should never be permitted to come near him. Moreover, a person who thinks to monopolise the king's attention, and desires that no one else should approach to him, is not fit to be the king's adviser; for if the king have many able men about him, the king himself will be illustrious, but by means of the covetous and wicked the king will gain no glory. We must esteem those to be the enemies of the king who do not wish any but themselves to approach him.

2. Your letter, posted and sent 22 August 1853, came to hand on the 23rd instant, and I have made myself acquainted with its contents. While I was thinking that when the new assistant judge, appointed and arrived, should speak about the above numbers (*i.e.*, cases in court) I would tell him that in the appeal case, No. 378, no answer was needed, and also inform him of your intentions regarding 205; the new assistant judge himself asked me why no answer was given in the case No. 378.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Tuesday, 9th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

எல்லாரும் நல்லவன் என்ன இராச்சியத்தைப் பரிபாலித்தேன். இப்போது அவர்கள் வாயினாலே பொல்லாதவன் என்று சொல்ல உடம்படுத்தேன். பூ விற்ற கடையிலே புல்லு விற்கவும், புலி இருந்த காணகத்திலே பூனை இருக்கவும், கிங்கம் இருந்த குகையிலே நரி இருக்கவும், பூனை எறினவன் ஆடு மேய்க்கவும் ஆச்சுதே; ஆனால், இனி என்ன செய்யலாம்? ஈஸ்பர சங்கற்பத்தினாலே வந்த தெல்லாம் அனுபவிக்க வேண்டும். நாம் செய்த பாவ புண்ணியம் நம்மைச் சேருமே அல்லாமல் மற்றொருவரைச் சேருமோ? ஆகையினாலே, நாம் காட்டுக்குப் போய் அங்கே பன்ன சாலைகளாக் கட்டிக் கொண்டு தபசிகளாய் அங்கே கந்த மூலபலங்களாயாகிலும் பொசித்து, அவ்விடத்திலே தானே வாசம் பண்ணுவோம்.

II.

தான் பொரிக்கிற குஞ்சுகளாயெல்லாமொரு பாம்பு தின்னப்பறிகொடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறவொரு மூடக்கோக்கப்போது பொரித்த தன் குஞ்சுகளாக் காப்பாற்றுகிறதைக் குறித்தென்னசெய்யலாமென்று பெண்கொக்கோடுகூட வேரிகரையிலுட்காந்தாலோசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கையிலக்கொக்கின் சிநேகனுகிய குளிரனென்னும் பெயரையுடையநண்டானது கொக்குகளைப்பார்த் தின்றைக்கேனீங்கள் வியாகுலமாயிருக்கிறீர்களெனவவை

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

கடங்கள் விருத்தாந்தமெல்லாஞ்சொல்லக் குளி ரனதைக்கேட்டாண்கொக்கைப்பார்த்து, நல்லது னக்குப் பாம்பைக்கொல்லுகிறவுபாயமொன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். கீரிப்பிள்ளையின்வளைமுதற்கொ ண்டு பாம்பிருக்குமிடமட்டுமீன்களையிறைத்துவைத் தாற் காரியஞ் சித்தியாகுமென்றது. கொக்கப் படியேசெய்யக் கீரிப்பிள்ளை தன்வளையினின்றும் புறப்பட்டு மீன்களைத்தின்றுகொண்டேபோய்பபா ம்பையுங்கடித்தெறிந்துவிட்டுக்கொக்கின் குஞ்சு களையுஞ்சாப்பிட்டது.

III.

Robertson's Tamil Papers. Page 176, lines 13 to 32

IV.

தெனனார்ககாடு சுபா மாஜிஸ்திரேடடா ரா கிய மெஸதர் சீ. டபபிளியு ரீட்துரையவர்கள் சமுகததுககு.

கூடலூர் துககுடி 2 வது கிளாஸ் சப் மா ஜிஸ்திரேட்டு ஆத்மனாத முதலியார் எழுதிககொ ண்ட அர்ஜி.

இன்றையதேதியுளள 83 நமபர் தங்கள் உ ததாவு சேர்ந்து பார்ததுக்கொண்டேன்.

அதில் கண்ட படி கக்ஷிககாரர்கள் ஆஜரா கவேண்டியதற்கு பிராசஸ்கள் அனுபபபபடடிருககி ற பிராதுகளில் அரைடஜனும் மேற்படி பிராதுக ளின் நடவடிககை விவாங்காட்டும் படடி ஒன்றும்

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அனுபபி யிருககிறேன விசாரணைகுக்காததிரு
ககும். 161 நமபர் கேசைச் சேர்ந்த நபர்கஙா
யும் பிராதையும் இதுடன்னுபபி யிருககிறேன்.

1865வது மேமீ 29வ—

முகாம் கஸ்பா. தங்களீவிதேயன்.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Wednesday, 10th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

நருமதையாற்றங்கரையிற் பவானியென்னு
மோரேழைவண்ணுன்றன்கழுதை தீனியில்லாமனு
ளுக்கு நாளிஙாத்துப்போகிறதைக்குறித்து விச
னப்பட்டுக் கோண்டிருக்கையிலொருநாணிணையா
மற் கிடைத்துபுலித்தோலக் கோண்டுவந்து களிப்
புடனேயிரவிலக்கழுதை மேற்போர்த்தூரார் ப
யிர்களின்மேய்வித்துக்கோண்டிருக்கும்போது, குடி
களிதுபுலியென்று நிணைத்தோடிப்போவார்களிப்
படியிருக்கையிலிப்பெருவாயன்மிகவும் பெருத்
தொருநாட் பயிரிற்றனியத்தைத்தின்றுகோண்டி
ருக்கும்போதொருபெண்கழுதையின் கூசலக்கே
ட்டு மிகவும் பெருங்கூசலிடத்தொடங்கிற்றப்
போதக்கோல்லக்காரனிது புலியன்றென்று நிச்ச
யித்ததைப் பிடித்திடுப்போடியவடித்தாணுதலான்
மாதர்களுடனே வீணுகப்பெசலாகாது.

II.

The Hindoo Triad. Pages 1 and 2, as marked.

Translate into Tamil:—

Butler. O Sir, I trust that you will not put anger on my name, but the Maty's cat has been into the pantry and drank up all the milk.

Maty. I never had any cat, Sir. The butler gave the milk to his little boy because he was ill.

Gentleman. Have you any quarrel with the butler?

Maty. No, Sir. The butler is a very good man, and a great friend to me; only, I always tell the truth.

B. No, Sir, he is always putting anger upon me. The horsekeeper knows that what I say is true. As he was leading the horse to water he saw the Maty's cat running away, and me running after it with a stick, and he laughed at me.

M. Sir, the horsekeeper saw the butler carrying a jug from the bungalow to his own house.

G. Horsekeeper, when you were taking the horse to water this morning what did you see the butler doing?

H. I have not taken the horse to water this morning, Sir; the butler's son brought me some in a bucket.

G. I shall call him; perhaps I may get the truth from a boy of his age. Ramasamy, come here; what have you been doing all the morning?

R. Helping the cook in the kitchen, Sir. The Maty brought the milk into the kitchen, and it is there now.

G. Go and fetch it. You may all go now; but I wish that you would adopt principles which would lead you to agree together and to speak the truth.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Thursday, 4th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

1. Translate into Telugu the following sentences, strictly observing the use of the participle in the verbs in italics, as required by the idiom of the language.

   I went there and saw the man whose leg *was broken.* On going inside I saw a woman with a *swollen hand.* She said, this is the time you *should come.* What is the name of the village in *which you dwell?* Before *you came,* the man *who beat* me ran away.

2. Give two instances in which any of the affixes టు, టట్టు, and అటువంటి is added to the participle. Translate also the following:

   a. He did it *according to his mind.*

   b. I heard she *grieves for it.*

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3. What is the effect of adding A at the end of the past relative participle? Give two instances, and translate the following:
నీవు వచినా నీయన్న వచినా

4. Translate the following, using the aorist principle of కలుగుట:—
   a. I *am ready* to receive it whenever you give it.
   b. A house that *has* a thatch'd roof.
   c. A person who *has* sense. A person who *has not* sense.

5. Give two instances of the use of the negative participle in "aka." Translate the following:
   a. Being *unable* to go, I sent my brother.
   b. Before I *get up* at early day, bring the horses to the house.
   c. *Besides this*, do you know anything else?

6. Give two or three short sentences showing the use of auxiliary verbs; among these, వీలుచుట to be able, కూడుట to be fit, to be possible, వచ్చుట to be able, should be mentioned.

7. Translate the following, and explain what requirements of idiom are fulfilled in the words in italics:
   a. He went to *every village*. In *whatever* places they searched they did not find what was required.
   b. On going into the forest they saw *very fine* fruit, and *very large* tigers.
   c. We told *our various* names when they *respectively* came.

8. Give instances in which the following particles are used:
   ఇంటికి = at the rate of, about.
   ఎత్తు = full, as a cup full, a basketful.
   ఎప్పు = at the rate of, at.
   ఎల్ల = just, as just as he pleased.

9. Express the fractional parts ¼, ½, ¾ in words and figures.

10. What are the measures of capacity and length?

II.

To be retranslated into Telugu:—

a. The humble request of your servant Rungdu. I have received the letter you sent by your coachman (Bandyman). As for writing a reply I did not send one, because the matters here are already known to your honour.

b. As there are no means of bringing water, and the garden is drying up, I have had the well deepen'd by labourers. By this, water is flowing to the garden. It will take 40 rupees to dig the well at this time. If rain falls, once or twice, (it will be) well; if not, it will be fill'd up again as before.

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TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Thursday, 4th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—

లోవయినం నీవు ఱాయించిన వుత్తరం పదిరోజుల కిందట అంది, అందుల సంగతులు యీవత్తు బోధ పరుచు కోవడమయి నది. మన తమ్ముడు రామన్నకు యెవరి చిన్నదాన్ని వివాహం చేసినావో, ఆ వయినం ఱాయించమని ఱాసినావు. మన మామ అయిన సురవయ్య కుమార్తె లక్ష్మిని వవాహము చెయ్యడమయినది. మన అమ్మ బహుకాలము ఱబికినది. యిప్పుడు వృద్ధాప్యం గనుక, నిన్నున్ను నీ భార్యనున్ను మనమణిని నిన్ను చూడవలెనని మిక్కిలి అభిలాషకలిగి వున్నది. గనుక, యెన్నివిధములచేతనయినా నీవు శలవు తీసుకొని, వొకమారు వచ్చి, మమ్మలనందరిని కండ్లచూచి, వెళ్లవలెను. మేమంతా యిక్కడ. నిమోళంగా వున్నాము.

BROWN'S *Reader*, p. 87.

ఆ పంచాయతిదార్లు ౭ మార్చితారీఖున ఱాయించిన తీర్పుయేమంటే; ఆలచ్చికి గొంతుకింద నల్లగా అరవడిగా తోడు వొరుసుకొని పోయినట్టు వున్నందున, వురి వుప ఱదవమువల్లనే చచ్చినట్టుగా తోచినది గాని, మరివొక హేతువువల్ల చచ్చినట్టు తోచలేదని, ఱాయించినారు. అంతట మేము పంచాయతి తీర్పున్ను, మునసఫుకు బదులుగా మాయొక్క రిపోర్టున్ను, పేష్కారుకు పంపించినాము. ఆయన ఆ చనిపోయిన లచ్చి వైనమిటినిన్ని, దానిమామనున్ను, అత్తనున్ను, బావ మొదలయిన వారినిన్ని, యింటిపారుసున వున్న వాండ్లనున్ను, పిలువనం పంచి, వాజూస్తాలాలు పుచ్చుకొన్నాడు. వాండ్లు ఱాయించిన వాజూస్తాలాలలో, ఆ లచ్చి మెడను వురితగిలి చచ్చినట్టే ఱాయించినారు.

BROWN'S *Reader*, p. 136.

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ఉ. నేటికి ౧౬ రోజుల కిందట వొకరోజు మధ్యాహ్నము ౩ ఘంటములవేళ, నేను బందారు రాఘువయ్యగారి వాకిటికియెదురుగా వున్న కోమటివాండ్ల వాకిట్లో నిలుచుండి వుండగా, యేటికనకయ్య, వాడితల్లి, యిద్దరున్ను, శేషమ్మ యింటికి వచ్చి, శేషమ్మ మిద్దె మీద మన్ను పోసుకొంటూ వుంటే, కనకయ్య మిద్దెయెక్కి, శేషమ్మను కాలాచేతో తన్నినాడు. అప్పట్లో, నేనున్ను బందారు రాఘువయ్యానున్ను, వీధిలో వుండి చూచినాము. మేము నిలుచున్న చోటికిన్ని, శేషమ్మను కొట్టిన మిద్దికున్ను, పదిబారల దూరమే గనక నాకు బాగా కనుపడ్డది. ఆసమయమందు కనకయ్య తల్లి శేషమ్మ మిద్దె కిందనే నిలుచుండి వుండినది.

వెంకటేశం నిశాని.

BROWN'S *Reader*, p. 214.

Lane's Official Documents, No. 12.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Friday, 5th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:— I.

ఆ వెనక, అక్కడ వున్న వైద్యుడు నా చెయ్యి చూచి, యేదో మందు వికారము వల్ల నాకు ఆ సంకటము వచ్చినదని చెప్పి, ఆ మందు విరిగే టందుకు తగిన అవుషధములు యిచ్చినందున, ఆ వికారము కొంచెము నయమయినది కాని, యిదివరకు నిశ్శేషముగా, కుదర లేదు. యిప్పుడు, వాది నా యింటికి వచ్చి, తాను ఆ ఋణదో నెంబరు వ్యాజ్యములో దావా చేసిన తేటస్థలం వగైరాలు తనకు యిచ్చేలాగున, నేను రాజీనామా దాఖలుచేసినాననిన్ని, నా యింట్లో నుంచి నన్ను లేచిపొమ్మనిన్ని, నాతో చెప్పినందున; నేను గాభరా పడి, ఉపకారం నాకు కియిపు పెట్టిన సమయములో, నా హక్కు హరించ దలచి, నాకు తెలియకుండా పొజిరీ రాజీనామా దాఖలుచేసి వుండునని, అనుమానము తోచి, ఆ సంగతి యెటువంటిదో తెలుసుకోవలెనని, తమ సముఖములోకి రావడమయినది.

BROWN'S *Reader*, p. 129.

ప్ర. ఖర్యాది అయిన కట్టమూరి నరసిహ్ములు ముద్దాయిలయిన చింతల వాటి కోటయ్య వగయిరాల మీద చేసిన ఖర్యాదును గురించి, నీవుయేమి యెరుగుదువు?

ఉ. నరసిహ్ములకు ముద్దాయి బాకి అనిన్ని, ఆ బాకి అడగబోతే అతణ్ని బండె యిమ్మని సకల తంటాలు పెటనాడనిన్ని మాత్రము విన్నానుగాని, మరియేమినిన్ని యెరగను.

ప్ర. ఖర్యాదిని ముద్దాయి కొట్టగా నీవు చూచినావా?

ఉ. నేను చూడలేదు.

ఖర్యాది అడిగిన సవాలు.

ప్ర. నీవున్ను నేనున్ను బాలములో నుంచి చూప్పు మోపులు యెత్తుకొని వస్తూవుండగా, రెండో ముద్దాయి నా మోపు పడదోసి, జుట్టుపట్టుకొని, వంగుండబెట్టి నన్ను సద్దగా నీవు చూడలేదా?

ఉ. మోపులు మాత్రము కింద పడదోసి, ముద్దాయి ఖర్యాదిని నెట్టినాడుగానీ, గుద్దులు గుద్దడము నేను చూడలేదు.

అంకమ్మ నిశాని.

BROWN'S *Reader*, p. 236.

II.

Translate into Telugu :—

a. On examining the defendants and witnesses, the second witness declared in writing that he saw the first defendant beat the plaintiff and cause his cattle to be arrested. That the first and third witnesses deposed to the arrest, but said they did not see the blows inflicted. On considering the matter, it appears that the defendants in confining the plaintiff's cattle, disobeyed the regulations.

b. My friend was a great traveller. He visited several countries. He also traded. He built many houses and kept many horses. Having much land he built a fort and collected a large army. He was successful in whatever he undertook. He was liberal to all classes. He caused bridges to be constructed over the principal rivers, and the roads were kept in good repair. By means of an anicut or dam across one large river, not only was much water brought to a great extent of country through channels, by which cultivation was promoted, but wells were filled, and the inhabitants had sufficient water for every domestic purpose.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Tuesday, 9th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Give the ablative plural of अप्, पुंस्, कामदुह्, and तेनिवस् (m. f.).
2. Give the nominative plural, m. f. n., of the participles विभ्यत्, शासत्, करिष्यत्, and बोभुवत्.
3. Give the third person in the three numbers of the aorist parasmaipada of दुह्, भुज्, धा, and अस् (अस्यति).
4. Compare the changes of the root before the affix *ya* of the passive, and of the indeclinable past participle.
5. When does a final ज् become ष्?
6. Give the third person singular of the present of the intensive, with य, of रुद् and क्री, and, without य, of चुभ् and स्वप्.
7. *Translate into Sanskrit :—*

a. Who are these princes renowned in battle, and why do they sit so distressed and silent?

b. Let him accept the good fortune which has come, and so too, the evil fortune which has come; good and evil fortunes revolve like a wheel.

c. As a person, plunged in the sea, who has seized hold of a serpent does not let it go, nor yet hold it fast, so am I now bewildered.

d. The sages say, that by knowledge alone is deliverance obtained, but who will teach us this knowledge?

8. *Translate into English :—*

The battle between Bhima and Bhagadatta.

स भीमं शरधाराभिस्ताडयामास पार्थिवः ।
पर्वतं वारिधाराभिर्घर्मान्ते जलदो यथा ॥
भीमसेनस्तु संक्रुद्धः पादरक्षान् परःशतान् ।
निजघान महेष्वासः संक्रुद्धः शरवृष्टिभिः ॥
तान् दृष्ट्वा निहतान् क्रुद्धो भगदत्तः प्रतापवान् ।
चोदयामास नागेन्द्रं भीमसेनरथं प्रति ॥
स नागः प्रेषितस्तेन वाणो ज्याचोदितो यथा ।
अभ्यधावत वेगेन भीमसेनमरिन्दमम् ॥
तमापतन्तं संप्रेक्ष्य पाण्डवानां महारथाः ।
अभ्यवर्तन्त शस्त्राणि दर्शयन्तो महाबलाः ॥
स विद्धो बज्रभिर्बाणैर्व्यरोचत महाद्विपः ।
संजातरुधिरोत्पीडो धातुचित्र इवाद्रिराट् ॥

Mahábhárata.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Tuesday, 9th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

पृथिवीराज्यमर्होऽयं नाङ्गराज्यं नरेश्वरः ।
अनेन बाहुवीर्येण मया चाज्ञानुवर्त्तिना ॥
यस्य वा मनुजस्येदं न चान्यं मद्विचेष्टितम् ।
रथमारुह्य पद्भ्यां स विनामयतु कार्मुकम् ॥
ततः सर्वस्य रङ्गस्य हाहाकारो महानभूत् ।
साधुवादानुसम्बद्धः सूर्य्यस्यास्तमुपागमत् ॥
ततो दुर्योधनः कर्णमालिङ्ग्याग्रकरे नृपः ।
दीपिकाग्निकृतालोकस्तस्माद्रङ्गाद्विनिर्य्ययौ ॥

II.

एतद्वचनं श्रुत्वा कश्चित्कपोतः सदर्पमाह । आः किमेवमुच्यते ।

वृद्धानां वचनं ग्राह्यमापत्काले ह्युपस्थिते ।
सर्वत्रैव विचारेण भोजने न प्रवर्तते ॥

यतः । शङ्काभिः सर्वमाक्रान्तमन्नं पानं च भूतले ।
प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या जीवितव्यं कथं नु वा ॥
ईर्ष्यी घृणी त्वसंतुष्टः क्रोधनो नित्यशङ्कितः ।
परभाग्योपजीवी च षडेते दुःखभागिनः ॥

III.

मंत्रिणा पृथिवीपालचित्तं विघटितं क्वचित् ।
वलयं स्फटिकस्येव को हि संधातुमीश्वरः ॥
अन्यच्च । वज्रं च राजतेजश्च द्वयमेवातिभीषणम् ।
एकमेकत्र पतति पतत्यन्यत्समन्ततः ॥

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

IV.

यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदधौ ।
समेत्य च व्यपेयातां तद्वद्भूतसमागमः ॥
यथा हि पथिकः कश्चिच्छायामाश्रित्य तिष्ठति ।
विश्रम्य च पुनर्गच्छेत्तद्वद्भूतसमागमः ॥
अन्यच्च । पञ्चभिर्निर्मिते देहे पञ्चत्वं च पुनर्गते ।
स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिदेवना ॥

V.

लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैरधिज्यधन्वा विचचार दावम् ।
रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनोर्वन्यान्विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् ॥
विसृष्टपार्श्वानुचरस्य तस्य पार्श्वद्रुमाः पार्श्वमृता समस्य
उदीरयामासुरिवोन्मदानामालोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः ॥
अरत्नियुक्ताश्च मरुत्सखाभं तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानम् ।
अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः ॥

VI.

तमर्चयित्वा विधिवद्विधिज्ञस्तपोधनं मानधनाग्रयायी ।
विशां पतिर्विष्टरभाजमारात्कृताञ्जलिः कृत्यविदित्युवाच ॥
अप्यग्रणीर्मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते ।
यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं लोकेन चैतन्यमिवोष्णरश्मेः ॥
कायेन वाचा मनसापि शश्वत्समाहितं वासवधैर्यलोपि ।
आपाद्यते न व्ययमन्तरायैः कच्चिन्महर्षेस्त्रिविधं तपस्ते ॥
आधारबन्धप्रमुखैः प्रयत्नैः संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषम् ।
कच्चिन्न वाय्वादिरुपप्लवो वः श्रमच्छिदामाश्रमपादपानाम् ॥

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Wednesday, 3rd June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Arabic:—

Eghwaat is a large town, and is surrounded by a wall with towers and turrets. It has four gates and four mosques. The language of the inhabitants is Arabic, and they dress in woollen clothes. The women, of the better class, never leave their houses; but others appear in the

streets. There are no baths in this town. The country produces fruits abundantly, among which are dates, figs, grapes, quinces, pomegranates, and pears.

The town is divided into two parts by the river which flows through it. The inhabitants are also divided into two parties, which are often at war with each other. The cause of hostility between them is generally the refusal of one of them to submit to the Sheikh.

1. What is the price demanded by the Arab merchant for this bay horse?
2. Had this piece of wood been somewhat longer, it would have answered the purpose very well.
3. We ought to show kindness and respect to our inferiors as well as to our superiors; to the poor as well as to the rich.
4. If you know not the language of the country, you must converse through an interpreter, and that may cause much inconvenience and trouble.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 2nd June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English :—

فلما فرغ قلنا له بالله عليك ما سبب امتناعك
من الاكل من الزيرباجه فقال انكان و لابدان آكل من هذه
الزيرباجة فلا آكل منها الان اغسل يدي اربعين مرة بالصابون
و اربعين مرة بالاشنان و اربعين مرة بالسعل جملتهم مائة
و عشرون مرة فعند ذلك امر صاحب الدعوة غلمانه فاتوا
بالماء و بالذي طلبه فغسل يديه كما ذكرنا و جاء الشاب
و هو متكره و جلس و مديده و هو مثل الخائف و غمس
يده في الزير باجة و صار ياكل و هو متغصب و نحن نتعجب
منه غاية العجب و يده ترتعد فنصب ابهام يده فاذا هو
مقطوع و هو ياكل باربع اصابع فقلنا له بالله عليك مالابهامك
هكذا هو خلقة الله ام اصابه حادث فقال يا اخواني
و ما هو هذا الابهام و حده و لكن ابهامي الاخرى و رجلي
الاثنين و لكن حتى ترواثم كشف ابهام يده الاخرى فوجدناه
مثل اليمين و كذلك رجلاه بلا ابهامين فلما راينا كذلك
ازددنا عجبا و قلنا له ما بقي لنا صبر على حديثك ❁

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

فتبارك الذي جعل في السماء بروجا و جعل فيها سراجا و قمرا منيرا * و ابدع الكائنات باحسن نظام و دبرها علي وفق مشيته و قدرها بحكمته تقديرا * سبحان من جعل الشمس ضياء و القمر نورا * و بسط علي بساط البسيط ظلا و حرورا * رفع خضراء ذات برج و سراج و خفض غبراء ذات مروج و فجاج و مدبحرا مسجورا * خلق سبع سموات و من الارض مثلهن في ستة ايام و دبر الامر يتنزل بينهن بترتيب و نظام كما كان في الكتاب مسطورا * و الصلوة علي من دنا فتدلي الي ربه الا علي * فكان قاب قوسين او ادنى * محمد الذي اصبح مؤيدا بالرعب و بالصبا منصورا * و علي آله الاتقياء و عترته نجوم الاهتدا مادام السماك رامحا و السعد ذابحا و النسر طائرا و الشامية غموصا و اليمانية عبورا *

ذكر توجه تيمور الي عراق العجم و خوض شاه منصور غمار ذلك البحر الخضم *

و لما توفي شاه شجاع * و وقع بين اهله كما مر نزاع * و استقر امر عراق العجم علي شاه منصور * و خلصت ممالك مازندران و ولايتها لتيمور * و كان شاه شجاع قد اوصي الي تيمور بولد زين العابدين كما ذكر و وكل امره اليه * وجد تيمور علي شاه منصور طريقا بما فعله من ابن عمه زين العابدين فاحتج بذلك و مشي عليه * فاستمد شاه منصور اقاربه * فكلهم صار محاربه * و عاد محاذيه و محانيه * و اقام كل منهم يحفظ جانبه * فتهيا لملاقاته

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

وحد * بنحوالفي فارس كاملي العدّ * بعد أن حصّن المدينه *
و حوطها بالإهبة المكينه * و رتّب خيلها و رجلها * و حرّض
علي التصبّر و التربّص اهلها * فقال له اكابر اعيانها * و الروس
من سكّانها * كأنّا بك في المقتحم * و سدا الحرب قد
التحم * و قد منعناه من الوصول الينا * و دافعناه عن
الهجوم علينا * و ربما جندلنا له رجالا * و ابطلنا من عسكره
ابطالا * ثمّ بماذا تصنع انت بالفي راكب *

Parse and analyze the following words:—

ـ ايام ـ بروج ـ كواكب ـ رتّب ـ منجانبه ـ استمدّ ـ خائف ـ غلمان ـ اغسل

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Monday, 1st June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Persian:—

1. The College of Fazil Khân is richly endowed with revenues from lands and shops, and possesses a library of books valued at seven thousand tomauns. The founder laid it down as a law of the institution, which he caused to be engraved upon a stone, that three classes of people were to be excluded from the college, viz., Hindoos, Mazunderânees, and Arabs: the first because they are void of truth; the second because they are quarrelsome; and the third because they are very dirty. It is said that an Arab who arrived at Mushed desired to enter this college, and was informed that he could not be admitted referring him for a reason to the aforesaid inscription, The Arab, when he read it, lifted up his hands, and exclaimed, "Now God be merciful to "thy soul, Fazil Khân, for thou hast spoken the truth!"

2. The morning is very cold, why do you get up so early, perhaps you are going to travel into some foreign country?

3. You may keep the book which I lent you a few days longer, as I am not in immediate want of it.

4. I am incapable of managing this business, as we have lately had incessant rain, and the weather is still unsettled.

5. Some of the officers employed in his court should be dismissed, as they are excessively careless, ignorant, and idle.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Monday, 1st June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English :—

* چنین نقل دارم ز مردان راه * نقیران منعم گدایان شاه *
* که پیری بدریوزه شد با مداد * در مسجدی دید و آواز داد *
* یکی گفتش این خانهٔ خلق نیست * که چیزی دهندت بشوخی مایست *
* به پرسید کاین خانهٔ کیست پس * که بخشایشش نیست بر حال کس *
* بگفتا خموش این چه لفظ خطاست * خداوند خانه خداوند ماست *
* نکه کرد قندیل و محراب دید * بسوز از جگر نعرهٔ بر کشید *
* که حیف ست زین حافراتر شدن * دریغ ست محروم ازین در شدن *
* نرفتم بنومیدی از هیچ کوی * چرا از در حق روم زردروی *
* مم این جاکنم دست خواهش دراز * که دانم نگردم تهی دست باز *
* شنیدم که سالی مجاور نشست * چوذر یاد خواهان بر آورد دست *

اعتضاد خلافت و فرمان روائی اعتماد سلطنت و کشور کشائی فص خاتم شجاعت و بختیاری آب کوهر حقیقت و جانسپاری سیف مسلول بازوی شاهنشاهی رماح مصقول معرکهء دشمن کاهی طراز آستین ابهت و اجلال کوهر سریر دولت و اقبال مخزن امراد خلیفهء الهی مجمع اطوار خدا دانی و هواخواهی مقدمة الجیش معارک جانستانی * بداند که درین ایام عیش و نشاط و هنکام جوشی و انبساط که اسباب خرمی آماده و ابواب بیغمی کشاده از هر طرف نوید فتح و نصرت بگوش الهام نیوش میرسید بحسب تقدیر چشم زخمی به لشکر فیروزی اثر که به جهت تسخیر ولایت سواد بجورو تیراه تعین شده بود رسید باوجود آنکه تمام ولایت مذکور در حوزهء

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تصرف در آمده بود اناغنهء ملاعنه که در خلال جبال مختفي و متواري بودند و روء سائی لشکر بي‌ملاحظهء حزم و تدبير تعاقب مي‌کنند و اکثر آن مخذولان‌را به قتل و نهب رسانيده متوجه آستانه بوسي مي‌شوند چون امري از پردهء غيب ظاهر شدني بود زمام احتياط از دست دانايان لشکر رفته *

غرض ازين مقدمات آنکه دمنه غدار که ملک روزگاررا بربين کار داشته غماز و نمام و شرير و فتانست شير گفت دانستم باز بايد گشت تا تاملي بسزا کرده شود مادر شير بمنزل خود رجوع کرد و شير بعد از تفکر بسيار باحضار لشکر امر فرمود و امرا و ارکان دولت و وزرا و اعيان حضرت‌را بحضور طلبيده التماس حاضر شدن مادر نمود و بعد از اجتماع مجموع اشراف و رعايا مثال لي ارزاني داشت تا دمنه‌را بپايهء سرير اعلی آوردند و از وي اعراض نموده خودرا بفکر دور و دراز مشغول گردانيد دمنه نگاه کرد و در بلا کشاده و راه خلاص بسته يافت روي بيکي از نزديکان ملک آورد و آهسته با وي گفت سبب اجتماع اين جماعت چيست و چه چيز حادث شده که ملک در تفکر و تامل افتاده مادر شير بشنيد و آواز داد که ملک‌را زندگاني تو متفکر ساخته است و چون خيانت تو معلوم و فساد افساد تو ظاهر گشت و دروغي که در حق دوست مهربان او گفتي با طرح افتاد و پرده از روي حيلتها و مکرهاي تو مرتفع شد نشايد که ترا طرفة العين زنده گذارند و چنين مظهر شريررا در عرصهء الوجود خير محض نگاهدارند *

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4.—PAPERS SET AT THE PRIZE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1872.

LAW (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Sir H. S. MAINE, K.C.S.I.; T. C. SANDARS, Esq.; and J. S. WINDER, Esq.

Saturday, 23rd May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State and criticise Bentham's theory of Punishments.
2. Compare the Feudal with the Roman conception of ownership.
3. Discuss the maxim "Locus contractus regit actum."
4. Classify exhaustively the grounds of belief on which the Court may found its judgment in judicial proceedings.
5. Show in what respects the Indian Evidence Act has enlarged the range of admissible Evidence, and conferred new powers for the discovery and proof of relevant facts.
6. Give a complete outline of the powers and privileges of Plaintiff and Defendant in reference to relevant documents in the possession of the Defendant.
7. Give an account of the provisions of the Indian Contract Act on the subject of (*a*) agreements made without consideration, (*b*) agreements in restraint of trade, (*c*) agreements in restraint of legal proceedings.
8. What are the rules of the Indian Succession Act which prevent property from being strictly settled by will as in England.
9. What right to maintenance out of an ancestral estate has, under Hindu law, (*a*) the widow of the last proprietor who is the mother of the heir succeeding to the property, (*b*) the widow who is his stepmother?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

CLAUDE ERSKINE, Esq.

Tuesday, 26th May 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Give a full account of the Indian career of Bussy, describing the principal persons and powers with whom he was from time to time brought into contact. When was his influence at its highest?
2. Give an account of the principal events in which Mahdajee Sindia and Dowlut Rao Sindia were concerned.
3. Describe succinctly the characters of Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings, and Lord Wm. Bentinck, as Governors-General, giving your own estimate of a few of the events or measures for which the administration of each was chiefly distinguished.

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4. Give an account of the principal systems of land revenue prevailing in the several Indian presidencies during the present century; also of the growth of the legislative powers of the government of India.
5. Describe as fully as you can the careers of Sir A. Burnes, Major Broadfoot, and Sir W. Sleeman.
6. Describe geographically the territories acquired during the administration of Lord Wellesley.
7. Describe geographically the outer frontier of India towards Sinde and Afghanistan; also the inner frontier line from Sinde to the Upper Sutlej.
8. Give an account of the river basins of the Godavery and Kistna, and of any places of note situated therein.

POLITICAL ECONOMY (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Professor THOROLD ROGERS.

Wednesday, 27th May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—*Candidates are recommended to attempt an answer to every question.*]

1. Is the rate of exchange liable to be disturbed by certain kinds of foreign trade rather than by others? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Are the interests opposed to the Corn Law Importation Bill of Sir Robert Peel injured by the change which that act of legislation effected? State their case, and examine it.
3. What is the effect of a poor rate on (1) the wages of labour, (2) the profits of agriculture, (3) the rent of land, (4) the growth of population, (5) the character of the working classes? What is the defence of legal relief?
4. What would be the effect of an international currency on trade, on banking operations, on exchanges? Do you discover any reason in such an event why France, Great Britain, and Germany should not exhibit an identical rate of discount at any given time.
5. What are, according to Ricardo, the effects of accumulations on profit and interest?
6. Expound the evidence which the Bank Restriction Act cast on the theory of the currency, and discuss the limit to be put on an inconvertible currency before it incurs depreciation. Illustrate your case by any facts of modern experience.
7. Discuss the effect of a tax on gold, on houses, on labour.
8. Expound the process by which an increased rate of discount arrests (1) a deficiency of gold, (2) an adverse rate of exchange.
9. Trace the progress of the doctrine of free exchange in the fiscal policy of this country during Lord Russell's first administration.

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10. What opinions of Adam Smith and Mr. Malthus are criticised by Mr. Ricardo? Connect the criticism with the progress of economical science.

HINDÎ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Monday, 8th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:

a. इस बात का तो सब किसी को अनुभव होगा कि जब हम लोग किसी शब्दवान पदार्थ के निकट रहते हैं तब उस के शब्द को अधिक सुनते हैं और जब उस से दूर जाते हैं तब उस का शब्द कम सुन पड़ता है। यह बात हिमालय पर्वत में अति स्पष्ट होती है। वहां पर जब तक कोई मनुष्य एक स्थान में रहता है तब तक झरना के शब्द को एक रूप सुनता है और ज्यों ज्यों उस स्थान से दूर जाता है त्यों त्यों उस के शब्द को कम सुनता जाता है। अब देखो कि यदि वही मनुष्य उस शब्द को जब कि वह उस के निकट था ध्यान में रखकर उस के न्यूनाधिक भाव को बिचारे तो उस के अनुसार उस की दूरी का भी अनुमान कर सकेगा। और इसी से जब हम लोग जानते कि इस शब्द का कारण बहुत दूर है तब यह अनुमान कर सकते कि यह शब्द ऐसा हो नहीं है जैसा हम को सुनाई देता है बरन इस से अधिक है। जैसा कि जब हम लोग किसी दूर के शब्द को सुनकर जानते कि यह शब्द जो एक निकट की बन्दूक के शब्द से भी छोटा है पांच कोस से आया तो अनुमान करते कि यह तोप का शब्द होगा। और इसी से जहां किसी शब्द के कारण की दूरी और स्वभाव को नहीं जानते वहां निश्चय नहीं होता कि यह किस का शब्द है। जैसा कि कभी कभी दूर के मेघ के शब्द को सुनकर मानते कि यह निकट की गाड़ी का शब्द है अथवा गाड़ी के शब्द को सुनकर समझते कि यह मेघ का शब्द है।

b. जिस बड़ी गोलाकार पृथ्वी पर मनुष्य बसता है तिस को पृष्ठ चौरस नहीं है। एक सिमटे सेव फल के बकले की नाईं यह सिकुड़ी है। सेव पर सिकुड़न इस कारण से पड़ती है कि बकला जितनी बड़ी वस्तु का पहिले घेरे रहता है तिस में छोटी वस्तु के बराबर उस बकले को होना पड़ता है। सेव के कुछ रस की भाफ बनकर वायु में उड़ जाती है। इसी हेतु से ज्यों ज्यों वह सेव सिकुड़ता है त्यों त्यों उस का परिमाण छोटा हो जाता है। एक चिकने भरेपूरे सेव के मान का जो बकला ठीक होता है सो सिकुड़े और छोटे सेव के लिये बहुत बड़ा होता है। इस निमित्त वह बकला दब जाता है और उस पर सलवट और परत पड़ जाते हैं। अब देखो इस बात की बड़ी संभावना है कि पृथ्वी की सलवटें कुछ कुछ उसी भांति से पड़ी हों। कुछ पृथ्वी के सूखने के कारण से नहीं परंतु इस कारण से कि और ही किसी रीति से पृथ्वी के सिमट जाने से उस का परिमाण छोटा हो गया और उस के ऊपर के भाग के दब जाने से उस पर परत पड़ गये कि जिस में वह नवीन अवस्था के योग्य हो।

c. दुष्यन्त। हे मातलि मैं ने इन्द्र की आज्ञा पाली सो यह बात तो कुछ ऐसी बड़ी न थी जिस के लिये मुझे इतनी प्रतिष्ठा मिली।

मातलि। दोनों को यही संकोच है। आप ने इन्द्र के साथ इतना बड़ा उपकार किया है तो भी तुच्छ ही मानते हो। ऐसे ही आप के करतब के सामने देवराज लज्जित हो रहा है।

दुष्यन्त। ऐसा मत कहो। इन्द्र ने मेरा बड़ा सत्कार किया कि मुझे अपनी आधी गद्दी पर देवताओं के देखते जगह दी और अपने पुत्र जयन्त के सामने जिसे इस बड़ाई के मिलने की अभिलाषा थी मेरे हृदय पर हरिचन्दन लगाकर गले में मन्दार की माला डाली।

मातलि। हे राजा इन्द्र से आप किस किस सत्कार के योग्य नहीं हो। स्वर्ग को दो ही ने दैत्यों के कण्टक से छुड़ाया है एक तो आगे नरसिंह के नखों ने और अब आप के तीक्ष्ण बाणों ने।

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दुष्यन्त। हम को यह यश उन ही देवनायक की कृपा से मिला है क्योंकि संसार में जब कोई बड़ा कार्य आज्ञाकारियों से बन पड़ता है तो स्वामियों की बड़ाई का पुण्य समझा जाता है। क्या अरुण की सामर्थ्य थी कि रात्रि के अन्धकार को दूर करता कदाचित सूर्य अपने आगे उस को रथ पर आसन न देता।

मातलि। आप को ऐसा ही कहना उचित है। हे राजा अपने स्वर्ग तक प्राप्त हुए यश को गुरुता देखो जिन रंगों से सुरसुन्दरी अङ्गराग करती हैं। उन हीं से देवता आप के चरितों को कल्पलता के पत्तों पर स्वर्ग के गाने योग्य गीतों में लिख रहे हैं।

d. नाथ करहु बालक पर छोहू। सुद्ध दूध मुख करिय न कोहू॥
जौ पै प्रभुप्रभाव कछु जाना। तौ कि बराबरि करत अयाना॥
जौं लरिका कछु अनुचित करहीं। गुरु पितु मातु मोदमन भरहीं॥
करिय कृपा सिसु सेवक जानीं। तुम सम सील धीर मुनि ज्ञानी॥
रामवचन सुनि कछुक जुड़ाने। कहि कछु लषन बहुरि मुसुकाने॥
हंसत देखि नखसिख रिस व्यापी। राम तोर भ्राता बड़ पापी॥
गौर सरीर स्याम मन माहीं। कालकूटमुख पय मुख नाहीं॥
सहज टेढ़ अनुहरै न तो हीं। नीच मीच सम लखै न मो हीं॥

II.

For translation into Hindi:

a. Religion cannot but be dogmatic: it ever has been so. All religions have had doctrines; all have professed to carry with them benefits which could be enjoyed only on condition of believing the word of a supernatural informant, that is, of embracing some doctrine or other. It is a mere idle sophistical theory, to suppose it can be otherwise. Destroy religion, make men give it up, if you can; but, while it subsists, it will profess an insight into the next world; it will profess important information about the next world; it will have points of faith; it will have dogmatism; it will have anathemas.

b. One generation blows bubbles, and the next breaks them. But, in the mean time, your philosopher is a happy man. He escapes a thousand inquietudes to which the indolent are subject, and finds his occupation, whether it be the pursuit of a butterfly, or a demonstration, the wholesomest exercise in the world. As he proceeds, he applauds himself. His discoveries, though eventually, perhaps, they prove but dreams, are, to him, realities. The world gaze at

him, as he does at new phenomena in the heavens, and perhaps understand him as little. But this does not prevent their praises, nor at all disturb him in the enjoyment of that self-complacence to which his imaginary success entitles him. He wears his honours while he lives; and, if another strips them off, when he has been dead a century, it is no great matter: he can then make shift without them.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Friday, 5th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

a. ولایت اشام نہایت وسیع * بیچ مین اُسکے دریاؤ برمھاپتر مغرب سے مشرق کي طرف بہتا ھی * آب و ھوا اُسکے کنارے کي متوطن و مسافر کے لیئے مساوي ھي لیکن اُسّے دور کي متوطن سے تو موافق اور غیر کے حق مین ستم * برسات آٹھ مہینے کي اور چار مہینے جاڑے کے بھي مینہ سے خالي نہین * پھول اور پھل بھي ھندستان و بنگالے کے وھان بیشتر بہم پہنچتے ھین بلکہ سواے اُن کے بہتیرے خاص اُس سرزمین مین پیدا ھوتے ھین * دھان کي نہائت کثرت لون کي بمرتبہ قلت * اور گیہون جو مسور مطلق نہین ہوتے اگرچہ زمین وھان کي قابل ھي * جو کچھ بوئین سو اُگے * مرغ اُس سرزمین کا بڑا لڑاکا آپ سے چوگنے کے مقابل ھو * اور یہان تک لڑے کہ مغز اُسکا پاس پاس ھو جائے *

پر لڑائي سے باز نہ آئے مر مٹے *

حریف کے اگے سے نہ ھٹے *

ھاتھي بھي اُدھر کے جنگل مین بیشتر خوشجمال و کلان * ھرن بارہسنگي نیل گاو مینڈھے فراوان * اور دریا کي ریتل مین سونا پیدا ھوتا ھي لیکن کھوٹا چنانچہ آٹھ رپي تولہ بکتا

ھي *

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b. نقل هي كه ايک بلور کا قبه نهايت خوبصورت اور بڑے بڑے کاريگرون نے اُسے چهيلکرکے گرد و مدور ايسا بنايا تها که گويا سانچي کا ڈهلا هوا تها اور اُس کي صفائي کے آگے آب و تاب جواهر کي بےآب تهي * اور ديکهنيوالے اُس کي شادابي سے اپني آنکهين ٹهنڈهي کر ليتے * پادشاه کے حضور بطريق تحفے کے لے * پادشاه نے بهت تامل سے اُس کو ملاحظه فرمايا تو بهت پسند کيا اور اُس کي آنکهون مين دوسرا آفتاب و مهتاب نظر آيا * ارشاد هوا که اسے خزانے مين حفاظت سے رکهين تا دونون وقت اُس کے مشاهدے سے دل کو خوش کرے * اور به مقتضا اُس کے که کون دولتمند هي که زمانه اُسے مکدر نهين کرتا جب حادثهٔ زماني نے اپني عادت کے طور پر اُس کو تلف کر ديا بادشاه اِس کے سبب بهت دلگير هوا يهان تک که بندوبست ملکي کي تدبير مصاحبون کي صحبت رعايا کي رفاه سے درگذرا اور ازبسکه تاسف سے اپنے ياقوت لبون کو گوهر دندان سے کاٹتا اور غايت افسوس سے اشک عقيقي چهرهٔ کهربائي پر بهاتا ۞

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c. ايک جا يک جوان رعنا تها * لاله رخسار سرو بالا تها *
عشق رکهتا تها اس کي چهاتي گرم * دل وه رکهتا تها جو بهي نرم *
شوق تها اُس کو صورت خوش سے * انس رکهتا تها وضع دلکش سے *
زلف هوتي کسي کي گر برهم * ديکهتے اس کے حال کو درهم *
ديکهتا کوئي وه جو زلف سياه * دل سے بےاختيار بهرتا آه *
ايک دن بيکلي سے گهبرايا * سير کرنے کو باغ مين آيا *
کسو گل پاس وه صنم ٹهہرا * کسو سبزے مين ايک دم ٹهہرا *
ايک خيابان مين سے هو نکلا * ايک سائے تلے سے رو نکلا *
نه تسلّي هوا دل بيتاب * نه تهنبا چشم تر سے وه خون‌ناب *
دل کي واشد سے بيتوقع هو * هر شجر کے تلے بهت سا رو *
ديکهه گلشن کو نااميدانه * رو کيا اس نے جانب خانه *

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II.

Translate into Urdû:—

There is, indisputably, a wide difference between the case of an original writer in rime and a translator. In an original work, the author is free. If the rime be of difficult attainment, and he cannot find it in one direction, he is at liberty to seek it in another: the matter that will not accommodate itself to his occasions he may discard, adopting such as will. But, in a translation, no such option is allowable: the sense of the author is required; and we do not surrender it willingly, even to the plea of necessity. Fidelity is, indeed, of the very essence of translation; and the term itself implies it. For this reason, if we suppress the sense of our original, and force into its place our own, we may call our work an imitation, if we please, or, perhaps, a paraphrase; but it is no longer the same author only in a different dress, and, therefore, it is not translation. Should a painter, professing to draw the likeness of a beautiful woman, give her other features than belong to her, and a general cast of countenance of his own invention, he might be said to have produced a curiosity, perhaps, in its way, but by no means the lady in question.

BENGALI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.

Friday, 29th May 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

a. বেলা ছয় সাত ঘণ্টার সময়, নবাব, সেনাপতি মাণিকচাঁদের হস্তে দুর্গ সমর্পণ করিয়া, শিবিরে গমন করিলেন। সমুদয়ে এক শত ছচল্লিশ জন ইয়ুরোপীয় বন্দী ছিল। সৈন্যাধ্যক্ষ, সে রাত্রি তাহাদিগকে যেখানে রাখিয়া নিশ্চিন্ত থাকিতে পারেন, এমন স্থান অনুসন্ধান করিতে লাগিলেন। তৎকালে দুর্গের মধ্যে দীর্ঘে দ্বাদশ ও প্রাস্থ নয় হস্ত প্রমাণ এক গৃহ ছিল। বায়ু-সঞ্চারের নিমিত্ত, ঐ গৃহের এক এক দিকে এক এক মাত্র গবাক্ষ থাকে। ইঙ্গরেজেরা কলহকারী দুর্বৃত্ত সৈনিকদিগকে ঐ গৃহে রুদ্ধ করিয়া রাখিতেন। মুসলমানেরা, ঐ দারুণ গ্রীষ্মসময়ে, সমস্ত ইয়ুরোপীয় বন্দীদিগকে তাদৃশ ক্ষুদ্র গৃহে নিক্ষিপ্ত করিলেন.

সেই রাত্রিতে যন্ত্রণার পরিসীমা ছিল না। বন্দীরা অতি ত্বরায় ঘোরতর পিপাসায় কাতর হইল। তাহারা রক্ষকদিগের নিকট বারংবার প্রার্থনা করিয়া যে জল পাইল, তাহাতে কেবল তাহাদিগকে ক্ষিপ্তপ্রায় করিল। প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি, সম্বরূপে নিশ্বাস আকর্ষণ করিবার আশয়ে, গবাক্ষের নিকট যাইবার নিমিত্ত, বিবাদ করিতে লাগিল, এবং যন্ত্রণায় অস্থির হইয়া, রক্ষীদিগের নিকট প্রার্থনা করিতে লাগিল, তোমরা গুলি করিয়া আমাদের এই

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দুঃসহ যন্ত্রণার অবসান কর। এক এক জন করিয়া, ক্রমে ক্রমে অনেকে পঞ্চত্ব পাইয়া ভূতলশায়ী হইল। অবশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিরা, শবরাশির উপর দাঁড়াইয়া, নিশ্বাস আকর্ষণের অনেক স্থান পাইল, এবং তাহাতেই কয়েক জন জীবিত থাকিল,

Bangálár Itihás, p. 17.

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b. ক্লাইব, এই রূপে পরাক্রম দ্বারা ইঙ্গরেজদিগের অধিকার পুনঃস্থাপিত করিয়া, মনে মনে স্থির করিলেন, পরাক্রম ব্যতীত অন্য কোন উপায়ে এই অধিকার রক্ষা হইবেক না। তিনি প্রথমাবধিই নিশ্চিত বুঝিয়াছিলেন, ইঙ্গরেজেরা নিশ্চিন্ত থাকিলে চলিবেক না। অবশ্য তাঁহাদিগকে অন্য অন্য উপায় দেখিতে হইবেক। আর, ইহাও বুঝিতে পারিয়াছিলেন, ফরাসিদিগের সাহায্য পাইলে, নবাব দুর্জয় হইয়া উঠিবেন। অতএব, যাহাতে ফরাসিরা পুনর্বার বাঙ্গালাতে প্রবেশ করিতে না পায়, এ বিষয়ে তিনি অত্যন্ত সতর্ক ও সচেষ্ট ছিলেন.

Bangálár Itihás, p. 33.

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c. মীরজাফরের প্রভুত্ব এক কালে বাঙ্গালা, বিহার, উড়িষ্যা তিন প্রদেশে অব্যাহত রূপে অঙ্গীকৃত হইল। কিন্তু অতি অল্প কালেই প্রকাশ পাইল, তাঁহার কিছুমাত্র বিষয়বুদ্ধি নাই। তিনি স্বভাবতঃ নির্বোধ, নিষ্ঠুর ও অর্থলোভী ছিলেন। রাজ্যের প্রধান প্রধান হিন্দু কর্ম্মচারীরা, পূর্ব্ব পূর্ব্ব নবাবদিগের অধিকারকালে, অনেক ধনসঞ্চয় করিয়াছিলেন। তিনি প্রথমতঃ তাঁহাদের সর্ব্বস্বহরণ মনস্থ করিলেন। প্রধান মন্ত্রী রাজা রায়দুর্লভ কেবল অত্যন্ত ধনবান্ ছিলেন, এমন নহে, তাঁহার নিজের ছয়সহস্র সৈন্যও ছিল। মীরজাফর সর্ব্বাগ্রে তাঁহাকেই লক্ষ্য করিলেন.

Bangálár Itihás, p. 49.

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d. পরে ঘাটে উপস্থিত হইয়া তাহার প্রতি লোকেরা পূর্ব্বে যে২ রূপ ব্যবহার করিয়াছিল তাহা স্মরণ করিয়া তিনি তটে নামিতে ভীত হইলেন, কিন্তু শেষে ডিঙ্গাহইতে আপন বন্ধু ও কুটুম্ববর্গকে দেখিতে পাইয়া এবং তাহারা তাঁহার নামিবার নিমিত্ত বিনয় করিতেছে শুনিয়া তিনি ভূমিতে পদার্পণ করিলেন, তখন সকলে তাঁহার চতুর্দ্দিগে আসিয়া স্থিরচক্ষুতে অবলোকন করিয়া ধন্যবাদ পূর্ব্বক পুষ্পহারদ্বারা সম্মান করাতে তিনি মহানন্দিত হইয়া পূর্ব্ব অপবাদ সকলহইতে মুক্তির প্রার্থনা করিলেন, এবং পুরোহিতেরাও তাঁহাকে তদনুসারে মুক্ত করিলেন.

Grik Déser Itihás, p. 133.

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II.

Translate into Bengali:—

A Brahmin is the chief of all created beings; the world and all in it are his: through him, indeed, other mortals enjoy life; by his imprecations he could destroy a king, with his troops, elephants, horses, and cars; could frame other worlds, and regents of worlds, and could give being to new gods and new mortals. A Brahmin is to be treated with more respect than a king.

The first quarter of a Brahmin's life he must spend as a student, during which time he leads a life of abstinence and humiliation. His attention should be unremittingly directed to the Védas, and should on no account be wasted on worldly studies. He should treat his preceptor with implicit obedience, and with humble respect and attachment, which ought to be extended to his family. He must perform various servile offices for his preceptor, and must labor for himself in bringing logs and other materials for sacrifice, and water for oblations. He must subsist entirely by begging from door to door.

The military class enjoys, in a less degree, with respect to the Veisyas, the same inequality in criminal law that the Brahmin possesses in respect to all the other classes. The king belongs to this class, as probably do all his ordinary ministers.

The loss of cast is faintly described by saying that it is civil death. A man not only cannot inherit, nor contract, nor give evidence, but he is excluded from all the intercourse of private life, as well as from the privileges of a citizen.

He must not be admitted into his father's house; his nearest relations must not communicate with him; and he is deprived of all the consolations of religion in this life and of all hope of happiness in that which is to follow. Unless, however, cast be lost for an enormous offence, or for long continued breach of rules, it can always be regained by expiation; and the means of recovering it must be very easy, for the effects of the loss of it are now scarcely observable. It occurs, no doubt, and prosecutions are not unfrequent in our courts for unjust exclusion from cast; but in a long residence in India I do not remember ever to have met with or heard of an individual placed in the circumstances which I have described.

TAMIL (PRIZE).

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Wednesday, 10th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

வஞ்சித்தொழுகுமதியிலிகாளீயாவரையும்
வஞ்சித்தோமென்று மகிழன்மின், வஞ்சித்த
வெங்குமளவிருவன் காணுங்கோலென்றஞ்சி
யங்கங்குலவதறிவு.

Nethinerivillaccam, Stanza 94.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

II.

உரை

வஞ்சித்தொழுகும் . . . கபடமுறையாயீநடக்கும் — மதியிலிகாள் . . . உணர்விலாதவரகளே — யாவரையும . . . எல்லாரையும் — வஞ்சித்தோ மென்று . . . சூதுபண்ணினேமென்று — மகிழ்ன்மி ன் . . . சந்தோஷப்படாதிருங்கள் — வஞ்சித்த வேங்கும . . . வஞ்சகஞ்செய்யப்பட்டவிடமெங்கே யோ — உளனொருவன் . . . அதிற்குளிருக்கிற (தே வுகிய) ஒருவர — காணுங்கோலென்று . . . . பார்க்கிறதில்லையாவென்று — அஞ்சி . . . பயந்து — அங்கங்குலவது . . . தேகம் நடங்குவது — அ றிவு . . . ஞானம்.

Translate into Tamil:—

1. Any party wishing to appeal from any judgment or order of the court, may do so by petition to the supreme court, which petition shall be delivered to the chief clerk within seven days from the day on which such judgment or order shall have been pronounced.

2. I grant that brevity, when it is neither obscure nor defective, is very pleasing, even to the daintiest judgments. No marvel, therefore, if most men desire much good counsel in a narrow room; as some affect to have great personages drawn in little tablets, or as we see worlds of countries described in the compass of small maps, neither do I unwillingly yield to follow them: for both the powers of good advice are the stronger when they are thus united, and brevity makes counsel more portable for memory and readier for use, which, as I would fain practice, so I am willing to commend. Let us begin with him who is the first and the last. Inform yourself aright concerning God; without whom in vain do we know all things: be acquainted with that Saviour who paid so much for you on earth, and now sues for you in heaven, without whom we have nothing to do with God, nor he with us. Adore him in your thoughts, trust him with yourself; renew your sight of him every day, and his of you.

FINAL EXAMINATION CANDIDATES OF 1872.

TELUGU (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Friday, 5th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

ఘనా రాజ శ్రీ బందరు జిల్లా మేజస్ట్రేటువారి సముఖానకు.

సుదివాడ కాపురస్థుడైన కనవర్తి వెంకటాచలం అనేక సలాములు చేసి వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీవిన్నపము యేమంటే; నాలుగు సంవత్సరముల కిందట, నేను బందరులో తూర్పు బట్టలున్ను, రంగవాణి మొదలయిన బట్టలున్ను, రెండు వేల రూపాయలకు కొని, వాటిని జాల్నాకు పట్టించుకవెళ్లి, అక్కడ వర్తకముచేసుకొంటూ వుంటిని. అందువల్ల నాకు కొంచెము లాభము వచ్చెను గనక, నేను ఆరూపాయలు పెట్టి, శేప్పమైన బంగారము అక్కడ కొనుక్కొని, దేశములోకి వస్తూవుండగా, మా గ్రామానకు సమీపములో వున్న గన్నవరం అనే గ్రామం వద్ద, యీ నెల ౧౫ తారీఖు తెల్ల వారజామున, పదిమది దొంగలు అడం వచ్చి, ననున్నున్ను నా తాలూకు శాకర్లనున్ను కొట్టి, మేము కట్టుకొన్న బట్టలు వినహా, తతిమ్మా యావత్తు సొత్తునున్ను దోచుకొని పోయినారు. ఇంత దురాగతపు పని చేసినవాండ్లు, ఆగ్రామస్థులే కాని, యితరులు కారని ఘట్టిగా నమ్మకము యున్నది. గనక, సకల ధర్మ స్వరూపులున్ను న్యాయకర్తలున్నయిన తమరు, యీ విషయమును గురించి ఘట్టి విచారణ చేయించి, నా సొమ్ము తెప్పించి నాకు దయచేయించవలెనని మిక్కిలి ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. దివ్యచిత్తానకు తేవలెను.

౧౮౭౫ సంవత్సరం ఆగష్టు నెల ౧౮ తేది.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

II.

Translate into Telugu :—

a. About a year ago the plaintiff came to me, and said that Krishnaya of our village had told him that his heifer which had strayed was now found at Parimi among the cattle of the defendant. That he was going to see if the heifer was his own or not, and he desired me to go with him. So I and the complainant, both together, went to Parimi. There among the defendant's cattle, which were grazing outside the village, we found the plaintiff's white heifer. We recognised it, and went to the defendant. The plaintiff said to him, "This heifer is mine, give it "to me." He used bad language, and said, "I will not give it."

b. Question.—The charge you presented before the Head of Police will now be read: listen. Is this charge written by you? Is the signature yours? Are all the statements therein true?

Answer.—I have heard it. The charge was written by me. The signature on it was made by me. All the matters stated therein are true.

Question.—What was the price of the cloth that was stolen?

Answer.—About four rupees. I bought it 15 days ago, and have worn it only twice.

SANSKRIT (PRIZE).

10th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

Address to Vishṇu.

नमो विश्वसृजे पूर्वं विश्वं तदनु बिभ्रते ।
अथ विश्वस्य संहर्त्रे तुभ्यं त्रेधास्थितात्मने ॥
अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वमनर्घो प्रार्थनावहः ।
अजितो जिष्णुरत्यन्तमव्यक्तो व्यक्तकारणम् ॥
एकः कारणतस्तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यसे ।
नानात्वं रागसंयोगात्स्फटिकस्येव ते स्मृतम् ॥
सर्वज्ञस्त्वमविज्ञातः सर्वयोनिस्त्वमात्मभूः ।
सर्वप्रभुरनीशस्त्वमेकस्त्वं सर्वरूपभाक् ॥
हृदयस्थमनासन्नमकामं त्वां तपस्विनम् ।
दयालुमनघस्रष्टं पुराणमजरं विदुः ॥

Raghuvanśa.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

II.

Śankara's allegorical interpretation of the old wars between the gods and demons.

'देवासुरा ह वै संयेतिरे'। 'देवासुरा' देवाश्चासुराश्च। 'संयेतिरे' संग्रामं कृतवन्तः। शास्त्रोचप्रकाशवृत्त्यभिभवनाय प्रवृत्ताः स्वाभाविक्यस्तमोरूपा इन्द्रियवृत्तयो* 'ऽसुराः'। तथा तद्विपरीताः शास्त्रार्थविषयविवेकज्योतिरात्मानो 'देवाः' स्वाभाविकतमोरूपासुराभिभवनाय प्रवृत्ता इत्यन्योन्याभिभवरूपः संग्राम इव सर्वप्राणिषु प्रतिदेहं देवासुरसंग्रामोऽनादिकालप्रवृत्त इत्यभिप्रायः।

* वृत्ति operation, activity.

III.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

There was a promontory in Greece, on the top of which stood a small temple. Here despairing lovers used to make their vows in secret, and afterwards fling themselves into the sea. Whether the fright they had been in, or the bruises which they received in their fall, banished all the tender sentiments of love,—those who escaped after having taken the leap, were observed never to relapse into that passion.

PERSIAN (PRIZE).

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 2nd June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

بباید دانست که بازاي هر یکي از فضائل رذیله اُست
که ضد آنست و چون اجناس فضائل چهار است چنانکه
گذشت اجناس رذائل نیز در بادي الراي همین عدد تواند
بود اول جهل بازاي حکمت دوم جبن بازاي شجاعت سیوم
شره بازاي عفت چهارم جور بازاي عدالت و آنچه بحسب
نظر دقیق ظاهر شود آنست که هر فضیلترا حدیست که
چون ازان حد تجاوز نماید خواه با فراط خواه بتفریط

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1872.

برذیلت کراید پس فضائل به منزلهء اوساطند و رذائل به منزلهء اطراف مانند مرکز و دائره که مرکز متعین است با آنکه ابعد نقاط از محیط است و دیگر نقاط غیر متناهي از جوانب او هر یک از طرفي به محیط نزدیکتراند پس بنابر این بازاي هر فضیلتي رذائل غیر متناهي باشد وهم چنین استقامت در سلوک طریق فضیلت شبیه بحرکت بر خط مستقیم باشد ۞

Translate into Persian :—

There is no class of men whose situation presents a more melancholy picture of oppression and tyranny than the farmers and cultivators of the ground in Persia. They live under a system of extortion and injustice, from which they have no means of escape. The king wrings from his ministers and governors; they must procure the sums required from the heads of districts; who in their turn demand it from the chief men of villages, and these must at last squeeze it from the ryots; each of these intermediate agents must also have their profits, so that the sum received by the king bears small proportion to that paid by the ryots.

6.—EXAMINATION PAPERS SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF 1874, FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

ARRANGEMENTS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1874.

The following extract from the Prospectus of the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, for 1874, will show the regulations under which the open competition of 1874 was held :—

2. Admission to the College is obtained by competitive examination, to which all British-born subjects between the ages of 17 and 20 years on the 1st day of July 1874 and of sound constitution, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will be eligible. If this evidence should be *primâ facie* satisfactory, applicants will be allowed to compete; but further evidence will be required from the successful candidates. Intending competitors will be required to furnish

satisfactory evidence on these points to the Civil Service Commissioners, not later than the 15th June.*

3. The course of special education for the candidates selected by this competition extends over three years, and all the students who pass through it successfully, including such of them as, instead of entering the Cooper's Hill College, prefer to undergo their course of preparation elsewhere, and succeed in passing the same final test of qualification as the students of the College (vide para. 18), will be appointed to the Indian Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, Second Grade, —the salary of which grade is Rs. 4,200 (about 420*l.*) per annum,—and will be provided with a free passage to India.

4. The competitive examination for 1874 will be held in July, under the orders of the Civil Service Commissioners, and will embrace the following subjects :—

		Marks assigned.
(1.)	English (Composition, History, and Literature)	750
(2.)	Mathematics (pure and mixed)	2,500
(3.)	Latin (translation from and into)	1,000
(4.)	Greek (ditto)	1,000
(5.)	French (translation from and into, and dictation)	750
(6.)	German (ditto)	750
(†7.)	Inorganic chemistry	700
(†8.)	Heat and light	700
(†9.)	Electricity and magnetism	700
(†10.)	Geology and physical geography	700
(11.)	Mechanical Drawing of geometrical figures, plane and solid, use and construction of scales, perspective	500
(12.)	Freehand (figure and landscape) drawing	500

5. Of these subjects two will be compulsory, viz. :—

(1.) English composition to the extent of a candidate's being able to write grammatically and with correct spelling. An exercise will also be given in writing English from dictation.

(2.) The following branches of mathematics, viz., arithmetic, algebra, geometry (first four and sixth books of Euclid), mensuration, plane trigonometry, and the elements of statics and dynamics, in each of which the candidate will be required to show competent proficiency.

The examination in English Literature will be limited to the following Authors :—

Shakespeare	Richard II.
Milton	Areopagitica.
Johnson	Lives of Addison and Pope.
Scott	Waverley.
Byron	Childe Harold, Cantos 3 and 4.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period from 1688 to 1756.

6. A deduction of 200 marks will be made from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject at the competitive examination, except

* The needful forms of application, with instructions for filling them up and as to the nature of the evidence required, may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, Westminster, S.W., at any time after May 1, 1874.

† No candidate may take up more than three out of these four subjects.

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mathematics and mechanical drawing in which there will be no deduction, and freehand drawing in which only 100 marks will be deducted.

7. The 50 candidates who, qualifying in the obligatory subjects, obtain the highest aggregate number of marks, will be eligible for admission to the College.

NOTICES.

1. On the first day of the Examination, each Candidate will be required to state on a form which will be placed before him his address during the Examination. If this address is changed, notice of every change should be sent to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster," until the Candidate has received the announcement of the result of the Examination.

   N.B.—To Candidates who fail to qualify in any of the obligatory subjects, notice of the fact will be communicated as soon as possible. Such Candidates will not proceed further with the Examination, and no marks will be assigned to their papers.

2. The Examination will in each case begin at the time named in the following List, but the door of the Examination Room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, in order that Candidates may not be excluded owing to accidental delays. Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. Candidates will be required, before proceeding to the Examination Rooms, to leave, in a room provided for the purpose, their hats, overcoats, umbrellas, and any books or papers which they may have brought with them.

4. No Candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

5. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted, *except on the days of Examination in Drawing.*

6. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the examiners. With this exception, perfect silence is to be preserved in the Examination Room; and any Candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the Room will be liable to be excluded from the Examination.

7. Any Candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other Candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the List.

8. For the Examination in Geometrical Drawing nothing will be required except Mathematical Instruments, which Candidates are expected to bring with them.

   Candidates who take up Freehand Drawing must bring their own Drawing Pencils and Brushes; but Drawing Paper, Drawing Boards, Colours, Indian Ink, and Palettes will be supplied to them by the Commissioners.

9. A Table showing the marks obtained at the Examination will be sent to each Candidate who qualifies in the obligatory subjects.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.
1874.

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TIME TABLE of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, June 1874.

The Subjects printed in Italics are obligatory.

Place.	Time.	Subjects of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens -	Tuesday, 16th June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Statics and Dynamics.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry.*
	Wednesday, 17th June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*English Composition and Dictation.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Arithmetic and Mensuration.*
	Thursday, 18th June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry.*
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English History and Literature.
	Friday, 19th June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin (Prose).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Pure Mathematics.
	Saturday, 20th June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin (Verse).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Pure Mathematics.
	Monday, 22nd June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Heat and Light.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mixed Mathematics.
	Tuesday, 23rd June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Chemistry.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek (Prose).
	Wednesday, 24th June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Electricity and Magnetism.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
	Thursday, 25th June.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	French (Translation, Composition, and Dictation).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	German (Translation, Composition, and Dictation).
The London University, Burlington Gardens -	Friday, 26th June.	
	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	Saturday, 27th June.	
	9 a.m. to 3 p.m.	Chemistry (Practical).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek (Verse).
Civil Service Commission- -	Monday, 29th June.	
	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Geometrical Drawing.
	1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Geometrical Drawing.

* *In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.*

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STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Candidates should endeavour to qualify in both subjects.

Tuesday, 16th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

STATICS.

1. Define force. How is the magnitude of a force estimated in statics? When a force acts on a particle or rigid body what other conditions have to be considered besides its magnitude? How are pressure and "tension" distinguished? What is meant by the statement that the tension of a string is the same throughout? Illustrate this statement as applicable to a string passing round a smooth pulley. Is the tension affected should the pulley not be smooth?

   What is the greatest weight a man standing on the ground can lift vertically by means of a string passing round a smooth fixed pulley?

2. If any number of forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, show that the forces will be in equilibrium on the particle.

   A particle at the vertex of an isosceles triangle is acted upon by three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the two equal sides of the triangle and by the perpendicular drawn from the vertex on the base, find the force that will keep the particle in equilibrium, and construct a polygon whose sides taken in order shall represent this state of equilibrium.

3. What is the moment of a force with respect to any fixed point?

   If two forces P and Q act at angles (α) and (β) respectively on the ends of a rigid rod without weight whose length is (a), find the magnitude of their resultant and the point in the rod through which the resultant passes. Show also, by taking the moments, that the resultant and the forces P and Q will be in equilibrium round any other point in the rod.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular area. The three sides of an isosceles triangle are uniform and rigid rods,—find its form, when the centre of gravity of the sides coincides with the centre of gravity of the triangle itself.

5. What is the mathematical distinction between a smooth and a rough plane? How is the resistance of the plane modified in the latter case? Show how to determine the limiting angle of resistance of a rough plane? What ratio does the coefficient of friction represent?

   If the height of a rough inclined plane be $\frac{3}{7}$ths of its length and a weight of 40 pounds can be just supported on the plane by friction, find the force which, acting parallel to the plane, will be just sufficient to draw the weight up the plane.

6. Show how mechanical advantage is gained on the wheel and axle and on the differential axle. Investigate in each case the equilibrium relation of the power and the weight. If in the differential axle the point of application of the power make a complete revolution, prove that W : P : : the circumference described by that point : the height through which W is moved.

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DYNAMICS.

7. How is the velocity of a particle at any point of its path estimated,—(1) when uniform, (2) when variable? What are the measures of dynamical force—(1) independently of the mass moved, (2) when the mass is taken into account.

The distances which a particle moving in a straight line from rest describes in successive seconds are $\frac{g}{2}$, $3\frac{g}{2}$, $5\frac{g}{2}$, $7\frac{g}{2}$, &c.; prove that the particle moves under the action of a uniform force, and find the measure of that force.

8. If a body slide down a smooth inclined plane, show how the force of gravity is modified in this case. What must be the inclination of the plane that the accelerating force may be reduced to half the value it has when the body falls freely?

A right-angled triangle is placed with its least side 30 feet vertical, the other side 40 feet horizontal, so that the hypothenuse is an inclined plane. Show that the time taken by the particle in falling through the vertical height, and afterwards describing the horizontal side with the velocity acquired will be equal to the time the particle takes to slide down the whole length of the hypothenuse.

9. State the third law of motion, and show how its truth is established. If (W) be the weight of a body, explain why $\frac{W}{g}$ is taken to represent its mass.

A weight (P) hangs vertically over the edge of a horizontal table and draws a weight (W) along the table by means of a thin string attached to (W) and supposed without weight. Find the accelerating force and the tension of the string—(1) when the table is smooth, (2) when the coefficient of friction between (W) and the table is given.

10. Find the horizontal and vertical co-ordinates of a projectile in vacuo after it has been in motion for (t) seconds. Find also the direction in which it is then moving.

11. Define the angular velocity of a rotating body. A body moving uniformly about its axis makes 30 revolutions in a minute; express its angular velocity.

Explain what is meant by the term centrifugal force in case of a particle revolving uniformly in a circle, and find its measure.

A string four feet long is capable of sustaining a weight of eight pounds at rest. How many revolutions per minute may be made round one end of the string by a weight of one pound attached to the other end, without breaking the string.

12. Find the time of a small oscillation of a simple pendulum in a circular arc.

How many oscillations will a pendulum eight feet long make in 24 hours?

Note.—In all examples, when needed, the measure of gravity may be taken as 32 *feet.*

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EUCLID, ALGEBRA, AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Tuesday, 16th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to, the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.

2. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

   If ABC be a triangle right-angled at A, and if BFGA and BDEC be the squares on AB and BC respectively, prove that the lines AD and CF intersect at right angles.

3. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

4. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

   Two circles ABC and BDEC intersect in B and C, and a point A is taken on the circle ABC: Prove that if the straight lines AB and AC be produced to meet the circle BDEC in D and E, the tangent to the circle ABC at A will be parallel to the chord DE.

5. Find the values of the following expressions:—

   (1.) $a^3 - 6\,a^2b + 6\,ab^2 - 2b^3$,

   when $a = (\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4} + 2)\,b$.

   (2.) $\dfrac{m\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}$, when $x = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{m} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$.

6. Find the product of—

   $a + b + 1$, $a - b - 1$, and $a^2 + b^2 + 2b + 1$,

   and divide $a^6 + \dfrac{1}{a^6} + 6\left(a^4 + \dfrac{1}{a^4}\right) + 15\left(a^2 + \dfrac{1}{a^2}\right) + 20$

   by $a^3 + \dfrac{1}{a^3} + 3\left(a + \dfrac{1}{a}\right)$.

7. If $\dfrac{(z-x)^2 + 3y^2}{2y} = \dfrac{(x-y)^2 + 3z^2}{2z} = a$,

   prove that $x + y + z = a$.

8. Simplify the following expressions:—

   (1.) $\dfrac{9x^3 + 12x^2 - 8}{81x^4 - 12x - 8}$.

   (2.) $\dfrac{1}{x^2-2} - \dfrac{2}{x^2-1} + \dfrac{2}{x^2+1} - \dfrac{1}{x^2+2}$.

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9. Solve the equations :—

(1.) $\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 1\frac{3}{4}$.

(2.) $\sqrt{4x^2+2x+7} = 12x^2 + 6x - 119$.

(3.) $\frac{x^2}{bc} + \frac{xy}{ac} + \frac{y^2}{ab} = \frac{x^2}{ac} + \frac{xy}{ab} + \frac{y^2}{bc} = 1$.

10. Sum the following series :—

(1.) $1\frac{3}{5} + 1\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$ + &c. to 10 terms.

(2.) $3 + 2\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{22}{27}$ to infinity.

(3.) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$ + &c. to infinity.

11. Define the sine, tangent, and versed sine of an angle. For what values of θ will $\sin\theta$ be less than ver sin θ.

Prove that for all values of α, $\cot\alpha + \tan\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}\alpha \sec\alpha$.

12. Prove the following formulæ :—

(1.) $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

(2.) $2\operatorname{cosec} 4A + 2\cot 4A = \cot A - \tan A$.

(3.) $\cos 18^\circ \cos 54^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$.

The value of sin 18° in (3.) not being assumed.

13. If a, b, and c be the sides of the triangle ABC, prove that

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A.$$

Given $b = 2$, $c = 3$, and $A = \cos^{-1}\frac{1}{3}$; find a, cos B and cos C.

14. In the triangle ABC given $A = 42^\circ$, $b = 1706$, $a = 1401$; find B and C.

Given Log sin 42° = 9·8255109
log 1706 = 3·2319790
log 1401 = 3·1464381
Log sin 54° 34′ = 9·9110460
Log sin 54° 35′ = 9·9111359.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, 17th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(For the Composition and Dictation.)

I. Write an essay upon one of the following sayings :

"To be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace."

"Life would be very tolerable were it not for its amusements."

"Happy is the people whose annals are dull."

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Or,

II. The influence exercised upon a nation by the personal character of its rulers.

In this Exercise, attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

DICTATION.

When a nation is actually obliged to spend its money in buying foreign corn, or on any other object such as war, it is quite impossible that it can have so much money to spend upon other things, its consuming powers therefore, are diminished; it must economize in other things. Now if the rate of discount is kept below its natural level, it stimulates and encourages production so much beyond the powers of consumption, that it must necessarily terminate in an aggravated fall in prices. A timely raising of the rate of discount is, therefore, a warning to producers to contract their operations gradually. But keeping it unnaturally low lulls them into false security; they maintain their engagements on credit on an undiminished scale, till at last the bank, for its own safety is obliged to pull up on a sudden. Then follows a total refusal to discount, commercial panic, and ruin. It is then an incontrovertible, fundamental truth, in monetary science, that capital and credit form the circulating medium, and that they must increase and decrease together. An increase of currency without an increase of capital has no effect but to diminish the value of the currency. If a metallic currency increases faster than capital, nature provides a remedy, it is immediately exported. But with an inconvertible paper currency, this cannot happen, and when capital is destroyed, currency remains in circulation; when this goes on for any length of time, or to any extent, the inevitable result is a depreciation of the paper currency, which is shown by the rise of the market above the mint price of gold. This was eminently exemplified in England in the years subsequent to 1810. The extravagant speculations were followed by an enormous destruction of capital, but the currency which was issued to represent it remained in circulation and soon manifested itself in a rapid fall of the value of paper. It was impossible that paper should ever right itself unless this superfluous currency was destroyed.

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

Wednesday, 17th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Add together 4, $1\frac{2}{5}$, $3\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{4}{15}$, and $4\frac{1}{9}$.
2. Subtract $9\frac{3}{19}$ from $11\frac{1}{57}$.
3. Multiply together $3\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{21}$, $3\frac{6}{13}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$.
4. Divide $10\frac{3}{11}$ by $5\frac{3}{22}$.

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5. Add together 13·765, ·000135, 5613·4719, and ·500163.
6. Subtract 85·30195 from 981·061.
7. Multiply 3·001256 by ·001301.
8. Divide 4·8829899 by 43·2123.
9. Express 3*s*. $9\frac{1}{4}$*d*. as the decimal of £1 2*s*. $7\frac{1}{2}$*d*.

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10. Add together $3\frac{1}{40}$, $5\frac{1}{10}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{3}{5}$.
11. Subtract $12\frac{1}{15}$ from $89\frac{7}{45}$.
12. Multiply together $3\frac{12}{13}$, $\frac{26}{51}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $9\frac{11}{14}$, and $8\frac{30}{127}$.
13. Divide $187\frac{2}{7}$ by $8\frac{45}{49}$.

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14. Add together 1·085 of a pole and 3·15 of a yard, and give the answer in feet and the decimal fraction of a foot.
15. Subtract 3·012 of an hour from 1·475 of a week.
16. Multiply 1·5789 by 404·306017.
17. Divide 43·10301 by ·0034 to four places of decimals.
18. Express 5 qrs. 3 lbs. as the decimal of 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.

N.B.—*The first eighteen questions should be answered before the others are attempted.*

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19. Find (by Practice) the dividend on £835 2*s.* 6*d.* at 13*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.
20. In 5,462,764 inches how many miles, furlongs, poles, &c. are there?
21. If 24 men in 6 days of 8 hours long can dig a trench 140 yards long, 4 yards wide, and 2 yards deep, in how many days of 9 hours will 45 men dig a trench 3 yards wide, 4 yards deep, and 490 yards long?
22. A square field contains 3ac. 1r. 13p. $5\frac{3}{4}$yds.: find the length of each side.
23. Multiply by duodecimals 5 ft. 2 in. 4 pts. by 4 ft. 7 in. 9 pts. and the product by 6 ft. 7 in. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch?
24. If a pyramid is cut into two pieces by a plane parallel to the base, half-way between the vertex and the base, show that one piece is equal to seven times the other.
25. The radius of a circle is $\sqrt{2}$ inches: two parallel straight lines are drawn in it, each an inch from the centre: find the area of the part of the circle between the straight lines.
26. A cube contains $18\cdot\dot{9}6\dot{2}$ cubic yards: find how many linear feet there are in an edge.
27. To measure the plane area between a straight line and a curve whose curvature has no sudden changes, nine ordinates are drawn perpendicular to the straight line and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch apart, and their lengths are 4·4, 4·6, 5·2, 5·4, 5·1, 4·9, 4·8, 4·5, 4·3 inches.
    Find the area between the first and last ordinates:
    (1) by regarding the arc of the curve between successive ordinates as coincident with its chord;
    (2) by Simpson's rule.
28. A sphere 24 inches in diameter is divided into four parts of equal height by three parallel planes: find the volume of each part.

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EUCLID, ALGEBRA, AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Thursday, 18th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
2. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

   Prove that the common chord of the two circles is equal to the base of the triangle.
3. If the outward angle of a triangle made by producing one of its sides be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing line and the extremities of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

   If ABC be a triangle right-angled at C, and if the line AD bisecting the exterior angle at A meet the base BC produced in D, prove that AB + AC is a mean proportional between BC and BD + CD.
4. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
5. Show how any whole number may be expressed in any proposed scale of notation.

   Find three digits a, b, and c, each different from zero, such that the three numbers, expressed in the denary scale by $a\ b\ c$, $b\ c\ a$, and $c\ a\ b$, may be in arithmetical progression. How many such sets of digits may be found?
6. Find the number of permutations of n things all together when there are sets of similar things.

   Find the number of different arrangements that can be made of the letters in the word *examination*,—

   (1.) When the arrangements are unrestricted;

   (2.) When no letter is ever moved more than one place at most from its position in the original word.
7. Extend the binomial theorem from integral to fractional indices.

   If the coefficients of x^0, x^1, x^2, &c., in the expansion of $(1-x)^n$ be 1, a_1, a_2, &c., and the corresponding coefficients in the expansion of $(1-x)^{-(n+1)}$ be 1, A_1, A_2, &c., prove that $A_n + a_1 A_{n-1} + a_2 A_{n-2} + \&c. + A_1 a_{n-1} + a_n = 1$.
8. State and prove the rule for forming the successive convergents of a continued fraction in terms of the successive quotients.
9. Prove that every square number is of one of the forms $5n$, or $5n \pm 1$.

   If N be a square number, greater than 64, of the form $5n - 1$, and if $\frac{n}{\sqrt{N}}$ be expressed as a continued fraction, prove that the first and last quotients are always the same, and that the intermediate quotients are either all 1, or all 2.
10. Prove that the chance of throwing the number 12 with four dice is $\frac{5}{6}$ths of that of throwing the same number with three dice.
11. Given that the quadrilateral whose sides are a, b, c, and d can be inscribed in a circle; find its area.

    Prove that the radius of the circumscribing circle is equal to

$$\frac{\sqrt{(ab+cd)(ac+bd)(ad+bc)}}{4 \text{ area}}$$

12. Prove De Moivre's theorem for all forms of the index.

13. *Write down* the expansions of sin θ and cos θ in powers of θ, and deduce the exponential expressions of sin θ and cos θ.
Find x and y from the equation—

$$x + y\sqrt{-1} = \log (A + B\sqrt{-1}),$$

x, y, A, and B being all real.

14. Express $x^n - 1$ in quadratic factors, n being an even integer.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

I.—History.

Thursday, 18th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What are the best sources for the history of England during the period 1688–1756? Give a critical estimate of each.
2. State precisely the year, month, and day, when the reign of James II. is held to have ended, and the reign of William and Mary to have commenced, respectively. Narrate the events which occurred in the interregnum.
3. What were the specific allegations for the charge against James of endeavouring to "subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion "and the laws and liberties of the kingdom"? In what document do they occur?
4. Who were the Non-jurors? State what you know of some of the most eminent in their ranks. To which of them did Dr. Johnson refer when he said that "he never knew a Non-juror who "could reason," except *one*?
5. Discuss the foreign policy of William the Third, and specify the charges which have been brought against him of violating the Constitution by conducting negotiations without the advice of his ministers. On what grounds has he been defended?
6. What were the chief provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht? Give a summary of the arguments which have been urged for and against it.
7. Relate the history of the Septennial Act. What attempts were made to revert to Triennial Parliaments, and what arguments were used on either side?
8. Write a summary of the life and character of Sir Robert Walpole.
9. Relate the adventures of the Pretender and his followers from the time of his landing at Borodale to the Battle of Culloden.
10. State what you know of the following:—*Peerage Bill. Test Act. The Massacre of the Macdonalds. Trial of Lord Mohun. Aylesbury Election Case. The Marriage Act. The Place Bill. The Scotch Colony at Darien. The Drapier's Letters.*

II.—Literature.

1. What is the internal evidence for assigning the date of the composition of Shakespeare's *Richard II.*? Is there any indication of his having used any other authority than Holinshed? Point out instances of confused chronology.

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2. What other plays on the same subject were extant in Shakespeare's time? What additions did Shakespeare's play undergo in successive editions? Annotate the following passages:
   (1.) The sly slow hours shall not determinate
   The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
   (2.) *Lady.*—Madam, we'll play at bowls.
   Queen.—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs.
   (3.) Ah, thou, the model where old Troy did stand,
   Thou map of honour.
   (4.) We must supplant those rough rugheaded kerns,
   Which live like venom where no venom else,
   But only they have privilege to live.
   (5.) So heavy sad,
   As though on thinking on no thought I think
   Makes me with heavy nothing faint and shrink.
   (6.) *Groom.*—Hail, royal prince. *K. Rich.*—Thanks, noble peer,
   The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear.
   (7.) Sent back like Hallowmas or short'st of day.
   (8.) What news from Oxford? hold those justs and triumphs?
   (9.) While I stand fooling here his Jack-o'-the-clock.

3. Describe the situation of these places, and state how they are connected with the history: *Ely House. Plashy. Flint Castle. Julius Cæsar's Tower. Port le Blanc. Barkloughly. Ravenspurgh.*

4. How and when did the *Areopagitica* come to be written? What effect did it produce? What criticisms have been passed on Milton's prose writings generally, and on this one in particular?

5. Annotate the following passages, explaining and completing the allusions, and showing what they serve to illustrate; give the meaning of the italicised portions:
   (*a.*) This is the reason why our sage and serious poet, Spenser, &c. &c.
   (*b.*) What advantage is it to be a man over to be a boy at school, if we have only scapt the *ferular* to come under the *fescu* of an Imprimatur?
   (*c.*) To *ding* the book a *coit's* distance from him.
   (*d.*) As that story goes of the Egyptian Typhon, &c.
   (*e.*) He writing of Episcopacy and by the way treating of sects and schisms, &c.
   (*f.*) As Micaiah did before Ahab.
   (*g.*) But that other clause of Licensing Books which we thought had dy'd with his brother *quadragesimal* and *matrimonial* when the Prelats expir'd.
   (*h.*) Thus much we are hinder'd and *disinured.*
   (*i.*) He would cry out as Pyrrhus did, &c.

6. Sketch the life of Addison. Which does Johnson consider "the "most elegant if not the most sublime" of his poems? State what you know of the history of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator.* Discuss the justice of the criticisms on *Cato.* What rank does Johnson assign to Addison as a critic?

7. What estimate does Johnson lead his readers to form of Pope's personal character and poetical attainments? Arrange his principal productions in chronological order, and discuss the nature and extent of his literary obligations to Bolingbroke. Explain also Pope's relations with Warburton.

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8. What does Johnson say on the following subjects?—(1.) "Representative metre;" (2.) "A ruling passion;" (3.) Pope's Translation of the Iliad.
9. Where and when was *Childe Harold* written? Sketch, in a series of brief headings, the Argument of Cantos III. and IV. Discuss the metres introduced, and quote some lines which have been criticised as metrically defective.
10. Explain the allusions in the following lines:
    (1.) His heart more truly knew that peal too well,
    Which stretched his father on a bloody bier.
    (2.) He had kept
    The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.
    (3.) All things are here of *him*.
    (4.) The lord of irony:
    (5.) The Suabian sued, and now the Austrian reigns.
    (6.) The Roman friend of Rome's least-mortal mind.
    (7.) Turn to the mole which Hadrian rears on high.
    (8.) There is a stern round Tower of other days.
11. Give some account of the circumstances under which *Waverley* was given to the world, and the reception it met with. What may be collected from the second title, "'Tis sixty years since"?
12. What does Scott state to have been the education of his hero, Edward Waverley? To what extent, if any, did the fruits of that education show themselves in his life?
13. In what do you consider the interest of Waverley to reside,—in the *characters* or in the *story*? Give your reasons.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Friday, 19th June 1874.—2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Show how the first principles of the differential calculus are connected with the doctrine of limits. If (x) is an angle referred to circular measure, show that in the limit, when x is indefinitely diminished $\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$. Hence obtain the differential coefficient of $\sin x$.

2. Differentiate the following functions:

(1.) $y = \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x}}$

(2.) $y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(3.) If $y = e^{-x} \cos x$, prove $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 4y = 0$.

3. If $y = f(x)$, and (x) receive an increment (h), examine the conditions that must be satisfied in order that the expansion of $f(x+h)$ by Taylor's Theorem may hold good when any particular values are assigned to (x). Assuming that the coefficient of h is $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ obtain the laws of the succeeding forms of the expansion.

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Given that 1·5 is an approximate value of a root of the equation $x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$, obtain by Taylor's Theorem the two next decimal places in the root.

4. Give a definition of a maximum and minimum value of a function of one independent variable. Is a maximum necessarily the greatest value a function admits of? Illustrate your statements by an example.

Investigate the method of determining the maximum and minimum values of a function of one independent variable by the differential calculus. Show, in a continuous curve, that between two maximum values of the ordinate there will be at least one minimum value?

In a given isosceles triangle inscribe the greatest parabola, the equal sides of the triangle being tangents to the parabola.

5. If $u = f(xy)$ be a function of two independent variables, obtain the expansion for $f(x + h)(y + k)$ as far as the second power of (h) and (k).

If $u = x^y$, prove by actual differentiation $\frac{d^2u}{dx\,dy} = \frac{d^2u}{dy\,dx}$.

6. In an equation between (x) and (y) there are (n) constants. Examine the order of differentiation to which it will be generally necessary to proceed in order to eliminate the constants.

Eliminate (α) and (β) from the equation

$$(x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = r^2.$$

What geometrical problem is solved by the result?

7. In a plane curve $r = f(\theta)$ referred to polar co-ordinates, if ϕ be the angle between the radius vector and tangent to the curve at any point, prove $\tan\phi = \frac{rd\theta}{dr}$. Hence if (p) be the perpendicular from the pole upon the tangent, obtain the expression

$$\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^4}\left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2$$

Find the equation between (p) and (r) in the curve whose equation is

$$r^2 \cos 2\theta = a^2.$$

8. Investigate the rule for finding $\int x^m dx$, and show when it fails.

Find the following integrals

$$(1)\ \int x^3 (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\, dx \qquad (2)\ \int \frac{x dx}{x^4 - a^4} \qquad (3)\ \int \frac{dx}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x}$$

9. Show how to proceed in order to reduce the integral $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n}$ by successive steps when (n) is a whole number. Hence find the definite integral $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^3}$ between the limits $x = 0$ and $x = a$.

10. The equation to a cycloid from the vertex being given $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{2a - x}{x}}$, find the whole length of the curve.

11. Explain why a plane is defined in space by a single equation, and why two equations are generally required for a straight line in space.

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If $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}+\frac{z}{c}=1$ be the equation to a plane referred to rectangular co-ordinates, interpret the geometrical meaning of (a) (b) (c); and if $\frac{x}{a_1}+\frac{y}{b_1}+\frac{z}{c_1}=1$ be the equation to another plane, find the angle at which the two planes intersect.

12. If the equation to the tangent plane at any point $x_1\ y_1\ z_1$ of a curve surface be $z-z_1=a\ (x-x_1)+b\ (y-y_1)$, express the values of (a) and (b).

If the equation to the curve surface be $x^{\frac{1}{2}}+y^{\frac{1}{2}}+z^{\frac{1}{2}}=a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, find the equation to the tangent plane at any point; and if X, Y, Z, be respectively the distances from the origin at which the plane cuts the axes of x, y, z respectively, prove $X^2+Y^2+Z^2=a^2$.

13. If $z=f(xy)$ be the equation to a curve surface, investigate an expression for determining the volume of any portion of the solid bounded by the curve surface, and explain generally how the limits of integration are to be taken.

Find the volume of the elliptic paraboloid whose equation is $\frac{z^2}{a}+\frac{y^2}{b}=2x$ included between the vertex and a plane parallel to yz at a distance (c) from the vertex.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

(GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS AND THE THEORY OF EQUATIONS.)

Saturday, 20th June 1874: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. In the parabola if PN be the ordinate at the point P, A the vertex, AN the abscissa of the axis, and S the focus, show that $PN^2=4\,AS.AN$. If a circle be described about the triangle SPN, the tangent to it from $A=\frac{1}{2}PN$.

2. Defining an ellipse as the curve traced out by a point, which moves in such a manner that its distance from a given fixed point continually bears a ratio less than unity to its distance from a given fixed line, and adopting the ordinary notation, show that—

$$CA : CX :: SA : AX,$$
$$\text{and } CS : CA :: SA : SX.$$

Deduce the property of the ellipse that the sum of the distances of a point on the curve from the foci is always the same.

3. In the ellipse SY and S′Y′ are drawn from the foci S and S′ at right angles to the tangent at P; show that Y and Y′ are on the circumference of the auxiliary circle, and that $SY.S'Y'=BC^2$.

4. If through any two points Q and Q′ of the hyperbola a line RQQ′R′ be drawn in any direction meeting the curve in Q and Q′ and the asymptotes in R and R′, show that—

$$PR=P'R'.$$

If a series of parallel chords be drawn in the hyperbola, their middle points will all lie in the line through the centre and the point where the tangent parallel to the chords meets the hyperbola.

5. In any conic section, show that the straight line drawn from the focus to the point in which the tangent meets the directrix is at

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right angles to the straight line drawn from the focus to the point of contact. Also show that tangents at the ends of a focal chord intersect in the directrix.

6. The curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a right cone with a plane, which neither passes through its vertex nor is at right angles to its axis, will be a parabola, an ellipse, or hyperbola according as the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis of the cone is equal to, greater than, or less than, the constant angle which the generating line forms with the axis.

7. Using the common notation, what are the meanings of the coefficients in the following equations to a straight line?—

$$y=mx+b \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad (1.)$$

$$\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1 \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad (2.)$$

$$x\cos\alpha+y\sin\alpha=p \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad (3.)$$

Prove one of these equations, and deduce from it the other two.

8. Draw the straight lines represented by the equations—

$$x-2y-3=0 \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad (1.)$$

$$10x^2-13xy-3y^2-16x+7y+6=0 \quad - \quad (2.)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{\theta}{2}\right)+\text{cotan}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-4=0 \quad - \quad (3.)$$

9. Find the radius of the circle passing through the points whose coordinates are (0, 0) (a, b) (a', b').
Explain the result when $ab'=a'b$.

10. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a parabola.
Determine whether the straight line $x+y=1$ is a tangent to the parabola $y=x-x^2$.

11. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords in an ellipse.
If one diameter bisect all chords parallel to a second diameter, the second diameter will bisect all chords parallel to the first.

12. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to its asymptotes.
What is the geometrical meaning of the equation?

13. Show that in the equation—

$$x^n+p_1x^{n-1}+p_2x^{n-2}+\&c.+p_{n-1}x+p_n=0,$$

the sum of the reciprocals of the roots is $=-\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_n}$, and that if $p_1^2-2p_2$ is negative the roots of the equation cannot be all real.

14. Prove Descartes's Rule of Signs.

15. Investigate the conditions that the equation $x^3-qx+r=0$ may have all its roots possible, supposing q a positive quantity.
Has the equation $x^3-7x-6=0$ all its roots possible?

Any of the following Questions may be substituted for any of the preceding.

A. The area of a parabola included between the curve and a chord is two thirds that of the triangle contained by the chord and the tangents at its extremities.

B. If two straight lines be drawn through any point parallel to two fixed lines and intersecting a given cone, the ratio of the rectangles formed by the segments of the lines will be independent of the position of the point.

C. If through any point two tangents be drawn to a conic, any other straight line through the point will be divided harmonically by the curve and the chord of contact.

D. If $ax^2+2bxy+cy^2+2dx+2ey+1=0$,
and $Ax^2+2Bxy+Cy^2+2Dx+2Ey+1=0$, are the equations to the same conic referred to the same origin and different rectangular axes, show that $a+c=A+C$.

and $b^2-ac=B^2-AC$.

What is the geometrical interpretation of these two relations?

E. The reciprocal polar of a circle with regard to another circle called the auxiliary circle is a conic, a focus of which is the centre of the auxiliary circle, and the corresponding directrix the polar of the centre of the reciprocated circle.

F. Find the determinant which is equal to the square of the determinant—

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix}$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Monday, 22nd June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Define a couple. Enunciate and prove the proposition of the parallelogram of couples.

2. When any system of forces in one plane act upon a rigid body, prove that they may always be reduced to a single force acting at any arbitrarily assumed point in the plane, and a single couple.

   Prove that the force is in all respects independent of the position of the point thus assumed, but that the couple is not so.

3. Assuming the result of the last question, deduce the conditions of equilibrium when a rigid body is acted upon by forces in one plane.

   A heavy uniform beam AB, whose breadth and thickness may be neglected, is supported with the end A in contact with the smooth wall AC by the string CD attached to a point C in the wall and to the point D of the beam, the distance of D from A being one third of the length of AB. Prove that the distances of the points A and D from the horizontal line through C are to each other as 3 to 2.

4. Find a formula for determining the position of the C. G. of a solid of revolution bounded by planes perpendicular to the axis, the density throughout any such plane being constant, *e.g.*, a right circular cone, the density at any point varying inversely as the distance of that point from the plane through the vertex parallel to the base.

5. In rectilinear motion along the axis of x prove that the acceleration is $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$.

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6. In motion about a centre of force, prove that the velocity at any point of the described curve is inversely proportional to the perpendicular from the centre of force upon the tangent to the curve at that point.

Hence show that if the curve be an ellipse and the centre of force in one of the foci, the integral $\int vds$ through any arc varies as the area subtended by that arc at the other focus.

7. Two imperfectly elastic balls of given masses, and moving with given velocities, impinge directly upon each other; find their velocities after impact.

If the ratio of the masses of the balls be equal to the modulus of elasticity, and the smaller ball be initially at rest, prove that the velocity imparted to it will be equal to the velocity of the larger ball before impact.

8. Distinguish between *liquid*, *gas*, and *vapour*, and prove that the surface of still water is a horizontal plane.

If a vessel partially filled with water slide down an inclined plane, find the surface of the water when it is at rest relatively to the vessel.

9. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in water.

10. Write down the relations between pressure, temperature, and density in the case of a perfect gas.

A cylindrical diving bell, whose height is one third of the water barometer, is lowered until it is one fourth full of water Prove that the temperature of the inclosed air must be raised $\frac{5}{12\alpha}(1+\alpha t_0)$ degrees in order that all the water may be expelled, t_0 being the original temperature, and α being the expansion under constant pressure for one degree.

Candidates may substitute any of the following for any of the preceding questions.

A. Find the equation of the common catenary.

A uniform band BACD hangs over a smooth pulley BAC whose centre is O and radius r. The circumference of the pulley is less than the length of the band, so that BDC, the lower portion of the latter, does not touch the pulley. If BOC be a right angle, prove that the length of BDC is $\frac{\sqrt{2r}}{\log_e(1+\sqrt{2})}$.

B. In motion about a centre of force, prove that the velocity at any point is that due to $\frac{1}{4}$th of the chord of curvature at that point passing through the centre of force—

(1.) When in free space;

(2.) When in a resisting medium.

C. Prove the equation—

$$dp = \rho\{Xdx + Ydy + Zdz\},$$

where ρ is the density, p the pressure, and X, Y, Z are the components of the force at any point of a fluid at rest. What equation of condition must be satisfied by the differential coefficients of X, Y, and Z?

D. Define the metacentre, and explain the use made of it in testing the stability of the equilibrium of a floating body. INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

Apply to the case of a homogeneous solid formed of a right cone and cylinder of equal volumes upon opposite sides of a common circular base, floating in a fluid whose specific gravity is twice that of the solid—

(1.) The cone being downwards;

(2.) The cylinder being downwards.

LATIN.

Friday, 19th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:

Hanc ego vim, pontifices, hoc scelus, hunc furorem, meo corpore opposito, ab omnium bonorum cervicibus depuli, omnemque diu collectam vim improborum excepi meo corpore. Quod si, ut multis fortissimis viris placuit, vi et armis contra vim decertare voluissem, aut vicissem cum magna internecione improborum, sed tamen civium, aut, interfectis bonis omnibus, quod illis optatissimum erat, una cum republica concidissem. Videbam, vivo senatu populoque Romano, celerem mihi summa cum dignitate reditum: nec intelligebam, fieri diutius posse, ut mihi non liceret esse in ea republica, quam ipse servassem. Quod si non liceret, audieram et legeram, clarissimos nostræ civitatis viros se in medios hostes ad perspicuam mortem pro salute exercitus injecisse: ego, pro salute reipublicæ universæ, dubitarem, hoc meliore conditione esse, quam Decii, quod illi ne auditores quidem suæ gloriæ, ego etiam spectator meæ laudis esse potuissem? Itaque infractus furor tuus inanes faciebat impetus. Omnem enim vim omnium sceleratorum acerbitas mei casus exceperat. Non erat in tam immani injuria tantisque ruinis novæ credulitati locus. Cato fuerat proximus. Quid ageres, non erat, nisi ut, qui mihi dux in omnibus meis rebus fuerat, socius idem esset injuriæ.

CICERO.

Quod inter Trebiam Padumque agri est, Galli tum incolebant: in duorum præpotentium populorum certamine per ambiguum favorem haud dubie gratiam victoris spectantes. Id Romani, ne quid modo moverent, æquo satis, Pœnus periniquo animo ferebat, a Gallis accitum se venisse ad liberandum eos dictitans. Ob eam iram, simul ut præda militem alceret, duo millia peditum et mille equites, Numidas plerosque, mixtos quosdam et Gallos, populari omnem deinceps agrum usque ad Padi ripas jussit. Egentes ope Galli, quum ad id dubios servassent animos, coacti ab auctoribus injuriæ ad vindices futuros declinant: legatisque ad consulem missis, auxilium Romanorum terræ ob nimiam cultorum fidem in Romanos laboranti orant. Cornelio nec causa, nec tempus agendæ rei placebat: suspectaque ei gens erat, quum ob infida multa facinora, tum, ut alia vetustate obsolevissent, ob recentem Boiorum perfidiam. Sempronius contra continendis in fide sociis maximum vinculum esse primos qui eguissent ope defensos censebat. Tum collega cunctante, equitatum suum, mille peditum jaculatoribus ferme admixtis, ad defendendum Gallicum agrum trans Trebiam mittit. Ii sparsos et incompositos oneratosque præda plerosque quum inopinantes invasissent, ingentem terrorem cædemque ac fugam usque ad castra stationesque hostium fecere.

LIVY.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

Translate into Latin Prose:

One of the strongest incitements to excel in such arts and accomplishments as are in the highest esteem among men is the natural passion which the mind of man has for glory, though it may be faulty in the excess of it. Perhaps some philosophers are too severe in beating down the principle, which seems to be a spring implanted by nature to give motion to all the latent powers of the soul, and is always observed to exert itself with the greatest force in the most generous dispositions. The men whose characters have shone the brightest among the ancient Romans appear to have been strongly animated by this passion. Cicero was inflamed by it to an extravagant degree, and warmly pressed Lucceius, who was composing a history of those times, to be very particular and zealous in relating the story of his consulship, and to execute it speedily, that he might have the pleasure of enjoying in his lifetime some part of the honour which he foresaw would be paid to his memory.

LATIN.

Saturday, 20th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:

Hæc ait, et liquidum ambrosiæ diffundit odorem,
Quo totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi
Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura,
Atque habilis membris venit vigor. Est specus ingens
Exesi latere in montis, quo plurima vento
Cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos;
Deprensis olim statio tutissima nautis;
Intus se vasti Proteus tegit objice saxi.
Hic juvenem in latebris aversum a lumine Nympha
Collocat: ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.
Jam rapidus torrens sitientes Sirius Indos
Ardebat: cœlo et medium Sol igneus orbem
Hauserat; arebant herbæ, et cava flumina siccis
Faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant:
Quum Proteus consueta petens e fluctibus antra
Ibat: eum vasti circum gens humida ponti
Exsultans rorem late dispersit amarum.
Sternunt se somno diversæ in littore phocæ.
Ipse, velut stabuli custos in montibus olim,
Vesper ubi e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit,
Auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni,
Considit scopulo medius, numerumque recenset.

VIRGIL.

Sulpicia est tibi culta tuis, Mars magne, Calendis;
Spectatum e cœlo, si sapis, ipse veni.
Hoc Venus ignoscet: at tu, violente, caveto,
Ne tibi miranti turpiter arma cadent.
Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos,
Accendit geminas lampadas acer Amor.
Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit,
Componit furtim subsequiturque decor.
Seu solvit crines, fusis decet esse capillis;
Seu comsit, comtis est veneranda comis.

Urit, seu Tyria voluit procedere palla ;
Urit, seu nivea candida veste venit.
Talis in æterno felix Vertumnus Olympo
Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet.
Sola puellarum digna est, cui mollia caris
Vellera det succis bis madefacta Tyros,
Possideatque, metit quicquid bene olentibus arvis
Cultor odoratæ dives Arabs segetis,
Et quascunque niger rubro de littore conchas
Proximus Eois colligit Indus equis.
Hanc voc, Pierides, festis cantate Calendis,
Et testudinea Phœbe superbe lyra.
Hoc sollenne sacrum multos celebretur in annos.
Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.

TIBULLUS.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

Translate into Latin Hexameters:

Byron's Address to the Ocean.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean—roll !
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain ;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore ; upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined and unknown.

His steps are not upon thy paths,—thy fields
Are not a spoil for him,—thou dost arise
And shake him from thee ; the vile strength he wields
For earth's destruction thou dost all despise,
Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies,
And send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray
And howling, to his gods, where haply lies
His petty hope in some near port or bay,
And dashest him again to earth : there let him lay.

Or, as an alternative for the verses :

Translate into English :

Porticus æquali quamvis est denique ductu,
Stansque in perpetuum paribus suffulta columneis ;
Longa tamen, parte ab summa quom tota videtur,
Paullatim trahit angusti fastigia coni,
Tecta solo jungens, atque omnia dextera læveis,
Donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen.
In pelago nauteis, ex undeis ortus, in undeis
Sol fit utei videatur obire, et condere lumen :
Quippe ubi nil aliud, nisi aquam cœlumque tuentur,
Ne leviter credas labefactari undique sensus.
At maris ignareis in portu clauda videntur
Navigia aplustreis fractas obnitier undas :
Nam quæquomque supra rorem salis edita pars est
Remorum, recta est ; et recta superne guberna :

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Quæ demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur
Omnia convorti, sursumque supina revorti,
Et reflexa prope in summo fluitare liquore.
Raraque per cœlum tum ventei nubila portant
Tempore nocturno, quom splendida signa videntur
Labier advorsum nimbos, atque ire superne
Longe aliam in partem, quam quo ratione feruntur.

LUCRETIUS.

GREEK.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:

Γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι ἔσοιτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Αλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνδέξονται αὐτὴν, δείσας πρὸς τὴν ἐναντίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ μὴ ἦν κατέλθῃ ὡς κωλυτὴν ὄντα κακῶς δρᾷ, τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὡς τὸν Ἀστύοχον τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον ἔτι ὄντα τότε περὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφέρνην Ἀθηναίοις φίλον ποιῶν, καὶ τἆλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας· ξυγγνώμην δὲ εἶναι ἑαυτῷ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἀξυμφόρου κακόν τι βουλεύειν· ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χεῖρας ἰόντα, οὐδὲ διενοεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐς Μαγνησίαν καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνην λέγει αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα ἐκ τῆς Σάμου καὶ γίγνεται αὐτοῖς μηνυτής. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης εὐθὺς πέμπει κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας οἷα δέδρακε, καὶ ἀξιῶν αὐτὸν ἀποθνήσκειν. θορυβούμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος, καὶ πάνυ ἐν τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὢν διὰ τὸ μήνυμα, ἀποστέλλει αὖθις πρὸς τὸν Ἀστύοχον, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς ἐκρύφθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἑτοῖμος εἴη τὸ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθεῖραι.

THUCYDIDES.

ΜΙΚΥΛΛΟΣ.—Ἀλλά σε, ὦ κάκιστε Ἀλεκτρυών, ὁ Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἐπιτρίψειε, φθονερὸν οὕτω καὶ ὀξύφωνον ὄντα, ὅς με πλουτοῦντα, καὶ ἡδίστῳ Ὀνείρῳ ξυνόντα, καὶ θαυμαστὴν εὐδαιμονίαν εὐδαιμονοῦντα, διάτορόν τι κεκλαγὼς ἀναβοήσας, ἐπήγειρας, ὡς μηδὲ νύκτωρ γοῦν τὴν πολὺ σοῦ μιαρωτέραν πενίαν διαφύγοιμι. Καίτοι εἶγε χρὴ τεκμαίρεσθαι τῇ τε ἡσυχίᾳ πολλῇ ἔτι οὔσῃ καὶ τῷ κρύει μηδέπω με τὸ ὀρθρινὸν, ὥσπερ εἰωθεν, ἀποπηγνύντι, (γνώμων γὰρ οὗτος ἀψευδέ-

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στατός μοι προσελαυνούσης ἡμέρας) οὐδέπω μέσαι νύκτες εἰσίν. Ὁ δὲ ἄϋπνος οὗτος, ὥσπερ τὸ χρυσοῦν ἐκεῖνο κώδιον φυλάττων, ἀφ' ἑσπέρας εὐθὺς ἤδη κέκραγεν· ἀλλ' οὔτι χαίρων γε· ἀμυνουμαι γὰρ εὐθύς σε, ἢν μόνον ἡμέρα γένηται, συντρίβων τῇ βακτηρίᾳ· νῦν γάρ μοι πράγματα παρέξεις, μεταπηδῶν ἐν τῷ σκότῳ.

ΑΛΕΚΤΡΥΩΝ.—Μίκυλλε δέσποτα, ὤμην τὶ χαριεῖσθαι σοι, φθάνων τῆς νυκτὸς ὁπόσον δυναίμην, ὡς ἔχοις ὀρθρευόμενος διανύειν τά πολλὰ τῶν ἔργων. Ἦν γοῦν, πρὶν ἀνατεῖλαι ἥλιον, μίαν κρηπῖδα ἐργάσῃ, προοδοῦ ἔσῃ τοῦτο ἐς τὰ ἄλφιτα πεπονηκώς· εἰ δέ σοι καθεύδειν ἥδιον, ἐγω μὲν ἡσυχάσομαί σοι καὶ πολὺ ἀφωνότερος ἔσομαι τῶν ἰχθύων. Σὺ δε ὅρα ὅπως μὴ, ὄναρ πλουτῶν, λιμώττῃς ἀνεγρόμενος.

LUCIAN.

Translate into Greek:

In this dilemma of the Republic, says the orator, I must speak openly; and at all risks of the consequences. I will assure you that no naval commander ever sails from your harbours but he receives presents. They come from the Chians, the Erythræans, all the commercial states likely to be within reach of your fleets; I mean, however, the Asiatic only. If he has but one or two ships under his orders, he has something; if his force is greater he has more in proportion. The pretence of these presents is good-will to the commander, under that title they are offered; but those states, you may be sure, none of them give their money for nothing; they pay for the safety of their commerce; that their ships may be not plundered but protected.

In these few sentences is discovered why so many leading men at Athens desired always war rather than peace for the Republic; and how they found means to induce so many of the lower orders to concur with them.

GREEK.

Saturday, 27th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
Λυτίκα τεθναίην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἑταίρῳ
Κτεινομένῳ ἐπαμῦναι· ὁ μὲν μάλα τηλόθι πάτρης
Ἔφθιτ', ἐμεῖο δὲ δῆσεν, ἀρῆς ἀλκτῆρα γενέσθαι.
Νῦν δ', ἐπεὶ οὐ νέομαι γε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
Οὐδέ τι Πατρόκλῳ γενόμην φάος, οὐδ' ἑτάροισιν
Τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἱ δὴ πολέες δάμεν Ἕκτορι δίῳ·
Ἀλλ' ἧμαι παρὰ νηυσὶν, ἐτώσιον ἄχθος ἀρούρης,
Τοῖος ἐών, οἷος οὔτις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
Ἐν πολέμῳ· ἀγορῇ δέ τ' ἀμείνονές εἰσι καὶ ἄλλοι.

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Ὡς ἔρις ἔκ τε θεῶν, ἔκ τ' ἀνθρώπων ἀπόλοιτο,
Καὶ χόλος, ὅστ' ἐφέηκε πολύφρονά περ χαλεπῆναι·
Ὅστε πολὺ γλυκίων μέλιτος καταλειβομένοιο
Ἀνδρῶν ἐν στήθεσσιν ἀέξεται, ἠΰτε καπνός·
Ὡς ἐμὲ νῦν ἐχόλωσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
Ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι ἐάσομεν, ἀχνύμενοί περ,
Θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλον δαμάσαντες ἀναγκῃ.
Νῦν δ' εἶμ', ὄφρα φίλης κεφαλῆς ὀλετῆρα κιχείω,
Ἕκτορα· Κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὁππότε κεν δὴ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι, ἠδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι.

HOMER.

ΜΗΔΕΙΑ. Ἰᾶσον, αἰτοῦμαί σε τῶν εἰρημένων
Συγγνώμον' εἶναι· τὰς δ' ἐμὰς ὀργὰς φέρειν
Εἰκός σ', ἐπεὶ νῷν πόλλ' ὑπείργασται φίλα.
Ἐγὼ δ' ἐμαυτῇ διὰ λόγων ἀφικόμην,
Κἀλοιδόρησα· σχετλία, τί μαίνομαι
Καὶ δυσμενοίνω τοῖσι βουλεύουσιν εὖ,
Ἐχθρὰ δὲ γαίας κοιράνοις καθίσταμαι
Πόσει θ', ὃς ἡμῖν δρᾷ τὰ συμφορώτατα,
Γήμας τύραννον καὶ κασιγνήτους τέκνοις
Ἐμοῖς φυτεύων; οὐκ ἀπαλλαχθήσομαι
Θυμοῦ; τί πάσχω, θεῶν ποριζάντων καλῶς;
Οὐκ εἰσὶ μέν μοι παῖδες, οἶδα δὲ χθόνα
Φεύγοντας ἡμᾶς καὶ σπανίζοντας φίλων;
Ταῦτ' ἐννοήσασ' ἠσθόμην ἀβουλίαν
Πολλὴν ἔχουσα καὶ μάτην θυμουμένη.
Νῦν οὖν ἐπαινῶ, σωφρονεῖν τέ μοι δοκεῖς
Κῆδος τόδ' ἡμῖν προσλαβών, ἐγὼ δ' ἄφρων,
Ἧι χρῆν μετεῖναι τῶνδε τῶν βουλευμάτων
Καὶ ξυμπεραίνειν καὶ παρεστάναι λέχει,
Νύμφην τε κηδεύουσαν ἥδεσθαι σέθεν.
Ἀλλ' ἐσμὲν οἷόν ἐσμεν, οὐκ ἐρῶ κακὸν,
Γυναῖκες· οὔκουν χρή σ' ὁμοιοῦσθαι κακοῖς,
Οὐδ' ἀντιτείνειν νήπι' ἀντὶ νηπίων.

EURIPIDES.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

Translate into Greek Iambics:

Portia.—Come, merchant, have you anything to say?
Antonio.—But little; I am armed and well prepared.—
Give me your hand, Bassanio; fare you well!
Grieve not that I am fallen to this for you;
For herein fortune shows herself more kind
Than is her custom: it is still her use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty; from which lingering penance
Of such a misery doth she cut me off.
Commend me to your honourable wife:
Tell her the process of Antonio's end,
Say how I loved you, speak me fair in death;
And when the tale is told, bid her be judge,
Whether Bassanio had not once a love.

You may substitute for the Greek iambics a translation into English of the following passage:

Εθρεψεν δὲ λέοντα
Σίνιν δόμοις ἀγάλακτον
Οὕτως ἀνὴρ φιλόμαστον,
Ἐν βιότου προτελείοις
Ἄμερον, εὐφιλόπαιδα,
Καὶ γεραροῖς ἐπίχαρτον.
Πολέα δ' ἦστ' ἐν ἀγκάλαις
Νεοτρόφου τέκνου δίκαν,
Φαιδρωπὸς ποτὶ χεῖρα σαίνων τε γαστρὸς ἀνάγκαις.
Χρονισθεὶς δ' ἀπέδειξεν
Ἦθος τὸ πρόσθε τοκήων.
Χάριν τροφᾶς γὰρ ἀμείβων,
Μηλοφόνοισιν ἄγαισιν
Δαῖτ' ἀκέλευστος ἔτευξεν·
Λῖμπατι δ' οἶκος ἐφύρθη.
Παρ' αὐτὰ δ' ἐλθεῖν ἐς Ἰλίου πόλιν
Λέγοιμ' ἂν φρόνημά μὲν νηνέμου γαλάνας,
Ἀκασκαῖον δ' ἄγαλμα πλούτου,
Μαλθακὸν ὀμμάτων βέλος,
Δηξίθυμον ἔρωτος ἄνθος.
Παρακλίνουσ' ἐπέκρανεν δὲ γάμου πικρας τελευτὰς,
Δύσερος καὶ δυσόμιλος συμένα Πριαμίδαισιν,
Πομπᾷ Διὸς ξενίου,
Νυμφόκλαυτος Ἐρινύς.

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Παλαίφατος ὁ' ἐν βροτοῖς γέρων λόγος
Τέτυκται, μέγαν τελεσθέντα φωτὸς ὄλβον
Τεκνοῦσθαι μηδ' ἄπαιδα θνήσκειν,
Ἐκ δ' ἀγαθᾶς τύχας γένει
Βλαστάνειν ἀκόρεστον οἰζύν.
Δίχα δ' ἄλλων μονόφρων εἰμί. τὸ δυσσεβὲς γὰρ ἔργον
Μετὰ μὲν πλείονα τίκτει, σφετέρᾳ δ' εἰκότα γέννᾳ.
Οἴκων δ' ἀρ' εὐθυδίκων
Καλλίπαις πότμος ἀεί.

ÆSCHYLUS.

FRENCH.

Thursday, 25th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(Including Writing from Dictation.)

Translate into English:—

En dehors des deux rues parallèles qui composent toute la ville d'Otowa, et qui sont elles-mêmes fort irrégulières, il n'y a rien qu'un terrain vague et inégal, encore parsemé de sapins et de huttes en poutres grossières. Plus loin s'étend la bordure sombre de la forêt. Dans le bas de la ville, on dirait un village suisse, moins la vue des grandes montagnes et des horizons neigeux. Tout le long du fleuve, au-dessus des cascades, d'immenses radeaux descendent à force de rames, poussés par vingt ou trente hommes. Ils s'arrêtent à l'entrée du canal, se détachent les uns des autres et se reforment plus bas. Des scieries, des moulins se penchent sur la rivière. De grandes piles de planches équarries s'élèvent comme les bastions d'une forteresse. Il y a là un pont suspendu avec la double vue des cataractes et du ravin où la rivière reprend paisiblement son cours, un instant précipité. Des ilôts de roche s'y dressent comme des tours, recouverts, dit-on, chaque printemps par la terrible masse d'eau qui vient du nord. Les nouveaux édifices, bâtis sur une côte boisée, à un tournant du ravin, apparaissent juste en face avec une certaine majesté. Bientôt ce pays sera populeux et animé: aujourd'hui l'homme y paraît campé à peine. Il a déjà mis en fuite au bruit de sa hache et de ses machines les farouches populations qui rôdaient en bêtes sauvages dans le désert silencieux; mais ce désert, il ne l'a pas soumis encore, et les brèches étroites qu'il y a pratiquées n'en troublent pas la majestueuse immobilité.

Partout où quelques belles âmes se réunissent pour faire le bien, il se forme une population d'industriels qui les exploitent. La charité sème l'hypocrisie; la simple bienfaisance engendre les faux pauvres, les comédiens de la misère. Après avoir été mille fois dupes, les distributeurs d'aumônes ont imaginé sagement de visiter leurs clients à domicile; les clients de mauvais aloi, pour répondre à cette défiance, ont deux domiciles, dont l'un ne manque de rien et l'autre étale un dénûment affreux. On se goberge dans l'un, on se fait voir dans l'autre. L'industrie de la misère occupe une multitude de bras dans une ville comme Paris. Vous

y rencontrerez des familles nombreuses qui dépensent plus d'activité et plus d'esprit à mendier leur vie qu'il n'en faudrait pour la gagner. Ces comédiens de bas étage s'imposent la contrainte la plus pénible et le travail le plus assidu, par amour de la fainéantise. Ils soignent la mise en scène de leurs taudis; ils haillonnent artistement leur costume, ils composent leur visage, ils essayent des intonations lamentables. Il y a des mendiants écrivains qui rédigent tous les jours dix lettres, dix chefs-d'œuvre, et les portent eux-mêmes à domicile. Il y a des statisticiens qui collectionnent les noms et les adresses de toutes les âmes charitables, avec une colonne d'observations personnelles; on trouvera dans leur paillasse, sinon des bas pleins d'or et des billets de mille francs, au moins l'état complet et détaillé de toutes les associations charitables, et des renseignements précieux sur l'esprit de chacune.

Translate into French:—

The historical literature of England has indeed suffered grievously from a circumstance which has not a little contributed to her prosperity. The change, great as it is, which her polity has undergone during the last six centuries, has been the effect of gradual development, not of demolition and reconstruction. The present constitution of our country is, to the constitution under which she flourished five hundred years ago, what the tree is to the sapling, what the man is to the boy. The alteration has been great. Yet there never was a moment at which the chief part of what existed was not old. A polity thus formed must abound in anomalies. But for the evils arising from mere anomalies we have ample compensation. Other societies possess written constitutions more symmetrical. But no other society has yet succeeded in uniting revolution with prescription, progress with stability, the energy of youth with the majesty of immemorial antiquity.

FRENCH DICTATION.

Notre voyageur vivait, comme il pouvait de quelques provisions dont il avait soin de se munir dans les bourgades où il passait. Sa santé résistait au froid, à la fatigue et aux privations car l'imagination exaltée double les forces du corps au moins pendant un certain temps. Il passait presque toutes les nuits sous une tente qu'il emportait avec lui; mais un soir qu'il demanda l'hospitalité à quelques habitants de ce pays, le maître de la hutte, vieillard encore plein de force qui avait autour de lui sa famille rassemblée dans un étroit espace, lui parla avec vivacité. "Que viens-tu faire ici?" lui dit le vieux Sibérien. "L'air que nous "respirons n'est pas bon pour toi; j'ai déjà vu plusieurs étrangers "entrer dans nos deserts de glace; ils y sont morts comme des plantes "transportées loins de leur soleil. N'as-tu donc rien qui te rétienne "dans ton pays? N'as-tu point une femme, des enfants? Si tu es "malade dans ces solitudes qui te soignera? Si tu meurs qui te "fermera les yeux? Malheur au voyageur! il n'a ni patrie ni asile et "il expire au détour d'un chemin sans laisser plus de trace que la "poussière qui s'élève sous ses pas ou la neige qui fond au printemps."

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

GERMAN.

Thursday, 25th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(During which time Candidates will write from Dictation.)

Translate into English:—

Werner Stauffacher fuhr über den See in das Land Uri zu seinem Freunde Walther Fürst, einem reichen Landmanne. Er fand einen jungen Mann von Muth und Verstand bei ihm verborgen; von diesem erzählte Walther seinem Freunde: er sei aus Unterwalden, heiße Erni, und sei ihm verwandt; um eine geringe Sache, die Erni gethan, habe ihm der königliche Vogt Landenberg ein Gespann schöner Ochsen weggenommen; sein Vater habe den Verlust sehr bejammert; auf dieses habe des Vogts Knecht gesagt: „wenn die „ Bauern Brod essen wollen, so können sie selbst am Pfluge ziehen." Hierüber sei Erni das Blut aufgewallt, er habe mit seinem Stocke dem Knechte einen Finger gebrochen; darum verberge er sich hier; indeß habe der Vogt seinem alten Vater die Augen ausstechen lassen. Hierauf klagten sie einander sehr, daß alle Billigkeit mehr und mehr unter die Füsse getreten werde; wohl glaubten sie, daß Widerstand grausame Rache über die Waldstätte bringen könnte, doch kamen sie überein, Tod sei besser als ungerechtes Joch dulden. Sie beschlossen, daß jeder seine Verwandten und Vertrauten zu Rathe ziehen sollte; sie wollten dann auf dem Rütli, einer Wiese am Waldstätter-See, zusammenkommen und über die Befreiung des Volkes sich verständigen.

So verging ein großer Theil des Tages, Lindrup und sein Führer stiegen über den hohen Berg, der höhere Pyramiden und Felsenkegel trägt, zwischen welchen Eis und Schnee sich häufen. Als sie hier, in ein Thal hinabsteigend, eine schroffe Felsenwand vor sich sahen, wollte der Führer diese ersteigen, um die Richtung zu erforschen, die sie nehmen müßten. Lindrup warnte ihn; aber er lachte, und kühn sah ihn der Erschrockene höher und höher an der fast senkrechten Wand schweben. Ihm schwindelte, thurmhoch über ihm hing der kühne Mensch, fast hatte er die Höhe erreicht. Lindrup's Angst ließ schon nach; der Führer hatte ihm versprochen, auf einem anderen Wege herunterzusteigen. Da hörte er ein Rollen, mit Entsetzen sah er den

Führer ſchwanken, eine ganze Steinmaſſe ſtürzte mit furchtbarem Gepolter herunter und der Führer ſtürzte nach. Doch im Fallen ergriff er mit unglaublicher Beſonnenheit einen Aſt und hing ſchwebend über der Tiefe. Athemlos ſtarrte Lindrup nach ihm hin— da krachte der Aſt und der unglückliche Führer lag zu ſeinen Füßen.

Translate into German :—

To gain some idea of the person who held this language, you must suppose, my dear Tresham, a man aged about sixty, in a hunting suit which had once been richly laced, but whose splendour had been tarnished by many a November and December storm. Sir Hildebrand, notwithstanding the abruptness of his present manner, had, at one period of his life, known courts and camps; but ever since the crisis which drove his patron from the throne he had spent a sequestered life upon his native domains. Notwithstanding his rusticity, however, Sir Hildebrand retained much of the exterior of a gentleman, and appeared among his sons as the remains of a Corinthian pillar, defaced and overgrown with moss and lichen, might have have looked, if contrasted with the rough unhewn masses of upright stones in Stonehenge, or any other Druidical temple. The sons were, indeed, as heavy unadorned blocks as the eye would desire to look upon. Tall, stout, and comely, all and each of the five eldest seemed to want alike the Promethean fire of intellect, and the exterior grace and manner, which, in the polished world, sometimes supply mental deficiency.

DICTATION.

In der Nacht zwiſchen dem vierten und fünften Juni brachte man den Grafen Egmont und Horn die Sentenz ins Gefängniſs nachdem ſie ſchon ſchlafen gegangen waren. Der Herzog von Alva hatte ſie dem Biſchof von Ypern eingehändigt, den er ausdrücklich darum nach Brüſſel kommen ließ, um die Gefangenen zum Tode zu bereiten. Dem Grafen von Egmont zeigte der Biſchof zuerſt das Todesurtheil vor. "Das iſt fürwahr ein ſtrenges Urtheil" rief der Graf, bleich und mit entſetzter Stimme; "ſo ſchwer glaubte ich Seine Majeſtät nicht beleidigt zu haben um eine ſolche Behandlung zu verdienen. Muß es aber ſein, ſo unterwerfe ich mich dieſem Schickſale mit Ergebung. Möge dieſer Tod meine Sünden tilgen, und weder meiner Gattin noch meinen Kindern zum Nachtheile gereichen."

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. How can air be most completely dried and purified? What evidence is there that the constituents of air are not chemically combined with one another?
2. What substances are commonly present in spring water? How could you ascertain whether a given sample of water is pure?
3. How much air is needed for the combustion of a litre of hydrogen?
4. Describe by formulæ the re-actions which take place when a solution of hydro-di-sodic phosphate (rhombic phosphate) is mixed with each of the following solutions, viz.: argentic nitrate, baric chloride, ferric chloride.
5. A mineral is suspected to contain silica. How could you ascertain whether that substance is present?
6. Describe and explain the manufacture of oil of vitriol. What impurities does the product commonly contain, and how are they each detected?

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Monday, 22nd June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Distinguish between the apparent and the real expansion of a liquid. Show how the coefficients of expansion, real and apparent, are determined for mercury.
2. Some gas standing in a graduated tube over water measures 12·35 c. inches at 40° F., the barometer standing at 30·1875 inches; find what the gas will measure when dry, at the temperature of 60° and pressure of 30 inches, the elastic force of aqueous vapours at 40° being ·2475 inch.
3. Define energy, potential energy, and actual energy, and work. Helmholtz has calculated that not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ the potential energy of the fuel is turned to profitable account in the best steam engine: explain how this calculation can be made, and point out the several causes which produce the waste of energy in a steam engine.
4. The thermal conductivity of silver is to that of iron as 100 : 11·9; explain precisely what this means, and show how it is experimentally verified.
5. How does the intensity of radiant heat vary when the distance from the source varies? Show how the correctness of this law is proved experimentally.
6. When a piece of white porcelain and a piece of iron are taken out of a fire together, having the same temperature, one appears much brighter than the other: explain why, and give some other illustrations of the general law to which this phenomenon may be referred. Why does the difference in brightness of the porcelain and iron appear when they are taken out of the fire and not while they are surrounded with coals at the same temperature?
7. Compare the radiations, luminous and obscure, emitted by an oil lamp, the lime light, an electric discharge between carbon points, and the sun.
8. Given a double concave lens how could you practically find its focal length, without knowing either the curvature of the faces or the index of refraction of the glass?

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9. The section of a prism is a right-angled isosceles triangle and light incident perpendicularly on one of the faces containing the right angle suffers total internal reflection: find the least index of refraction of the material of the prism for which this is possible.
10. Explain the formation of an image of an object viewed in a convex mirror. Show whether a man will ever see his face magnified when viewed in such a mirror.
11. When a white disc is looked at through two simple convex lenses (forming either a telescope or microscope) state how the appearance of the disc is affected by chromatic aberration, and show in what order the colours appear, reckoning from the centre outwards.
12. Describe the construction and explain the action of a Nicol's prism.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Wednesday, 24th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain how to determine the laws of attraction of two small spheres charged with opposite kinds of electricity. How will the size of the spheres affect the result?
2. State the laws of "loss of charge" from insulated conductors. Explain how to measure the rate of loss from the core of a submarine cable, and so to determine the insulation resistance of the covering.
3. Describe experiments showing that the free electricity on a charged body is entirely upon its surface. What conclusions may be drawn from these experiments as to the laws of electrical attraction and repulsion?

   In a case of a sphere, prove the relation between the experiments and the laws which rest upon them.
4. Explain the meaning of the terms, "lines of force," "potential at a point," "microfarad," "electrical image," "capacity of a condenser," "magnetic field."

   Show how to measure the magnetic intensity at any point of the earth's surface.
5. Explain the use of the Prime Conductor of an electrical machine. Account for the variation in the character of the spark, so far as it depends on the extent or the form of the surface of the conductor.
6. What is the chief source of Atmospheric Electricity? Give evidence in support of your answer. Describe a method of measuring the electrical state of the air outside the walls of a building.
7. What are the laws of resistance in wires as depending on their length and size? Describe experiments by which they may be proved.
8. Describe a method of determining the internal resistance of a Galvanic Battery.
9. Define the term electro-motive force of a battery. A battery of 10 cells is joined to a voltameter, and 80 cubic centimetres of hydrogen are produced in a minute; an additional resistance of 15 ohms is introduced, and the volume of hydrogen produced in a minute is now 50 c.c.; determine the electro-motive force of one cell of the battery.
10. When a copper disc is made to spin about an axis in its own plane between the poles of an electro-magnet, explain the cause of the

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

change in the motion of the disc when the magnet is set in action.

11. Explain the effects produced when a circular coil of wire is made to spin in a magnetic field about an axis in its own plane; what arrangement must be adopted to show the existence of, and to measure these effects? In what position must the coil be placed in this room to produce the greatest and the least effects under the action of the earth's magnetic force?

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, 24th June 1874. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Given a knife, hammer, bottle of hydrochloric acid, and a large black stone, describe the manner in which you would use the first three to determine whether the fourth was a piece of basalt, limestone, or altered argillaceous rock.
2. Why is the desert of Gobi (or Cobi) a rainless region? In such regions the difference between the temperatures by day and by night is usually great; why is this?
3. What kinds of buildings and what positions have been proved by experience to be dangerous in countries liable to earthquakes? Give the reasons for this.
4. "The axe of the woodman, no less than the sword of the conqueror, has put an end to or transported entire populations." Give some instances to prove the truth of the remark, and explain the reasons for this destruction.
5. State the principal laws which determine the forms of river channels. Show that the custom of placing dykes perpendicular to the course of the stream is apt to do serious injury to the navigation.
6. What is the geological age of the more important beds of rock-salt, gypsum, and phosphate of lime, in England? Which of the Jurassic strata furnish valuable building limestones, and where are the principal quarries?
7. There are three columns, one of Devonshire, another of (greyish) Derbyshire, and a third of Purbeck marble; for what should you look if you were asked to distinguish them?
8. What is the difference between anthracite, cannel-coal, and caking-coal? How do you suppose coal to have been formed?
9. Near Boulogne coal is struck by boring through the upper Cretaceous measures. What formations are missing; and in what parts of England is it not improbable that coal may occur in a similar manner?
10. Give a short account of the probable mode of denudation of the Weald of Kent and Sussex, drawing an illustrative section from London to Brighton.
11. Give a sketch of what is known of the state of Britain in the Miocene epoch.
12. In what formations are the following fossils found?

    (1.) Fusus longævus; (2.) Hippopodium ponderosum; (3.) Omphyma turbinatum; (4.) Ogygia Buchii; (5.) Ammonites Jason; (6.) Voluta Lamberti; (7.) Crassatella sulcata; (8.) Goniatites Listeri; (9.) Ananchytes ovatus; (10.) Terebratula biplicata; (11.) Stringocephalus Burtini; (12.) Lingula ovalis.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

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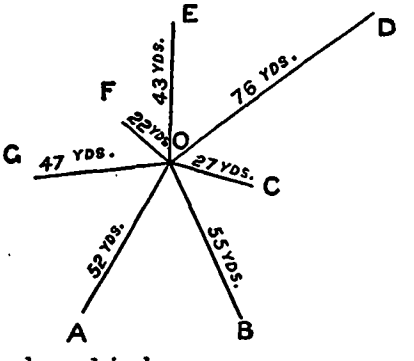
Monday, 29th June 1874. 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

N.B.—*The constructions should be neat and accurate, and must be inked in either with Indian or common ink. They must be strictly geometrical, and particular care should be taken not to efface the lines necessary for the correct solutions.*

1. Construct a scale to measure all distances between 700 poles and 1 pole, the 62 poles being represented by ·55 inches. From the scale draw a line on your paper 333 poles long. What is the fractional value of the scale?

2. In the accompanying figure the angles at O are all equal, and the lines radiating from it are of the given lengths. Join ABCDE FGA, reduce the figure to a triangle of equal area, having E for its vertex and AB produced for its base. Measure the sides (in yards) and angles of this triangle, and write down their magnitudes.



Scale, 20 yds. = 1 inch.

3. In a circle of 1·9 in. radius inscribe three equal circles.
4. Construct a rhombus, its sides being $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. long and one of its angles 45°. Construct a square of equal area.
5. About a circle of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. radius describe a regular heptagon.
6. Determine by construction the value of the quantities $\sqrt{3}$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.
7. The *plan* of a triangle is equilateral, each side being 2 inches. One side is inclined at 25°, and another at 56°. Determine the true form of the triangle and the inclination of the third side.
8. A cube with an edge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches has one of its faces inclined at 40°, and an edge in that face at 20°. Draw a plan of the cube.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Monday, 29th June 1874. 1.30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

N.B.—*The finished drawings should be shaded and coloured according to the best judgment of the candidate; the more important lines of construction to be shown by dotted lines.*

1. Figs. 1. and 2. represent the plan and elevation of a brick building with a slated roof, standing at the top of a flight of three stone steps. Transfer the plan, &c. to your paper, and,
   (*a*) Make a perspective drawing of the structure;
   (*b*) Draw a sectional elevation of it on the line CD.

   Scale 6 feet = 1 inch.

2. Figs. 3 and 4 represent the plan and section of a wooden table in the top of which are cut two conical holes, and upon which stands an iron frustum of a pyramid.

   Make an isometrical projection of the table, &c.

   Scale, 1 ft. = 1 in.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1874.

FREE-HAND DRAWING.

Friday, 26th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—The drawing must be entirely free-hand; no instrument or mechanical aid of any kind being permitted to be used.

Only one side of the paper must be used, nor must the paper be torn, nor any other used but that given out. Two or more sheets will be allowed as you desire, but only one drawing for each question will have marks assigned.

Put your name on the right hand upper corner of each sheet you use.

The portion (A) of this paper is to be executed by one half of the candidates whilst the other half are engaged on the portion (B) during the first three hours. In the afternoon those candidates who did the portion (A) will take the part (B) and those who did (B) will take (A). This is necessary in order to give as many as possible the same object to draw from in the part (B).

A.

1. Draw in pen and ink in clear firm outline a square, a regular hexagon with sides one inch long, and a circle with diameter of two inches.

2. Draw with pencil in light and shade the wooden model before you, the drawing being made of the same size as the object. The position of the model will be selected by the examiner.

3. Copy with pen and ink in accurate fac-simile the Durer cut fixed on your paper and on that sheet.

You may make a pencil sketch of the leading lines as a guide; but do not make a pencil drawing and then ink it over, for in that case you will lose all freedom.

B.

Make as complete a drawing as you can of the machine before you, using the pencil or brush as you think fit.

The drawing should be large enough to fill nearly the sheet of paper supplied.

You can now and then go up to the machine to study the detail of minute parts, but you must take care to produce no disorder in the room by so leaving your seat.

The drawing should be as nearly as possible like one where instruments could be used.

7.—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—TABLE OF MARKS.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1874 FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

NOTE.—The following extract from the Tenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners refers to a change in the mode of assigning marks:—"It has already "been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no can- "didate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a "mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this "principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge "of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so "little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We "are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discouraged "by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who succeed "in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks of all can- "didates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be deducted; "but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show "remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted "to that subject."

On this occasion a deduction of 125 has been made from the marks assigned in each subject.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1874.—TABLE of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on March 1st, 1874.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													Total.
				England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
		Maximum Number of Marks.		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
1	32	Thompson; Arthur	20	43	224	216	460	422	—	—	—	337	—	171	—	—	1,873
2	206	Jones-Bateman; Herbert Burleton	20	0	122	159	210	419	—	—	—	575	197	153	—	—	1,835
3	114	Symonds; William Powell	18	0	—	—	314	400	—	—	—	717	324	—	—	—	1,755
4	155	Dane; Louis William	17	86	139	178	297	362	122	119	82	—	285	223	163	—	1,670
5	208	Chetti; Pulicat Ratnavelu	17	0	66	140	—	—	—	—	—	929	115	—	—	—	1,644
6	186	Irwin; Alfred Macdonald Bulteel	20	19	146	180	76	205	—	—	—	536	421	—	—	—	1,633
7	53	Doutè; James McCrone	19	135	155	218	310	385	—	—	—	—	140	—	223	—	1,566
8	78	Maguire; James Rochfort	20	2	163	184	—	—	35	—	—	867	236	—	—	—	1,487
9	122	Porter; Leslie Alexander Selim	19	34	186	136	254	387	—	—	—	—	155	324	—	—	1,476
10	170	Rustomjee; Cursetjee	18	0	110	128	—	178	—	—	—	670	309	—	—	—	1,404
11	175	Ferguson; Duncan	20	32	119	173	191	338	—	—	—	545	—	194	—	—	1,392
12	23	Evans; Loftus George	20	24	134	142	207	324	—	—	—	534	24	—	—	—	1,380
13	110	Punnett; Henry Beatson	20	17	143	97	—	123	47	—	—	609	350	—	—	—	1,386
14	162	Roche; Edward Francis	18	0	87	65	—	—	—	—	—	684	628	—	—	—	1,364
15	109	Bridges; James Emilo	20	0	115	180	—	283	256	178	180	—	78	—	63	—	1,313
16	108	Robertson; Frederick Alexander	19	52	200	161	—	—	—	—	—	449	432	—	—	—	1,294
17	214	Geidt; Bernard George	18	43	134	123	350	463	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	1,288
18	103	Tucker; Frederic St. George de Lautour	20	173	156	213	203	217	—	—	—	—	128	—	145	—	1,234
19	25	Imrie; Charles William	20	65	145	148	147	224	33	—	—	158	35	101	163	—	1,219

Open Competition of 1874.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on March 1st, 1874.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
				Language and Literature of								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.													
				500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
20	113	Laffan; Edward Sidney	17	0	104	76	—	134	119	39	—	549	191	—	—	—	1,212
21	156	Welsh; William Henry	19	3	109	156	318	420	—	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	1,200
22	80	Lockhart; Alexander Francis Maxwell	19	115	166	173	225	349	60	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	1,191
23	93	Steel; Charles Denton	20	27	183	167	218	336	102	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	1,178
24	98	Snow; Philip Chicheley Hyde	20	0	158	163	291	381	—	—	156	—	0	—	—	—	1,149
	180	Galbraith; Edgar	20	0	36	147	178	330	49	—	—	409	—	—	—	—	1,149
26	87	Anderson; Robert Hildebrand	18	0	176	144	155	302	81	162	125	—	—	—	—	—	1,145
27	138	McCabe; Robert Blair	19	47	205	228	—	—	131	98	—	394	—	18	—	—	1,121
28	205	Moscardi; Edward Henry	20	47	46	36	—	254	121	92	57	466	—	—	—	—	1,119
29	16	Le Hardy; Clement Thomas	19	68	126	167	148	317	166	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	1,113
30	134	Muir-Mackenzie; John William Pitt	19	15	83	172	156	153	100	—	—	251	—	165	—	—	1,098
31	82	Faulder; Cecil Joseph Salkeld	19	36	73	188	243	295	70	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	1,090
32	212	Slack; Francis Alexander	20	59	63	186	—	—	—	—	—	543	198	—	38	—	1,087
33	95	Johnson; William Percival	19	4	60	119	199	177	—	—	—	489	—	36	—	—	1,084
	49	Grimwood; Frank St. Clair	20	3	97	66	173	218	—	—	—	527	0	—	—	—	1,084
35	83	Smailes; Richard Green	20	132	156	42	116	252	66	—	—	273	—	65	—	—	1,082
36	28	Alcock; John Backhouse	20	328	111	130	—	106	—	—	57	—	137	190	0	—	1,059
	196	Cameron; Duncan	20	16	102	194	337	410	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,059
38	143	Pearse; William Bradley	18	17	190	122	187	295	—	—	116	—	—	128	—	—	1,055

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1874.—TABLE OF MARKS.—CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													Total.
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
		Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
39	10	58	67	61	238	311	102	217	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,054
40	9	95	122	179	185	330	—	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	1,050
41	37	0	142	178	174	248	—	—	—	297	10	—	—	—	1,049
42	105	12	96	153	316	467	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,044
43	99	103	56	178	166	267	94	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	1,040
44	42	41	157	212	284	247	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	1,038
45	45	0	125	56	36	254	194	135	224	—	—	—	—	—	1,024
46	177	0	16	100	181	204	—	—	—	516	—	—	—	—	1,017
47	200	44	83	57	—	—	—	—	—	469	227	127	—	—	1,007
48	55	136	30	156	259	358	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	1,005
49	124	59	59	120	—	—	—	—	—	405	238	127	—	—	1,008
50	46	250	114	115	166	275	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	997
51	59	79	136	147	202	251	23	—	—	52	—	106	—	—	996
52	88	45	74	130	—	—	—	—	—	267	—	145	299	—	960
53	211	18	173	191	—	250	—	—	—	119	205	—	—	—	956
54	20	0	138	—	—	—	0	—	—	675	141	—	—	—	954
55	102	63	157	236	69	76	5	0	—	81	—	264	—	—	951
56	72	45	112	205	84	219	—	130	103	—	97	—	—	—	945
57	176	28	61	222	223	318	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	943
58	21	128	127	137	51	159	45	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	939
59	210	49	0	128	261	353	26	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	933
60	51	35	51	115	120	193	—	—	—	184	226	—	—	—	924
61	142	168	32	134	230	318	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	922
62	139	57	54	101	—	130	72	—	—	329	—	167	—	—	910
63	174	12	109	168	91	238	—	—	—	—	106	180	—	—	904
64	79	27	117	105	175	221	—	—	—	110	—	131	—	—	886
65	36	0	143	23	380	339	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	885
66	24	65	182	95	187	264	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	878
	157	0	68	151	—	0	—	—	—	380	218	—	61	—	878
68	89	60	194	128	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	—	—	—	873
69	3	44	120	118	187	175	—	—	112	—	—	112	—	—	868
70	84	0	134	163	235	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	849
71	104	0	198	81	213	218	61	—	21	—	54	—	—	—	846
72	159	64	132	151	—	—	69	91	43	—	100	193	—	—	843
	50	6	141	118	—	149	17	—	—	395	17	—	—	—	843
74	48	0	2	159	333	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	834
75	119	39	78	231	193	261	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	829
76	115	159	94	126	121	195	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	826
77	163	0	103	214	—	160	—	—	—	338	10	—	—	—	825
78	128	66	111	53	265	290	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	820
79	26	11	170	90	64	155	—	—	—	322	0	—	—	—	818
80	213	0	90	124	195	354	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	907

Open Competition of 1874.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
81	57	88	0	62	319	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	803
82	150	20	52	185	207	278	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	797
83	27	2	248	184	—	50	—	—	—	291	20	—	—	—	795
84	193	38	126	169	151	299	—	—	0	—	8	—	—	—	791
85	123	0	133	138	—	165	—	—	—	—	333	15	—	—	784
86	31	0	0	181	253	334	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	773
	168	108	0	131	190	242	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	773
88	47	118	0	68	165	236	108	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	768
89	166	83	82	209	—	44	—	—	—	—	210	139	—	—	767
90	169	89	80	107	188	269	27	—	—	6	0	—	—	—	766
91	167	27	117	156	128	193	59	76	—	—	0	—	—	—	756
92	4	59	28	124	204	284	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734
93	90	0	122	109	253	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	731
	144	126	70	195	—	—	57	—	134	—	0	149	—	—	731
95	52	10	115	82	192	236	34	—	—	—	10	0	—	—	729
96	182	27	41	77	—	—	—	—	—	434	53	90	—	—	722
97	145	83	30	112	210	225	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	717
98	75	0	48	93	83	258	109	115	—	8	—	—	—	—	714
99	85	0	171	138	71	222	—	—	103	—	0	—	—	—	705
100	146	31	133	172	—	135	150	74	—	0	0	—	—	—	695
101	127	42	47	99	190	262	11	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	690
102	43	3	—	0	—	56	27	0	—	591	—	—	—	—	677
103	66	0	53	134	209	235	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674
104	92	0	125	94	137	209	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	669
105	8	88	137	171	—	—	72	197	—	0	0	—	—	—	665
106	135	37	70	160	116	186	46	48	—	0	—	—	—	—	663
107	118	0	104	28	236	292	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	660
108	140	0	34	109	141	261	112	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	657
109	12	7	0	94	220	272	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	650
	178	0	31	42	176	261	—	69	—	—	—	71	—	—	650
111	19	0	97	71	212	216	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	618
112	68	33	21	159	137	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	616
113	187	16	42	121	211	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
114	53	36	66	103	102	206	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608
115	77	28	102	105	59	169	87	0	—	48	—	—	—	—	598
116	129	48	144	125	139	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587
117	203	121	98	204	0	102	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	584
118	94	0	13	—	170	270	—	—	—	—	0	130	—	—	583
119	76	33	81	95	94	97	—	—	—	—	190	—	—	—	580
120	101	0	53	76	158	291	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	578
121	6	60	98	102	18	173	64	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	577
122	56	0	186	82	94	187	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	574
123	96	0	46	41	89	194	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	572
124	137	0	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	475	0	—	—	—	564
125	107	65	55	90	0	193	—	—	—	—	—	152	—	—	555
126	165	0	32	59	—	0	0	—	—	331	33	95	—	—	550

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

Open Competition of 1874.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
		Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
127	116	0	85	121	126	176	38	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	546
128	7	37	0	92	149	205	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	544
129	30	8	135	121	19	119	—	—	—	—	81	56	—	—	539
	65	5	0	84	115	211	71	53	0	—	0	—	—	—	539
131	198	12	12	11	183	296	17	—	6	—	0	—	—	—	537
132	106	0	29	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	185	162	525
133	158	53	11	60	173	202	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	521
134	141	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	479	31	0	—	—	510
135	70	0	38	68	140	219	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	507
136	18	0	0	26	—	—	—	—	—	438	40	—	—	—	504
137	69	0	36	141	—	73	—	—	—	121	130	—	—	—	501
138	35	0	0	74	—	174	—	—	—	220	32	—	—	—	500
139	13	34	—	—	149	224	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	494
140	60	0	90	96	112	184	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490
	81	0	89	130	34	125	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	490
142	14	58	0	76	—	88	—	—	—	250	0	—	—	—	472
143	132	0	107	25	—	—	103	85	—	110	33	—	—	—	463
144	154	33	110	45	82	177	—	—	13	—	0	—	—	—	460
145	41	30	0	146	127	155	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	458
146	190	0	11	63	—	103	—	—	—	113	162	—	—	—	452
	195	0	40	74	87	182	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	452
148	33	66	136	93	3	153	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	451
149	63	0	57	56	90	203	63	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	449
150	120	62	92	95	—	86	108	—	4	—	0	—	—	—	447
151	130	0	133	105	—	—	0	—	—	—	164	36	—	—	438
152	54	0	48	36	—	—	—	—	—	345	0	—	—	—	429
153	40	0	0	0	189	238	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
154	151	0	99	0	—	—	84	—	—	137	—	—	—	101	421
155	171	2	66	104	—	55	3	—	—	135	51	—	—	—	416
156	91	0	48	130	—	0	34	—	—	175	25	—	—	—	412
157	194	0	147	97	—	—	18	—	—	113	—	26	—	—	401
	204	17	87	147	—	—	123	23	4	0	0	—	—	—	401
159	121	0	48	54	104	179	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
	192	0	26	90	62	170	—	—	—	—	0	45	—	—	393
161	160	0	116	104	—	—	19	—	—	125	0	—	—	26	390
162	34	43	95	136	—	—	111	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	385
163	112	8	91	88	0	177	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	384
164	181	28	9	131	51	139	25	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	383
	209	0	54	136	—	65	—	—	0	—	128	—	0	—	383
166	173	0	0	66	84	217	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	372
167	17	0	0	10	144	216	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	370
168	172	0	—	0	169	194	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
169	188	16	128	84	0	58	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	360
170	201	0	0	75	95	151	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	350
171	199	0	0	16	—	0	—	—	—	327	0	—	—	—	343
172	38	50	0	32	—	80	—	—	—	—	0	53	—	124	339

Open Competition of 1874.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
173	15	28	68	48	0	186	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	330
174	44	0	65	0	—	—	—	—	—	146	98	—	—	—	309
175	215	0	0	62	0	199	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300
176	125	0	—	0	—	87	—	—	—	194	—	0	—	—	281
177	126	0	0	12	52	175	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	279
178	61	0	49	67	46	110	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	276
179	111	42	0	134	—	22	—	—	—	65	0	—	—	—	263
180	1	0	32	112	—	—	8	—	—	103	0	—	—	—	255
181	207	0	47	52	—	1	138	—	14	—	—	0	—	—	252
182	185	0	37	128	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
183	148	0	0	0	0	76	—	—	—	3	150	—	—	—	229
184	62	0	0	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	51	113	—	222
185	149	0	56	25	—	126	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	220
186	163	0	0	21	—	0	0	—	—	193	0	—	—	—	214
187	29	0	0	0	—	88	19	104	—	—	0	—	—	—	211
188	107	0	—	8	27	164	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	199
189	100	0	0	54	0	14	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	191
190	117	17	0	3	0	149	—	—	—	0	—	—	16	—	185
191	164	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	184
192	39	0	0	65	0	89	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	175
193	152	0	44	76	—	—	0	—	—	43	0	—	—	—	163
194	147	38	0	0	0	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
195	202	0	24	0	0	0	0	—	—	127	3	—	—	—	154
196	71	0	7	61	0	70	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	138
197	73	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	121	0	—	—	—	121
198	179	0	17	21	—	—	—	—	—	77	0	—	—	—	115
199	5	0	0	26	0	38	47	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	111
200	67	0	0	0	0	98	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	98
201	97	0	15	43	—	—	0	25	—	13	0	—	—	—	96
202	161	0	—	0	0	47	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	47
203	2	0	3	0	1	15	0	—	—	23	0	—	—	—	42
204	133	0	0	24	0	16	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	40
205	74	0	0	0	—	32	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	35
206	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	64	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	0

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

TABLE II.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1874 for the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.

Profession, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officer of	28	4
Civil Service of India, Covenanted	16	1
" " Uncovenanted	7	2
Colonial Governor	1	–
Member of the Council of India	1	–
Home Civil Service	4	–
Colonial Civil Service	1	–
Ambassador (1–0); Consul-General (1–0)	2	–
Peer (1–0); Baronet (1–1)	2	1
CLERGY, &c.:—Established Church of England and Church of Ireland (Bishop 1–0).	29	9
Church of Scotland	4	1
Lutheran Church	1	–
Dissenting Minister	1	1
Missionary	3	–
LAW:—Barrister	4	–
Vakeel	1	–
Proctor, Solicitor	10	2
Writer to the Signet	2	–
Inspector-General of Hospitals	1	1
Indian Medical Service	4	–
Physician	5	–
Army Surgeon	1	–
Gentleman (7–1); J.P. (2–0); Landed Proprietor (3–0); House Proprietor (2–0); No occupation (15–4).	29	5
Architect (1–0); Principal of College (1–0); Professor (2–2); Lecturer (1–0); Schoolmaster (1–1); Teacher of Languages (1–1); Musical Composer (1–0); Editor (1–0); Translator (1–0).	10	4
Indigo Planter (1–0); Zemindar (1–0)	2	–
Merchant (6–1); East India Merchant (1–1); Banker (1–1); Stockbroker (1–0); Colonial Broker (1–0); Wine Merchant (3–0); Sugar Merchant (1–0); Iron Merchant (1–0); Coal Proprietor (1–1).	16	4
Bank Manager (1–0); Railway Registrar (1–0); Emigration Agent (1–0).	3	–
Farmer (4–0); Veterinary Surgeon (2–2); Builder (1–0); Brewer (1–0); Hotel Keeper (1–0); Bookseller (1–0); Jeweller (1–0); Goldsmith (1–1); Clothier (1–0); Wax Chandler (1–0); Nurseryman (1–1); Seaman (1–0).	16	4
Not stated	3	1
Total	207	40

TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1874 for the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.

Occupation, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Clerk in Civil Service	1	–
Mercantile Clerk	1	–
Tutor	1	–
Assistant Master in School	2	1
No Occupation	202	39
Total	207	40

TABLE IV.—SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1874 for the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.

Schools, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
AYR: Academy (1 previously at Kilmarnock Academy, and afterwards at a Private School).	2	1
BATH: Somersetshire College	1	1
Sydney College	1	–
BEAUMARIS: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Gloucester Cathedral School, and 1 at Kingstown School).	2	–
BEDFORD: Commercial School	1	–
Grammar School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College and 1 at Clifton College).	5	1
BELFAST: Royal Academical Institution	1	1
BERKHAMPSTEAD: Grammar School	1	–
BIRMINGHAM: Grammar School (previously at Lynn Grammar School).	1	–
BOSTON: Grammar School (previously at Falmouth Grammar School).	1	1
BRECHIN: Grammar School	1	–
BRIGHTON: Grammar School (afterwards at King's College School, London).	1	–
BRISTOL: Grammar School (previously at Clifton College)	1	–
BURY ST. EDMUNDS: Grammar School	1	–
CHELTENHAM: College (1 previously at Bedford Grammar School, 1 at Marlborough, 2 at Victoria College, Jersey, and 1 at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Kingstown School).	14	3
Grammar School	1	–
CLIFTON: College (1 previously at Bedford Grammar School, 1 at Sherborne and at Rugby, and 1 at Uppingham; 1 afterwards at Bristol Grammar School, 1 at Repton, and 1 at Rugby).	8	–
COWBRIDGE: Grammar School (previously at North Tawton Middle Class School, and at the Welsh Collegiate Institution, Llandovery).	1	–
CRANBROOK: Grammar School	1	–
DEDHAM: Grammar School	1	–

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
DROGHEDA: Grammar School (previously at Christ's Hospital).	1	–
DUBLIN: Royal College of Science (previously at Private Schools).	1	–
Wesleyan Connexional School - - -	1	1
DUNGANNON: Royal School (afterwards at Kingstown School).	1	–
EDINBURGH: Academy (previously at a Private School) -	1	–
High School - - - - -	1	1
Institution - - - - -	1	–
ENNIS: Springfield College (afterwards at a Private School)	1	–
ETON - - - - - - - -	4	1
FALMOUTH: Grammar School (afterwards at Boston Grammar School).	1	1
FELSTEAD: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
GLASGOW: Academy - - - - -	1	–
High School - - - - -	2	1
GLENALMOND: Trinity College (afterwards at Harrow) -	1	–
GLOUCESTER: Cathedral School (previously at Beaumaris Grammar School).	1	–
GUERNSEY: Elizabeth College - - - -	1	–
HAILEYBURY: College - - - - -	4	3
HARROW: (1 previously at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and 1 afterwards at King's College School, London).	14	2
HENLEY: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School)	1	–
HEREFORD: Cathedral School - - - -	1	1
INVERNESS: Royal Academy (afterwards at University College School, London, and at a Foreign School).	1	–
IPSWICH: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
JERSEY: Victoria College (2 afterwards at Cheltenham) -	5	2
KILMARNOCK: Academy (afterwards at Ayr Academy, and at a Private School).	1	–
KILMORE: Erasmus Smith's School (afterwards at a Private School, and at Santry School) - -	1	–
KINGSTOWN: School (1 previously at Beaumaris Grammar School, 1 at Cheltenham College, 1 at Royal School, Dungannon, 1 at Portarlington School, 1 at University College School, London, 1 at Foreign Schools and at Portora Royal School, and 2 at Private Schools).	12	3
LANCASTER: Grammar School (afterwards at Blundell's School, Tiverton).	1	–
LANCING: College - - - - - - -	1	–
LIVERPOOL: Institute - - - - - -	1	–
LLANDOVERY: Welsh Collegiate Institution (previously at North Tawton Middle Class School, and afterwards at Cowbridge Grammar School).	1	–
LONDON: Blackheath Missionary School - - -	1	–
Charterhouse - - - - -	1	–
Christ's Hospital (1 afterwards at Drogheda Grammar School, and 1 at a Private School).	2	–
Dulwich College - - - -	2	–
Ealing International College - - -	1	–
King's College School (1 previously at Brighton Grammar School, 1 at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and 1 at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Harrow).	6	1

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
LONDON:—*cont.*		
Merchant Taylors' School	4	–
New Cross, Royal Naval School	1	–
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's School, Streatham.	1	–
St. Olave's Grammar School (previously at Yarmouth Grammar School).	1	–
St. Paul's School (afterwards at a Foreign School)	1	–
University College School (1 previously at a Private School, 1 at Inverness Royal Academy and afterwards at a Foreign School, and 1 afterwards at Kingstown School).	6	–
Westminster	3	–
Wimbledon School	1	1
MALVERN: College (1 previously at a Private School and 1 afterwards at a Foreign School).	3	–
MANCHESTER: Grammar School	1	–
MARLBOROUGH: (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College)	6	3
MUSSELBURGH: Loretto School	1	–
NORTH TAWTON: Middle Class School (afterwards at Welsh Collegiate Institution, Llandovery, and at Cowbridge Grammar School).	1	–
NOTTINGHAM: High School	1	–
OXFORD: Magdalen College School (previously at St. Michael's College, Tenbury).	1	–
PENZANCE: Grammar School	1	–
PLYMOUTH: Grammar School	1	–
PORTARLINGTON: School (afterwards at Kingstown School).	1	–
PORTORA: Royal School (previously at Foreign Schools, and afterwards at Kingstown School).	1	1
REPTON: (1 afterwards at Clifton College)	2	–
ROCHESTER: King's School (previously at a Private School and on board H.M. training ship "Britannia").	1	–
ROSSALL	2	–
RUGBY: (1 previously at Clifton College, and 1 at Sherborne, and afterwards at Clifton College).	7	–
ST. ANDREW'S: Madras College	2	–
SANTRY: School (previously at Erasmus Smith's School, Kilmore, and at a Private School).	1	–
SHEFFIELD: Wesley College (previously at a Private School)	1	1
SHERBORNE: King's School (1 previously at Wimborne Grammar School, and 1 afterwards at Rugby, and at Clifton College).	3	–
SHREWSBURY: (1 previously at a Private School)	2	1
TAUNTON: College School	2	1
TENBURY: St Michael's College (afterwards at Magdalen College School, Oxford).	1	–
TIVERTON: Blundell's School (previously at Lancaster Grammar School).	1	–
TONBRIDGE	4	–
UPPINGHAM: (afterwards at Clifton College)	1	–
USHAW: St. Cuthbert's College	1	1
WALTHAMSTOW: Forest School (previously at Private Schools).	1	–
WELLINGTON COLLEGE	2	–
WIMBORNE: Grammar School (afterwards at Sherborne)	1	–

OPEN COMPETITION, 1874.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
WINCHESTER - - - - - -	5	1
WINDERMERE: College - - - - -	1	–
YARMOUTH: Grammar School (afterwards at St. Olave's Grammar School, London).	1	–
H.M. TRAINING SHIP "BRITANNIA" (previously at a Private School, and afterwards at King's School, Rochester).	1	–
INDIA: Bogra Government School - - - -	1	–
Bombay, Elphinstone High School (previously at a Private School).	1	–
Bombay Proprietary School - - -	1	–
Calcutta, Doveton College School - -	1	–
„ Hare School - - - -	2	–
Poona High School - - - -	1	–
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling - - -	2	–
SCOTCH PAROCHIAL SCHOOL - - - -	1	1
FOREIGN SCHOOLS* - - - - -	5	3
PRIVATE SCHOOLS† - - - - -	25	5

* Other candidates studied a short time at foreign schools, but these five were the only candidates who received a considerable part of their education abroad.

† These 25 candidates attended private schools *only* or went to private schools *after* having been at public schools; of the candidates who attended public schools, a few had been previously at private schools.

TABLE IV.—SUPPLEMENT.

In addition to the above, the following colleges have been attended by the number of candidates stated:—

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
BOMBAY: Elphinstone College (afterwards at University College, London).	2	–
CALCUTTA: Presidency College (afterwards at University College, London).	1	–
St. Xavier's College (1 afterwards at Calcutta University, 1 at St. John's College, Cambridge, and 1 at University College, London).	3	–
DUBLIN: Royal College of Science (afterwards at Queen's and Merton Colleges, Oxford).	1	1
GLASGOW: Andersonian University (afterwards at University of Glasgow).	1	–
Theological College - - - -	1	–
I. C. E. College, Cooper's Hill - - - -	1	–

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
LONDON: King's College (1 afterwards at Christ Church College, and 1 at Trinity College, Cambridge).	8	1
Regent's Park College (afterwards at University College).	1	–
University College (1 previously at Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1 at Calcutta University, 1 at Presidency College, and 1 at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and 1 at Regent's Park College).	12	–
MADRAS: Presidency College (afterwards at University of Madras).	1	1
MANCHESTER: Owen's College (1 afterwards at University of Wurzburg).	3	–

TABLE V.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1874 for the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
OXFORD:		
Balliol (1 previously at University of Glasgow)	2	1
Exeter	1	–
Merton (1 previously at Queen's)	3	3
University (1 afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge).	2	2
Worcester	1	1
CAMBRIDGE:		
Christ's	1	–
Queen's	1	–
St. John's (1 previously at University College, Oxford).	2	1
Sidney	2	–
Trinity	2	–
DUBLIN:		
Trinity College	7	2
LONDON	2	2
EDINBURGH	5	2
ABERDEEN	3	1
GLASGOW (1 afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford)	3	1
ST. ANDREW'S	2	–
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND:		
Belfast	1	–
Cork	1	1
Galway	1	–
BOMBAY:		
Deccan College, Poona	1	–
CALCUTTA	4	–
MADRAS	1	–
BONN	2	1
HEIDELBERG	1	1
WURZBURG	1	–

TABLE VI.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1872.

Order of Merit.		NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN															Total.
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindustani.	Telugu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Canarese.	Marathi.	Oorya.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	
				Maximum.															
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—
1	8	Barnes; Hugh Shakespear	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	1,010	285	262	319	—	315	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	2,746
2	4	Kitts; Eustace John	Do.	784	180	252	290	—	343	—	—	—	—	—	203	—	295	2,347
3	18	Gael; John Delabere	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	791	175	306	261	—	238	151	—	—	—	34	210	—	179	2,345
4	25	Tate; William Jacob	Madras	805	280	262	—	357	—	—	352	264	—	—	—	—	—	2,320
5	12	Dane; Richard Morris	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	803	200	230	306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	314	2,201
6	19	Fawcett; George William	Madras	784	215	237	—	334	—	—	339	253	—	—	—	—	—	2,162
7	5	Petre; Francis Loraine	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	980	240	274	329	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,073
8	30	Harding; Francis Henry	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	851	215	259	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416	—	—	2,044
9	36	Brett; Cecil Michael Wilford.	Do.	942	188	261	330	—	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	2,026
10	29	Blyth; William Dunbar	Do.	900	215	274	279	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	2,013
11	7	Thomson; Robert George	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	920	275	314	271	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,007
12	21	Silcock; Henry Foster	Bombay	913	255	281	289	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	1,988

Table of Marks.—Final Examination of the Candidates Selected in 1872—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN															Total.
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindustani.	Telugu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Canarese.	Marathi.	Oorya.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	
				Maximum.															
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—
13	33	Savage; Henry - -	Bengal (Lower Provinces) - -	851	250	266	302	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,913
14	26	Langdon; Percival Nelson	Do. - - - - -	777	218	266	267	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,815
15	13	Bird; James Webster -	Madras - - - - -	955	240	259	—	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,796
16	16	Moore; Pierce William -	Do. - - - - -	676	155	203	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	—	—	1,795
17	6	Fraser; Hugh - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	899	215	282	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,729
18	17	Courtenay; Robert - -	Bombay - - - -	718	190	272	296	—	—	—	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	1,711
19	35	Kennedy; Joseph - -	Bengal (Lower Provinces) - -	734	175	290	213	—	—	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,710
20	22	Cumine; Alexander - -	Bombay - - - -	698	205	296	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,685
21	1	Drummond; James Ramsay.	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	892	200	292	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,646
22	9	Jackson; William Grierson	Do. - - - - -	839	240	273	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,632
23	31	Phillips; Henry Arthur Deuteros.	Bengal (Lower Provinces) - -	931	150	221	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,565
24	11	Anderson; John Alexander	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	679	230	196	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	1,535
25	10	Casey; Arthur Edwin Comerford.	Do. - - - - -	762	200	260	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,532
26	2	Harrison; John Henry -	Do. - - - - -	809	220	250	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,526

Table of Marks.—Final Examination of the Candidates Selected in 1872—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in														Total.
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindustani.	Telugu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Canarese.	Marathi.	Oorya.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	
				Maximum.														
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—
27	20	Carstairs; Robert - -	Bengal (Lower Provinces) - -	776	175	268	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,505
28	15	Jeffreys; John Arthur -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	758	215	279	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,496
29	32	Millar; William Robert -	Bengal (Lower Provinces) - -	808	160	244	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,479
30	23	Taylor; Frederick Beatson	Do. - - - - -	755	190	230	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,468
31	34	Norton; David - -	Do. - - - - -	765	205	243	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,458
32	28	Lee; Harry - - -	Do. - - - - -	747	185	259	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,444
33	14	Gibbon; Robert Ferguson	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	752	145	271	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,434

FINAL EXAMINATION, CANDIDATES OF 1872.

PRIZES AWARDED.

After a Special Examination held for the purpose.

Law - - -	No prize awarded.
History and Geography of India - -	£50. Mr. Barnes.
Political Economy	£50. Mr. Thomson.
Hindustani -	£50. Mr. Barnes.
Telugu - -	£50. Mr. Tate.
Hindi - -	£50. Mr. Kitts.
Bengali - -	£50. Mr. Langdon.
Tamil - -	No prize awarded.
Marathi - -	No prize awarded.
Sanskrit - -	£75. Mr. Moore.
Persian - -	No prize awarded.
Arabic - -	£50. Mr. Dane.

At the previous PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS, Prizes of £10 each were awarded to the following CANDIDATES:—

Jurisprudence -	Mr. Petre, Mr. Fraser.
Notes of Cases, &c.	Mr. Petre, Mr. Barnes.
Indian Law -	Mr. Brett, Mr. Kitts, Mr. Silcock.
History and Geography of India - -	Mr. Barnes.
Political Economy	Mr. Gael, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Silcock.
Hindustani -	Mr. Petre, Mr. Dane, Mr. Barnes.
Telugu - -	Mr. Tate, Mr. Bird.
Hindi - -	Mr. Barnes.
Tamil - -	Mr. Tate.
Sanskrit -	Mr. Harding.
Persian - -	Mr. Dane, Mr. Barnes.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE. June 1874.

TABLE VII.—OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—TABLE OF MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on 1st July.	English Composition, History and Literature.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Heat and Light.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing. Mechanical.	Drawing. Freehand.	Total.
	Maxima		750	2,500	1,000	1,000	750	750	700	700	700	700	500	500	
1	Wrigley; Percy Theobald	18	205	2,024	464	195	217	—	320	294	206	—	230	0	4,275
2	Lawrence; Thomas Routh	19	210	1,642	286	—	363	360	255	115	195	—	—	85	3,461
3	George; Duncan	18	0	1,396	287	305	56	—	205	54	145	—	292	—	2,780
4	Tebbs; Francis Robert	17	0	1,318	331	165	170	0	0	130	72	—	331	103	2,714
5	Gaubert; Joseph Edward	19	335	1,383	—	—	228	—	90	0	12	—	272	33	2,408
6	Fox; Henry	19	155	1,336	—	—	0	—	105	204	177	—	344	84	2,405
7	Hebbert; Henry Leith	19	115	1,509	53	—	207	—	—	—	—	22	352	137	2,395
8	Hill; Clement	17	0	1,477	233	270	—	—	—	0	70	—	268	—	2,318
9	Hutchinson; Charles William	19	240	1,419	349	200	70	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	2,278
10	Boyce; Henry George	17	160	1,486	0	—	6	—	—	45	—	65	324	158	2,244
11	Rose; George Pringle	19	225	1,580	270	0	—	—	—	—	89	—	54	—	2,221
12	De Brath; Stanley	19	235	578	—	—	373	270	110	—	147	61	258	144	2,176
13	Ivens; John Henry Anderson	19	260	1,365	0	—	114	—	—	—	—	150	192	51	2,141
14	Leete; Charles Octavius	19	0	1,570	190	—	184	—	—	—	0	0	189	—	2,133
15	Denne; Ralph Thomas	19	110	893	238	0	318	—	—	—	—	—	296	220	2,030
16	White; George Gilbert	17	160	592	485	510	216	—	—	—	—	—	106	97	2,076
17	Talbot; Herbert Spry	18	180	1,094	311	170	163	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	2,073
18	Cameron; William Lochiel Sapte Lovett	19	0	1,430	9	—	220	—	120	0	0	—	105	50	2,024
19	George; Augustine Seaton	19	200	1,360	—	—	101	—	0	—	20	—	284	18	1,983
20	Newham; William Edward	17	75	472	500	610	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	146	1,803
21	Home; Walter	18	105	1,223	—	—	228	—	—	4	—	96	200	0	1,852
22	Leventhorpe; John Bonfoy	19	115	883	—	—	172	50	—	—	91	0	380	152	1,843
23	Darling; William Alcernon	19	180	776	—	—	159	—	—	34	110	—	419	102	1,840
24	Northcote; Walter Wynne	19	260	911	64	0	270	—	—	—	—	38	112	138	1,793
25	Jopp; William	19	120	1,235	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	0	283	36	1,784

Open Competition for the Indian Civil Engineering College.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on 1st July.	English Composition, History and Literature.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Heat and Light.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Physical Geology and Geography.	Drawing. Mechanical.	Drawing. Freehand.	Total.
	Maxima - - - - -		750	2,500	1,000	1,000	750	750	700	700	700	700	500	500	
25	Northcott; Henry Pouting - - -	17	240	961	110	0	291	—	—	—	—	0	117	15	1,734
27	Sheddock; Octavius James - - -	17	110	486	173	0	274	400	—	0	0	—	251	—	1,694
28	Manson; George Edward - - -	19	205	490	436	20	229	—	—	—	—	—	252	85	1,687
29	Chanter; Francis William - - -	17	0	1,176	160	—	160	0	—	—	0	—	240	—	1,682
30	Wallace; James - - - - -	19	80	1,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	322	68	1,668
31	Haslam; Arthur James - - -	19	95	872	119	15	270	45	70	0	0	—	140	0	1,656
32	Malet; Allan Arthur Grenville - -	18	95	1,020	—	—	215	—	—	—	16	—	241	62	1,639
33	Smith; Walter - - - - -	18	230	975	—	—	96	160	—	—	9	—	—	134	1,604
34	Horne; Arnold - - - - -	19	125	617	408	90	45	—	0	0	0	—	155	113	1,593
35	Wright; Thomas Herbert - - -	18	195	997	0	—	105	—	—	—	0	—	219	0	1,576
36	Ussher; Christopher James - - -	19	5	935	—	—	188	—	—	—	239	—	118	—	1,568
37	Reilly; Frederick - - - - -	19	75	1,036	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	207	247	1,565
38	English; Robert Abraham - - -	17	275	789	5	—	193	0	40	151	0	—	92	0	1,545
39	Hewat; John Graythurst - - -	18	140	483	112	—	383	305	—	—	—	0	105	—	1,534
40	Lambert; George Buchanan - - -	19	5	1,316	14	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	191	0	1,526
41	Young; Barclay Hughes - - - -	19	70	949	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	87	136	21	1,523
42	Hicht; Arthur Edward - - - -	18	0	510	—	—	55	425	—	93	—	0	373	55	1,511
43	Robilliard; Vincent Nicholas - -	19	95	364	238	325	343	—	—	—	—	—	42	82	1,490
44	Tilly; Harry Lindsay - - - -	18	110	693	—	—	70	—	120	—	—	0	312	138	1,453
45	Yates; Oswald Vavasour - - -	18	60	723	181	45	135	—	65	—	—	—	149	0	1,451
46	Summers; Thomas - - - - -	18	0	1,009	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	173	226	1,404
47	Cuthbertson; Arnold Edgar - - -	19	145	503	97	0	330	—	—	—	—	—	233	62	1,370
48	Sage; Edward Meares - - - -	19	55	474	93	0	156	—	85	—	—	—	260	214	1,387
49	Hewitt; St. John - - - - -	18	147	1,055	49	—	53	—	35	0	4	—	66	0	1,310
50	Morley; George Streatfeild - - -	18	0	851	204	—	30	150	—	—	—	—	60	—	1,334

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE. June 1874.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE. June 1874.

TABLE OF MARKS.—CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Number in Order of Merit.	English Composition, History and Literature.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Heat and Light.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Physical Geology and Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
											Mechanical.	Freehand.	
Maxima-	750	2,500	1,000	1,000	750	750	700	700	700	700	500	500	
51	0	978	—	—	42	0	0	0	0	—	211	102	1,333
52	280	557	0	—	234	—	90	—	—	0	118	36	1,315
53	99	503	0	—	177	—	135	0	0	—	228	239	1,281
54	110	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	0	102	—	—	—	1,276
55	120	718	0	—	175	—	0	0	—	—	178	65	1,256
56	105	331	453	200	52	5	—	—	0	0	66	—	1,212
57	210	487	—	—	92	—	—	0	—	4	109	282	1,184
58	60	561	—	—	223	125	—	—	0	0	191	0	1,160
59	160	441	—	—	335	—	—	—	0	0	134	56	1,126
60	220	617	—	—	0	—	140	—	—	0	140	—	1,117
61	27	807	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	233	40	1,107
62	57	384	303	130	119	—	—	—	—	—	106	0	1,099
63	35	823	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	60	124	33	1,075
64	240	605	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	0	88	42	1,065
65	15	540	0	—	0	—	265	—	100	—	137	—	1,057
66	100	358	—	—	338	10	—	0	0	—	238	—	1,044
67	175	563	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	150	98	986
68	62	490	0	—	123	—	55	0	—	—	162	62	974
69	70	550	71	—	200	—	—	—	—	0	63	0	963
70	105	457	7	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	88	194	951
71	205	338	85	40	212	—	—	—	—	0	49	—	929
72	205	414	40	—	—	—	0	55	—	—	190	3	916
73	10	611	0	—	127	—	65	—	0	—	92	9	914
74	80	491	—	—	0	—	0	0	0	—	198	48	817
75	65	430	—	—	28	—	0	—	0	0	192	51	766
76	145	375	20	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746
77	30	387	0	—	195	—	—	—	—	0	18	80	719
78	150	347	0	—	50	—	—	—	0	—	70	—	617
79	0	395	0	—	62	—	25	—	0	—	79	0	561
80	0	342	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	197	14	553

*** In addition to the above, 38 candidates presented themselves, but as they failed in one or other of the obligatory subjects, marks were not assigned to them.

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING the RESULTS of an EXAMINATION, held in the month of November 1874, of Candidates nominated to compete for Two Junior Appointments in the FOREST DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Name of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Freehand Drawing.	French.	German.	Surveying.	Plan Drawing.	Mechanics and Physics.	Chemistry.	Geology.	Botany.	Total.
Maxima	**350**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**5150**
Aplin; T. H.	336	270	175	100	190	162	215	169	170	198	—	184	185	81	274	182	225	3122
Fagan; R.	232	195	135	93	120	85	208	201	210	77	260	237	195	64	144	—	—	2158
No. 3	226	165	135	95	140	110	216	107	223	—	293	112	45	100	79	—	35	2081
No. 4	122	120	110	80	110	17	109	57	81	65	280	175	45	—	137	88	135	1731
No. 5	152	255	140	95	140	62	128	121	137	—	118	92	35	21	59	—	—	1555
No. 6	140	160	150	100	120	30	79	81	141	244	145	30	47	—	—	8	—	1475
No. 7	150	150	145	100	110	30	0	103	75	224	205	28	12	—	—	—	—	1332

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT. Nov. 1874.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY.

Examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marines.

Admiral Hall, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 30th June 1874.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are desirous that the entrance examination for marine officers should be carried out, as is the case with first appointments for the army, by your department; and I am to request you will inform me whether you will be prepared to undertake the same.

Should you be disposed to accept the duty, my Lords will furnish you with the regulations (so soon as printed) which they desire to adopt provisionally for the examination and entry of candidates for commissions both for the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 4th July 1874.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting the Commissioners to undertake the conduct of the entrance examinations for marine officers.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Commissioners are very desirous of rendering their Lordships any assistance in their power, and they anticipate no difficulty in doing so, but that before returning a definite answer to your letter, they would be glad to see the regulations under which these examinations are held.

I have, &c.

Admiral Hall to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Admiralty, 22nd December 1874.

REFERRING to my communication of the 30th June last, and to your reply of the 4th of July on the subject of the entrance examination for marine officers, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you the regulations under which these examinations are to be held, and I am again to invite the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners in undertaking the conduct of the examination. The date for the successful candidates joining the college is fixed for the 1st October, the commencement of the term, the examination my Lords would wish to take place early in August, but should that time be inconvenient to the Civil Service Commissioners, my Lords would be glad to know at what period it would be agreeable to them to hold it, and the date at which it would be desirable for them to be in possession of the names of the candidates.

I am, &c.

Examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marines.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the ENTRY and EXAMINATIONS of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY and LIGHT INFANTRY.

I. A limited number of candidates will be nominated to compete for admission into the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, as probationary lieutenants in the Royal Marines.

II. The examination will be conducted and will be held once a year, commencing on the .

III. No candidate will be eligible who is under 16½ or above 18 years of age on the 1st of October following the examination.

IV. Public notice will be given in of each year of the number of vacancies, and of the number of candidates to be nominated to compete for them.

V. A candidate who obtains the number of marks prescribed for passing, but who may not be successful in the competition, will be allowed to compete again at the next examination if not over age; but no candidate will be allowed to compete more than twice.

VI. Every candidate will be required to be at least 5 feet 5 inches in height, and to pass the medical examination according to the prescribed regulations, under the direction of the Medical Director-General of the Navy.

He must be in good health, and free from any physical defect of body, impediment of speech, defect of sight or hearing, and also from any predisposition to constitutional or hereditary disease, or weakness of any kind, and must be in all respects well developed, and active in proportion to his age.

Any candidate rejected at the medical examination will be finally excluded from the Royal Marines.

VII. Each candidate, before the examination, will be required to produce the following certificates, viz.:—

1. A registrar's certificate of birth,* or declaration thereof made before a magistrate.

2. A certificate of good conduct for the two previous years from the masters of the schools at which he may have been educated; or, if educated at home, from his tutors, or the clergyman of the parish in which he has resided for that period.

3. A certificate of good health and physical development from the Medical Director-General.

4. A certificate of height.

VIII. A preliminary examination in Mathematics will be held, the subjects of which, and the maximum number of marks obtainable in each, will be as follows:—

	Marks.
1. Arithmetic	300
2. Algebra (including quadratic equations and the three progressions)	500
3. Geometry (up to the standard of the Sixth Book of Euclid's Elements)	600
4. Plane Trigonometry (including definitions, fundamental formulæ, and the solution of plane triangles)	600
	2,000

* A certificate of baptism will not be accepted.

ADMIRALTY.

Examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marines.

IX. Provided he shall have obtained an aggregate of not less than 500 marks in this preliminary examination, the candidate may proceed at once to a further examination, of which the following will be the subjects:—

	Maximum Marks.
1. Applied Mathematics (viz., Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics)	1,000
2. Physics (viz., Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity)	1,000
3. Chemistry	600
4. Latin	1,500
5. Greek	1,000
6. English Language and Composition	1,000
7. History, Ancient and Modern, with Geography	1,000
8. French	1,000
9. German, Spanish, or Italian	1,000
10. Drawing { Freehand	400
10. Drawing { Geometrical	400
	9,900

X. To qualify, the candidate must obtain in each of two of the above subjects (drawing excluded) not less than one-fifth of the maximum marks respectively assigned thereto.

XI. He may, if he choose, be examined in any of the other subjects, but the marks obtained in any such additional subject will not be counted unless they exceed one-sixth of the assigned maximum.

XII. Preference will be given to the candidates who obtain the greatest aggregate number of marks in the preliminary and subsequent examinations, provided that this aggregate be not less than 1,500, and that the candidate shall have satisfied the conditions of Clause X.

XIII. The successful candidates will be appointed lieutenants on probation. They will proceed to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich at the commencement of the ensuing session, viz.: on the 1st of October.

XIV. At the end of the first session they will be examined, and commissions in the Light Infantry will be granted to all who shall be found qualified. The dates of the commissions so granted will depend upon the number of marks obtained. Those who are not found qualified will be finally excluded from the Royal Marines.

XV. From those who pass highest at this examination, officers will be selected to qualify themselves to fill vacancies in the Royal Marine Artillery.

XVI. The officers thus selected will remain at the college a second session, at the end of which they will be examined, and if found qualified will receive commissions in the Artillery.

XVII. Officers who fail to obtain commissions in the Artillery may retain their rank as lieutenants in the Light Infantry.

XVIII. Artillery and infantry officers will be posted on the list of their respective corps in the order in which they pass their final examination at Greenwich.

XIX. Officers of the Royal Marines on probation will receive 5*s.* 3*d.* a day. Those who are permitted to remain a second session to qualify for the Artillery, will be allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* a day mess allowance during that session.

XX. Officers, on passing out, will join their respective divisions, and be instructed in their drill and military duties for service ashore and afloat.

XXI. Each successful candidate at the examination for entry must deposit the sum of 80*l.* with the Accountant-general of the Navy before

Examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marines.

he can be appointed lieutenant on probation for the Royal Marines, to provide for his equipment at the Royal Naval College and on joining his division.

XXII. The uniform for officers on probation will be blue patrol jacket, blue working jacket, mess jacket, undress trowsers, sword, and forage cap.

By command of their Lordships.

December 1874.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 26th January 1875.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, with enclosure, further on the subject of the examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Commissioners will readily give their assistance in conducting these examinations under the regulations enclosed with your letter, and that they will arrange to hold them at the time which you mention, viz.: early in August in each year. It will be convenient if the Commissioners can be supplied with the names of the candidates not later than the 1st of July.

There is, however, one point to which the Commissioners think it right to advert with reference to the eleventh regulation, which provides that marks obtained in any additional subject will not be counted unless they exceed one sixth of the assigned maximum. It may not have occurred to their Lordships, that the effect of this provision, construed literally, would be that if two candidates obtained respectively a little more and a little less than the prescribed minimum, as for instance the one 105, the other 95 out of 600 in chemistry, the former though only better than the other in this subject by 10 marks, would count 105 more marks in respect of it. To avoid this, the Commissioners in such cases have been in the habit of deducting from the marks of each candidate a number corresponding to the minimum of proficiency; in other words, of so adjusting the standard that marks shall not begin to be counted until the minimum of proficiency has been reached. And the deduction they think, if made at all, should be the same in respect of all the subjects, whatever may be the maxima assigned to them.

If the Lords of the Admiralty should agree with the Commissioners in thinking this the best method of proceeding, a further question would arise whether the deduction should not apply to all the subjects excepting drawing, and perhaps also applied mathematics, and not to the additional subjects only; more especially as there might in some cases be a difficulty in determining which subjects were to be regarded as additional. Some slight alterations would then be needed, not only in paragraph XI. of the regulations, but also in paragraphs X. and XII. I am only to add that as no mention is made in paragraph VIII. of handwriting or spelling, which are usually included in preliminary examinations for the civil and military services, the Commissioners understand that it is not their Lordships' wish that candidates for the marine service should be tested in these subjects.

I have, &c.

ADMIRALTY.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marines.

SIR, 3rd February 1875.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry.

In reply, I am to request you will convey to the Civil Service Commissioners, the thanks of their Lordships for their ready assent to the conduct of these examinations.

My Lords fully concur in the suggestion of the Commissioners, in regard to the 11th paragraph of the regulations, as to deducting from the marks of each candidate a number corresponding to the minimum of proficiency; and accepting the views of the Commissioners on this point in their entirety, viz.: applying such deduction to all subjects except drawing and applied mathematics. My Lords will request the Commissioners to cause such adjustments in paragraphs X., XI., and XII., to be made as may seem to them desirable to effect this, and then return the regulations for the consideration of their Lordships.

My Lords have in reference to the last paragraph of your letter, amended the 8th Rule so as to include spelling and writing.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 27th February 1875.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with enclosure, continuing the correspondence relative to the examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry.

The Commissioners are obliged to the Lords of the Admiralty for the opportunity which has been afforded them of suggesting alterations in certain paragraphs of the regulations, and they desire me to submit for their Lordships' consideration the enclosed draft of five paragraphs which the Commissioners think might advantageously be substituted for those numbered VIII. to XII. in the draft regulations enclosed with your letter.

The Commissioners have found from the experience of the similar examinations which they conduct for the army that it is more convenient to allow the further examination to be proceeded with continuously from the conclusion of the preliminary examination, than to have a break pending the decision of the result of the preliminary examination, and they have framed these draft clauses accordingly.

It will be observed that the statement of the proportion of marks required to qualify has been omitted. It is of course impossible to define beforehand either the difficulty of the papers or the degree of liberality with which marks may be assigned, and that being so, the Commissioners do not see that it can be of any advantage to a candidate to be informed of the proportion of marks required. In judging, however, in each particular case whether the necessary proficiency has been shown, the Commissioners will not fail to bear in mind the standard which they themselves conceive to be indicated by the proportions which have been mentioned.

The enclosure to your letter is herewith returned as requested.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

ADMIRALTY.

Examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marines.

SUGGESTED Amendments in the Draft Regulations respecting examinations for Appointments in the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry.

VIII. A candidate will be required to pass a preliminary examination in the following subjects, the maximum number of marks obtainable for each being as stated :—

	Marks.
1. Writing English from dictation correctly in a good legible hand	No marks allowed.
2. Arithmetic	300
3. Algebra (including quadratic equations and the three progressions)	500
4. Geometry	600
5. Plane Trigonometry	600
	2,000

IX. The "further examination" will be proceeded with immediately on the conclusion of the "preliminary examination." Candidates who fail in the "preliminary examination" will be informed of their failure as soon as possible, and they will then be released from further attendance.

X. The subjects of the further examination and the maximum of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follows :—

	Maximum Marks.
1. Applied Mathematics (viz., Elementary Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics)	1,000
2. Physics (viz., Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity)	1,000
3. Chemistry	600
4. Latin	1,500
5. Greek	1,000
6. English Language and Composition	1,000
7. History, Ancient and Modern, with Geography	1,000
8. French	1,000
9. German, Spanish, or Italian	1,000
10. Drawing { Freehand	400
10. Drawing { Geometrical	400
	9,900

XI. A candidate may be examined in as many of the above subjects as he chooses. A certain number corresponding to a merely elementary knowledge will be deducted from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject except drawing and applied mathematics.

XII. To qualify, a candidate must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the subjects specified in paragraph VIII., and in two at least of the subjects of the "further examination." He must also obtain such an aggregate of marks as shall indicate in the judgment of the Commissioners a competent amount of general proficiency.

MEMORANDUM.

These alterations were adopted by the Admiralty, and the regulations as finally settled appear (so far as material) at page 50 of Appendix III.

CENSUS OFFICE, IRELAND.

CENSUS OFFICE IRELAND

William Law, Esq., C.B. to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, 14th March 1874.

Delay in the completion of the census tables

I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit for any observations you may wish to offer thereon, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated 6th instant, which

CENSUS OFFICE, IRELAND.

Delay in the completion of the census tables

their Lordships have received from the Irish Government, enclosing a letter from the Irish Census Commissioners, extracts from which are also enclosed herewith, with regard to an alleged deficiency in the supply of clerks required by them, and sanctioned by this Board.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE (1).

SIR, Dublin Castle, 6th March 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which you request that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may be informed of the circumstances which require provision to be made in the estimate to the extent of 4,840*l.*, on account of the Census of Ireland, 1871, I am directed by the Lords Justices to transmit herewith, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter on the subject, which has been received from the Census Commissioners.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, London. (Signed) T. H. BURKE.

ENCLOSURE (2).

EXTRACTS from IRISH CENSUS COMMISSIONERS' LETTER to UNDER SECRETARY for IRELAND, dated 2nd March 1874.

I AM directed by the Census Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and the accompanying copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 23rd ultimo, requesting to be "informed of the circumstances which require provision to be made in the estimate "to the extent of 4,840*l.* on account of the Census of Ireland, 1871."

* * * * * *

The estimate of 4,840*l.* on account of the Census of Ireland, 1871, for the year 1874-75, has been necessitated by the prolongation of the Census work beyond the period originally limited for its completion.

This prolongation has been occasioned by two circumstances, viz.:—

(*a.*) Deficiency in the supply of clerks required by the Census Commissioners and sanctioned by the Treasury.

(*b.*) Alteration in the character and quantity of the work to be executed.

In 1870 the Census Commissioners were invited to estimate for the production of a report and tables similar in plan to those of the Census of 1861. They framed their estimate accordingly; but the average number of clerks applied for by the Commissioners and sanctioned by the Treasury has never been supplied to them.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 31st March 1874.

owing to the failure of nominees.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, on the subject of the supply of clerks to the Census Office, Ireland.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that all appointments to clerkships in the Census Office, Ireland, have been made by means of nomination, subject to a qualifying examination only. The difficulty experienced by the Census Commissioners must therefore have been owing to one of the following causes, viz.:—

(*a.*) The failure of the Irish Government to nominate a sufficient number of persons, or

(*b.*) The failure of the persons nominated to pass the very elementary examination required.

The facts are as follows, viz.:—

From July 1870 to June 1871, 181 candidates were nominated, of whom 62 obtained certificates, 85 failed in the examination, and 34 were

either absent or proved to be ineligible in respect of age, health, or character.

CENSUS OFFICE, IRELAND.

From July 1871 to June 1872, 243 candidates were nominated, of whom 92 obtained certificates, 76 failed in the examination, and 75 were absent or ineligible.

Delay in the completion of the census tables owing to the failure of nominees.

From July 1872 to June 1873, 56 candidates were nominated, of whom 23 obtained certificates, 17 failed in the examination, and 16 were absent or ineligible.

The total number of candidates nominated up to June 1873 was consequently 480, of whom 177 obtained certificates, 178 failed in the examination, and 125 were absent or ineligible.

In addition to the persons for whom certificates of qualification were granted for the Census Office, a few boy-writers were supplied by the Commissioners at different times, on the requisition of the Census Commissioners.

I am only to add that if the appointments in question had been open to competition the Commissioners have no doubt that, notwithstanding the temporary nature of the employment offered, they would have been able to obtain an abundant supply of properly qualified candidates, and that if it had been thought desirable to employ writers in aid of the establishment, there would have been no difficulty in meeting any probable demand for such assistance.

I have, &c.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The Secretary, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 8th July 1874.

Penalty for falsifying evidence of age.

I AM directed by the Lords and others, Commissioners of this hospital, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, relative to the case of an out-pensioner of this hospital from the 3rd Foot, at 1*s.* 9½*d.* a day, who has been tampering with his parchment certificate of pension, so as to support a statutory declaration of his birth on 20th March 1834, and thus make out to the Civil Service Commission that he was within the limits of age prescribed for the Convict Prisons Department, whereas on his attestation on 9th August 1848, he himself then declared his age to be 24 years, so that he must have been born in 1824; and to acquaint you that at their meeting yesterday, they ordered his name to be struck off the pension list.

I have, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 28th January 1874.

Assistance of the Irish Government sought in inquiries as to the age of Irish candidates.

WITH reference to the proceedings pending in the case of —— —— ——, who obtained a situation in the Excise by means of false evidence of his age,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will do them the favour to lay before the Chief Secretary for Ireland the following observations:

Owing to the absence of official registers of birth and other causes the Commissioners have in many cases experienced the greatest difficulty in

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.

satisfying themselves as to the real age of Irish candidates. The case to which I have referred, and with the details of which you are already acquainted, may be taken as a specimen of numerous cases of a similar kind, in which Irish candidates and their friends have deliberately attempted to deceive the Commissioners and obtain admission to the Civil Service by means of false evidence of age. And from the frequency of such attempts which have been detected, the Commissioners are apprehensive that in some cases such attempts to impose upon them may have been successful.

Assistance of the Irish Government sought in inquiries as to the age of Irish candidates.

The Commissioners feel it their duty to point out that it is not only the candidates and their immediate relatives who have thus combined for purposes of deception. In more than one recent case they have been aided by the teachers of national schools,* who have allowed the interested parties access to the school registers; and official records have been thus tampered with. In many cases also the embarrassment of the Commissioners has been increased by the manifest reluctance of the parish priests to give their assistance in eliciting the truth.

It is more especially to open competitions for the numerous appointments in the Excise that the foregoing observations apply, and it is a fact worth recording that a very large per-centage of the successful competitors for these appointments are Irishmen. It may be added that with the view of meeting the convenience of Irish candidates the Commissioners have recently made the centres of examination in Ireland more numerous than formerly.

In cases of difficulty the Commissioners have, as you are probably aware, been in the habit of occasionally requesting the assistance of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and they have much pleasure in expressing their sense of the value of the aid thus rendered to them. The reports furnished by the Royal Irish Constabulary have invariably been able and impartial, and the Commissioners have come to the conclusion from past experience that it would be a great protection to themselves in the discharge of a difficult duty, as well as to the public who are immediately concerned in the integrity of the examinations conducted by the Commissioners, if they could in future be allowed to refer all cases occurring in Ireland in which the evidence of age may be doubtful directly to the Inspector-General of Constabulary, with a request that he will give directions for a local inquiry, including the inspection of original records where such are available, and the transmission of a report to this department. The Commissioners do not apprehend that the number of such cases would be very great. Probably they would not exceed from 30 to 40 in the course of the year, and they would for the most part occur after the periodical examinations for the Excise.

The Civil Service Commissioners will therefore be obliged if you will lay this suggestion before the Chief Secretary, with the expression of their hope that it may be found possible to allow them the advantage of such assistance as the Royal Irish Constabulary may be able to afford until the period arrives when the general register of births becomes available for proving the ages of Irish candidates for admission to the Civil Service of the Crown.

I am, &c.

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* See Correspondence with National Education Office, Ireland, page (11) *post*.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 3rd February 1874.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo. relative to the difficulty experienced by the Civil Service Commissioners in obtaining correct certificates of the ages of Irish candidates for appointments in the Civil Service.

Assistance of the Irish Government sought in inquiries as to the age of Irish candidates.

In reply, I am desired to state that if the Commissioners will refer cases in which the evidence of age may be doubtful to the Lord Lieutenant, through the Under Secretary, His Excellency will cause the necessary local inquiries to be made.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 7th May 1874.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that a question has arisen as to what examination and certificate are necessary to qualify persons for the appointment of deputy to a county surveyor in Ireland, and His Grace is advised that a deputy must have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners under 25 and 26 Vict. c. 106.

As to certifying fitness of candidates to act as deputies to County Surveyors.

The practice under that Act has been to certify only one of the persons examined as qualified to fill the actual vacancy, but the Act appears to contemplate that more than one shall be certified, for it directs that *one of* the persons certified shall be appointed.

The only way to make these examinations available for providing qualified deputies, would appear to be, to make an addition to the usual notice of the examination, to the effect that certificates will be given to those who pass satisfactorily, which will legally qualify them for being appointed deputies to county surveyors, but will not give them any claim for appointment to the office of county surveyor, for which a new examination is required on every vacancy. As an examination for a county surveyorship will shortly be held, His Grace desires me to request that you will submit the proposed change in the practice above suggested to the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 15th May 1874.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, on the subject of the appointment of deputies to county surveyors in Ireland.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that, in compliance with his Grace's wishes, the Commissioners will henceforth certify all the candidates who reach the prescribed standard at an examination for the situation of county surveyor.

I have, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.

As to certifying fitness of candidates to act as deputies to County Surveyors.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 18th May 1874.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowlege the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to transmit, for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed copy of the form of advertisement respecting county surveyorships in Ireland, amended to include the case of those candidates wishing to qualify for the appointment of deputy to a county surveyor.

I am to request that, in the event of the form of advertisement as amended being approved by the Commissioners, a communication to that effect may be made by telegraph in order that the necessary directions may be issued for the publication of the same in the usual manner.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

COUNTY SURVEYORSHIPS in IRELAND.

An open competition for one county surveyorship in Ireland will be held in Dublin in June and July next.

The examination will extend over the four or five days commencing with June 16th and the five days commencing with June 30th, and will be in the following branches of knowledge :—

PART I.	Maximum of Marks.
Mathematics—including geometry, trigonometry, algebra, differential and integral calculus, and geometrical optics	100
Mechanical philosophy—including statics and dynamics, hydrostatics and hydraulics, pneumatics, and heat regarded as a source of power	100
Experimental science—including inorganic chemistry, heat, electricity, and magnetism	100
Geology and mineralogy	40

No candidate will be eligible who does not show some proficiency under one at least of the heads included in Part I.

PART II.	
Strength and other properties of materials, and the calculation of strains	100
(A.) Railway and canal engineering	140
(B.) Marine engineering—including harbour, dock, sea, and reclamation works	140
(C.) Hydraulic engineering—including water supply, sewage, and irrigation	140
(D.) County works—including architecture, roads, drainage, and river works	140
	1,000

*** Each of the groups lettered A., B., C., D., to include designs, estimates, specifications, and the mechanical contrivances connected with it ; and candidates will be required to show that they have been engaged in the practice of their profession on adequate works for a sufficient time, or have had in some other way satisfactory opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practice of their profession in some one of the branches thus indicated.

Limits of age, 26 and 40.

Persons wishing to compete for this appointment, or to be qualified to act as deputies to county surveyors, must, before June 9th, make written application on a form which may be procured from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

Such inquiries as may be necessary will be made by the Civil Service Commissioners with regard to the age of the candidates, and also as to their health and character.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.

All the candidates who reach the prescribed standard, and furnish the required proof of age, health, and character, will receive certificates. One of them will be appointed to fill the vacant office of county surveyor, and the others will be eligible to act temporarily as deputies, but will have no claim to be appointed county surveyors.

Dublin Castle, May 1874.

As to certifying fitness of candidates to act as deputies to County Surveyors.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 3rd June 1874.

WITH reference to recent correspondence by which it was arranged that in future examinations for the post of county surveyor in Ireland, all the candidates who reached the prescribed standard shall be certified with a view to their being rendered eligible for employment as deputy county surveyors,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether it is the wish of the Lord Lieutenant that the candidates who have qualified at past examinations should be certified.

The Commissioners make this inquiry because they have received an application on the subject from a candidate at the last examination.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 8th June 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Grace is of opinion that any candidate for a county surveyorship who, at a past examination, has reached a prescribed standard, and who now wishes to be certified with a view to being rendered eligible for employment as deputy surveyor, should receive the necessary certificate from the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Customs.

Fresh certificates not required on transfer of clerks from one port to another.

SIR, 1st August 1874.

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing copies of applications from Mr. ——— certificated as a clerk at Preston, and Mr. ——— certificated as a clerk at Belfast, to be allowed to exchange situations, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will state to the Board of Customs that if it were thought expedient to accede to these applications, no fresh certificates of qualification would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be required.

I have, &c.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Exchequer and Audit Office.

SIR, 1st January 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th ult. on the subject of transfers from one establishment to another in the department of Inland Revenue,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, that in the opinion of the Commissioners it may be assumed as a general rule, that fresh certificates of qualification are not necessary in the case of transfers within the same department, where the examinations for both branches appear from the reports of the Civil Service Commissioners to be precisely similar.

I have, &c.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland.

GENTLEMEN, 22nd January 1874.

Importance attached by the Board of National Education to the continuance of competitive examinations for the post of inspector, and of the inquiries of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the age, health, and character of the candidates.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, the enclosed table showing the results of the obligatory examination of the candidates recently nominated to compete for four inspectorships of national schools. * * * * * *

I am to add that the situation of Inspector of National Schools in Ireland, being in Schedule B. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, by reason of its being "included in an order or warrant made by the "Commissioners of the Treasury, under section 4 of the Superannuation "Act, 1859," no certificates of qualification are required for it. The Commissioners would, however, be glad to be informed whether it is wished that they should inquire, as heretofore, respecting the age, health, and character, of the successful candidates.

I have, &c.

The Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 23rd January 1874.

IN answer to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a table showing the results of the obligatory examination of the candidates recently nominated to compete for four inspectorships of national schools,

We are to state that the Commissioners of National Education are desirous that the Civil Service Commissioners should continue to inquire, as heretofore, into the age, health, and character, of the successful candidates.

The Commissioners are aware that certificates of qualification are not necessary, but they see that great advantages arise from testing the candidates by competitive examination; and they hope the Civil Service Commissioners will kindly have such examinations held, as hitherto, when vacancies may occur.

On former occasions your department furnished a return of the answering of the candidates who failed, under each head; and if it be not contrary to some recent regulation, the Commissioners of National Education are anxious to be still furnished with such information.

We are, &c.

The Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.

SIR, 19th June 1874.

Punishment of a teacher making a false return of the age of a pupil.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th of March last, calling attention to the conduct of Mr. ——, teacher of ——— National School, in making a false return of the age of one of his former pupils, —— ——, a candidate for a situation in the Excise,

We are to state that the Commissioners of National Education, having called on Mr. ——, through their inspector, for any explanation he might have to offer, and finding from the inspector's report that Mr. —— had no other excuse but that he acted "under very great "pressure," the Commissioners have ordered that the grant of salary be withdrawn from him from the 30th instant, and that he be considered ineligible for appointment in any other national school, without the special and formal sanction of this board.

We are, &c.

TREASURY.

TREASURY.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

Considerations arising from proceedings under the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873.

SIR, 20th January 1874.

THE period having now expired which limited the operation of the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, the Civil Service Commissioners think it desirable, before finally closing the correspondence on the subject, to draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to a point of some importance connected with it.

The Commissioners do not wish at present to advert to the provisions of the Act itself, or the manner in which they have been interpreted, beyond observing that as their own action under those provisions was limited to concurring in a course indicated by their Lordships, they considered themselves justified in assuming that the necessary conditions had been fulfilled within the intention of the Legislature in every case in which their Lordships intimated a willingness to issue a warrant, unless they themselves were in possession of information which appeared to rebut such assumption.

The point which the Commissioners have now specially in view, has reference to the question, for what situations their certificate of qualification ought to be granted and ought to be required.

The Commissioners have always held that their certificate ought not to be granted solely for the purpose of rendering a particular person eligible for superannuation allowance.

On this principle they proceeded on a recent occasion in dealing with the case of appointments in the Court of Probate, respecting which there appeared to be a doubt whether they might not be exempt from the operation of the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, under the terms of the Act 21 Vict. c. 77. § 18.

The case was brought before the Commissioners in a letter from the Comptroller and Auditor-General, in the course of which he stated it as "a matter for their serious consideration, whether it is advisable that "a certificate should in future be granted to any person who may desire "to receive it for his own advantage in an office which claims exemp-"tion from the general rule applicable to the Civil Service."

Entirely concurring in the views thus expressed, the Commissioners when requested to examine a candidate for an appointment in the office above mentioned declined to do so until it was agreed that such exemp-

TREASURY.

Considerations arising from proceedings under the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873.

tion should not be claimed, but that all persons proposed to be appointed to such situations should be submitted to examination.

On the same ground in the somewhat similar case of the Court of Bankruptcy (Ireland) the Commissioners did not feel justified in acceding to a request that they would examine a candidate for appointment as messenger, when the liability to examination under the Order in Council was distinctly denied, and it was admitted that a certificate was sought in the particular case mainly, if not solely, with a view to superannuation. And though from your letter of the 23rd August last, the Commissioners learned with regret that the Lords of the Treasury dissented from the view then taken by them, they are themselves unable to see how they could properly have adopted a different course. It appears to them to be clearly contrary to the intention alike of the Order in Council, and of the Superannuation Act, that candidates for any situation should have the option, subject to the approval of the head of the department, of obtaining or not obtaining certificates of qualification. They think, therefore, that such certificate ought in no case to be granted, except on the understanding that in all similar cases a certificate will be required before an appointment is made.

If these views are correct as regards the grant of certificates, it is obvious that they apply with equal force to the issue of warrants under the recent Act. For one of the conditions of issuing such warrant was that it should be proved to have been "through inadvertence" that a certificate of qualification was not obtained at the time of appointment, and it could not be inadvertence, unless the situation were one in respect of which a certificate ought to have been required in the past, and therefore ought under similar circumstances to be required in the future.

Bearing this in mind, the Commissioners have been struck by the fact, that in the list of situations respecting which warrants have been issued, there are very many which have not previously been recognised as falling within the rules requiring certificates of qualification, and they have it in contemplation to address a circular to the several departments concerned, pointing out that no appointments can properly be made henceforth to such situations without previous examination as prescribed by the Order in Council. Before doing this, however, they have thought it advisable to bring the matter to the notice of the Lords of the Treasury, in case it should be the opinion of their Lordships, that any of these situations should now be exempted from the operation of the said order by being added to Schedule B., either directly or through a warrant made under section 4 of the Superannuation Act. Accordingly, a complete list of the situations referred to is transmitted herewith for their Lordships' information.

In conclusion, the Commissioners have only to observe that if it should appear to their Lordships as it undoubtedly appears to themselves to be unsatisfactory, that the necessity of a certificate should rest as in the case of departments having statutory right of appointment upon an understanding with the head of the department, the grave inconvenience attaching to this state of things could only be completely remedied by an Act of the Legislature, which should give to the Order in Council in all such cases the force of law.

I have, &c.

TREASURY.

Considerations arising from proceedings under the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873.

ENCLOSURE.

SITUATIONS not hitherto brought under the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, but for which orders or warrants have been issued under the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873.

Department.	Situation.
Admiralty	Librarian.
"	Chief Clerk in Royal Marine Office.
"	Digest Writers.
"	Labourers in the London Office.
"	Butlers and Cooks, Hong Kong.
Bankruptcy Court (England)	Comptroller in Bankruptcy.
" " (Ireland)	Court-keeper and Messengers.
" " (Scotland)	Clerks in Accountant's Office.
Board of Trade	Translator.
" "	Inspector of Oyster Fisheries.
" "	Registrar of Designs.
" "	Labourers and Boatmen, Holyhead.
Board of Supervision (Scotland)	Messenger.
British Museum	Keepers of Departments.
Clerk of Justiciary (Scotland)	Assistant Clerks.
Court of Session (Scotland)	Assistant Extractor.
Chelsea Hospital	Messenger.
Exchequer and Audit Office	Library Porter.
Foreign Office	Assistant and Accountant to H. M. Legation, Pekin.
" "	Clerks on the China Establishment.
Home Office	Secretary, Convict Department in West Australia.
" "	Messenger in Do.
National Debt Office	Clerk to Barrister.
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland).	Superintendent of Court Buildings.
Royal College of Science (Ireland)	Secretary.
Royal Dublin Society	Clerks.
Royal Hibernian Military School	Schoolmasters.
Patent Office	Curator of Patent Museum.
" "	Translator.
Manufactures, Board of (Scotland)	Second Curator of School of Art.
Perth Prison	Clerk of Works.
Treasury	Messenger to First Lord.
Veterinary Department	Secretary.
" "	Clerks.
War Office	Clerks in Military Staff Offices.
"	Clerk in the Auxiliary Forces' Office, Ireland.
"	Clerks in Army Clothing Factory.
"	Draughtsmen in Royal Carriage Department.
"	Draughtsmen in Experimental Branch (Director of Artillery).
"	Writers in Manufacturing Departments.
"	Timekeepers, Check-keepers, Book-keepers in Manufacturing Departments.
"	Clerk of the Kitchen, Royal Military College.
"	Coal Porter and Messenger.
"	Printer in Experimental Branch.
"	Seaman.
"	Artificers generally.
"	Engineer in charge of Machinery in Army Clothing Factory.
"	Magazine Keeper in Control Department, Pembroke.
"	Superintendent of Machinery and Laundry, Herbert Hospital.
Works, Office of (England)	Superintendent of Ventilation, Westminster Palace.

TREASURY.

Considerations arising from proceedings under the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873.

Department.	Situations.
Works, Office of (England) - -	Assistant to Clerk of Works, House of Commons.
" " - -	Gatekeeper.
" (Ireland) - -	Assistant Architect.
" " - -	Assistant Surveyor.
" " - -	Assistant to Solicitor.
" " - -	Valuator.
" " - -	Superintendent of Fuel and Light.
" " - -	District Clerk of Works.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, 13th February 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, respecting the effect of the Superannuation Act, 1873, upon the course to be pursued by your department hereafter in regard to the situations named in the schedule to your letter, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to remind you that where a statutory right exists to appoint unconditionally to a particular situation no agreement or understanding on the part of individual heads of departments, that their appointees shall be required to obtain your certificates will be binding on their successors (nor perhaps more than morally on themselves), and that so far as the strict letter of the law goes, all such appointees (where you examine them at all, as in cases mentioned further on you consent to do) "will continue to have the option subject to the approval of the head of "the department of obtaining or not obtaining your certificates of "qualification," subject of course to the connexion between your certificates and pensions on retirement.

My Lords, however, agree with you in thinking that where, for the purposes of the Superannuation Act, 1873, the chief of a department has certified that a particular person was appointed without a certificate through inadvertence on the part of his superiors, and without any default of his own, the fair inference is that he will in future require the holders of the same situation to obtain certificates.

As often as any doubt on this point suggested itself to my Lords, they added to the announcement of their orders under the Superannuation Act, 1873, words signifying that their order would not be held by them hereafter to confer a right to superannuation unless arrangements should be made for bringing the situation under the Order in Council of the 4th of June 1870.

Passing on to cases in which statutory nominations are not in question, it appears to my Lords that the circumstance whether or not a scheme of examination has already been fixed for a particular situation, does not determine whether the situation falls within or beyond the Superannuation Act, 1873. That Act may be a reason for hastening the completion of such schemes, but it does not appear to my Lords to require that they should have been completed before it was put into effect.

With regard to the letter from this Board of 23rd of August last, I am to observe that my Lords did not express their dissent from your views, further than by saying that they did not see how the correspondence forwarded to the Treasury supported them, and my Lords have

TREASURY.

Considerations arising from proceedings under the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873.

waited for further information. They do not yet see why if the judges of the Irish Bankruptcy Court were willing that their messengers should be examined by your Commission, it was a good reason for not doing so that the same judges had it in their power to exclude your intervention, and to dispense with your certificates.

The same reasoning applies to the offices of the common law courts in England, where nevertheless you examine, although the chief justices of those courts have expressly denied your right to do so, whenever they choose to withhold or withdraw their consent.

Subject to these observations, my Lords offer no objection to the measures proposed in your letter, but they think it would be advisable to postpone them until Parliament shall have had time to consider the return which is required by the Act of 1873 to be made to it at the beginning of this session, and they would be glad to be allowed to see a draft of the proposed circular before it is issued, and to offer for the consideration of your Board any further observations which it may suggest.

My Lords presume that the circular, in addition to its general argument, will specify the particular situations which require to be regulated according to its terms in each department to which it is addressed, so that the authorities of each department, if they are satisfied with the premisses, will merely have to take the usual proceedings, in correspondence with your Board, and with the Treasury, to satisfy the terms of the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, in regard to the situations in question.

I am, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE AS TO MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

Changes in the course of examination for the Royal Military Academy.

The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 19th January 1874.

BEFORE transmitting the accompanying letters to the Secretary of State for War, I shall be much obliged if the Civil Service Commissioners will inform me whether they have any objection to the proposals of the Governor of the Royal Military Academy, namely:

1. To include trigonometry in the obligatory portion of mathematics for the entrance examination.

2. To increase the marks of the voluntary portion of mathematics from 2,500 to 3,000.

3. To reduce the marks for English from 3,000 to 2,000.

4. To reduce the marks for Latin from 3,000 to 2,000, and to make Latin and Greek one subject under the head of "Classics," as formerly, with 4,000 marks, it being understood that a candidate need not take up *both* unless he chooses.

5. To allow Hindustani or any modern European language to be taken up.

6. To raise the standard of the examination in classics to that of the 6th form at a public school; together with any observations which the Commissioners may desire to favour me with.

I have, &c.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

Changes in the course of examination for the Royal Military Academy.

ENCLOSURE (1).

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich 1873,
2nd January 1874.

SIR,

I HAVE to request that you will call the attention of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War to the effect the late changes in the examinations for admission are producing in the candidates who are admitted to the Royal Military Academy.

The Royal Commission on Military Education recommended certain changes in the subjects for these examinations and in the values assigned to them which were embodied in the regulations of the 15th February 1870, and came into force in July 1871, but before any examination had been held under the rules thus framed, and consequently before any experience had been gained as to their practical working, new regulations were issued 29th June 1871 in which very important changes were made. These latter came into operation in September 1872.

Three examinations were held under the regulations of 1870, four have since been held under the existing regulations, and I therefore propose to compare their results with each other, and with those of the three last examinations held under the regulations in force at the time of the Royal Commission, which were dated 5th May 1862, and had been in operation since January 1863.

The annexed Table No. 1 contains the changes which have been made, the effect of which is shown in the following table, in which the relative per-centage values of the various subjects are stated, on the supposition that in addition to mathematics the candidates take up the most paying subjects, which is practically what, as a rule, is the case.

Subjects.	Regulations dated		
	5th May 1862.	15th February 1870.	29th June 1871.
Mathematics { Obligatory	21·0	11·1	12·6
Mathematics { Voluntary	15·8	18·5	15·8
Total	36·8	29·6	28·4
Classics { Latin	15·7	22·2	19·0
Classics { Greek	15·7		
English Composition, &c.	—	11·1	19·0
Drawing { Freehand	—	7·4	6·3
Drawing { Geometrical	—	—	1·9
	3 other selected subjects, each of which has a relative value of 10·5	2 other selected subjects, each of which has a relative value of 14·8	2 other selected subjects, each of which has a relative value of 12·6

From this table it will be seen that higher importance was attached to mathematics in the old regulations than in those of 1870 or 1871, and that while greater value was given to classics by the regulations of 1870 than by either of the others, the system as regards classics has been changed. In the old regulations an equal value was given to Latin and Greek, but the two were considered as one subject, and consequently, as a rule, were taken up together, thus giving a candidate who had been well educated at a classical school a fair chance of success when competing with a good mathematician, whereas in the subsequent regulations a preponderating importance is given to Latin, the natural result of which has been to give an impulse to its study, while Greek has been neglected. The effect also of increasing the value of Latin by the regulations of 1870 was very serious in reducing the relative importance of voluntary mathematics, which being a more difficult subject, was apparently neglected for the easier and better paying subjects. This has been the case to a greater extent since the promulgation of the existing regulations by which English is placed on a par with Latin, so that few candidates now devote themselves seriously to the study of the higher mathematics, although some of them probably would do

so, but that they found the labour essential to a proficiency in it will bring a better return if devoted to Latin and English.

Changes in the course of examination for the Royal Military Academy.

Table No. 2 exhibits the results of these changes on the examinations. In it the proportion per cent. of marks gained by the successful candidates in the various subjects at their entrance examinations is shown. The column headed "5th May "1862" is derived from the three last examinations held under the regulations of that date, that headed "15th February 1870" from the three examinations held under the regulations of that date, and the numbers in the last column are derived from the four examinations which have been held under the existing regulations.

Table No. 3 gives an analysis of the same examinations under a different aspect, in it is stated the proportion per cent. of the successful candidates examined in a few of the more important subjects, and of those who were examined and obtained two-thirds, half, one-third, or less than one-third of the maximum marks assigned to those subjects.

This table confirms the results in Table No. 2, and shows clearly the disastrous effect of the recent changes in the study of mathematics. The number who passed really good examinations in obligatory mathematics has increased; this is satisfactory, but as an offset to this advantage it must be remembered that plane trigonometry was included in the obligatory mathematics, the results of which are shown in the first column, but not in the subsequent examinations to which the last columns refer. As regards the higher and voluntary mathematics the result is most serious; the proportion of marks gained in it in the last four examinations has been less than 9 per cent., while four-fifths of the successful candidates have obtained less than one-third marks, and less than 5 per cent. have obtained half marks.

This fully justifies the opinions of the professor and instructors in mathematics, whose representations to me on this head have induced me to undertake this analysis. Mathematics is daily becoming of higher importance to officers, both of the Artillery and Engineers, and although it may not be necessary to require from every officer a very high standard of mathematical attainment, still a certain minimum, which will permit of a thorough comprehension of the formulæ used in the daily practice of their profession and of the laws of mechanics, sufficient to enable artillery officers to apply the means at their disposal for moving and mounting heavy guns, &c. with skill and safety to their men, and engineer officers to apply materials economically and safely in military constructions, is absolutely necessary, and it has always been thought desirable to have in each service some officers who, from their higher mathematical attainments are capable of dealing with some of the more intricate questions which they must meet with in the practice of their profession.

Formerly the study of the higher mathematics was encouraged, so that there were always a certain number of cadets who could be carried forward, while in the Academy, to the study of some of the more difficult problems connected with their profession, but as matters now are, the higher mathematics are swamped by Latin and English, and the professor informs me that he fears there will soon be no cadets sufficiently advanced to study the more important subjects, such as the theory of projectiles, and the strains induced in beams by weights under different conditions, &c. This is a state of things which calls for immediate remedy, and which, as governor of this institution, and responsible for the instruction given in it, I must urgently press upon your attention.

From an examination of Tables 2 and 3, it will be seen that English composition, literature, and history combined, have assumed a most important position in the admission of candidates to the Academy. The high value now given to the subject, 19 per cent., as compared with 15·8 per cent. for voluntary mathematics, and 12·6 per cent. for all other subjects except Latin and Drawing, renders it almost impossible for any candidate to succeed, however good a mathematician or linguist he may be, or however proficient in experimental or natural sciences, who does not take up either English or Latin, and as a fact, no qualified candidate has attempted it since the existing regulations were issued, except one who was at the bottom of the list, a miserable failure, and did not succeed in obtaining his admission to the Academy.

With regard to the examination in English as at present conducted, I venture to say that it is productive of highly pernicious results in other ways. If it introduced into the Academy a few young men of superior talents and education, who had made English literature and history an especial study, and were what may be termed well read men, I should not object to the examination, but, as a rule, such young men are not to be found at the age at which these candidates are examined, and as a consequence it becomes necessary to publish a few months before each examination a list of the books, and of the portions of history in which the candidates are to be examined, and forthwith a process of cramming commences of the worst possible character, in which they read for hours daily, committing to memory all that they

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can acquire from masters skilled in preparing them for examination, to the utter neglect of more important studies, and with serious detriment to their health. The number of youths whose health breaks down under this trying process is considerable, several have come under my personal observation, but the final result is that upwards of 90 per cent. of the successful candidates are brought forward for examination in English, and ultimately obtain 21 per cent. of the total marks gained in the examination.

The fact is, I believe, that the greater portion of the young men examined in this subject have never seriously studied either English history or literature previously to the publication of the subjects for examination, that they acquire a distaste for the study, and cease from it afterwards, and it is probable that within a year or two, scarcely one of them would retain any useful remembrance of the subjects so crammed into him.

The few who do not take up English are, in general, those who have had a good classical education, and feel safe by competing for the high marks given for Latin.

As regards Latin also, I would observe that much of what I have urged with respect to English is applicable to it. The very high value given to it induces so large a number of the candidates to take it up as to include 68 per cent. of those who succeed. I should be sorry for any change to be made which would have the effect of excluding a youth who had shown talent and industry in the acquirement of a knowledge of the ancient classics, provided he knew a certain minimum in mathematics, feeling assured that one who had acquired such knowledge would apply himself to the study of those subjects which form the curriculum within the Academy, and would do well in them. Such has been the experience of a few good classical scholars who have gone through the Academy; they almost invariably assume a high place in getting their commissions, but unfortunately the entrance examinations are so conducted that very inferior scholars obtain considerable marks for the subject to the great detriment of the studies within the Academy. To accomplish the desired object the examinations ought to be of the nature of those given to the sixth forms of our large public schools, instead of being as they are of the nature of those given to the fourth forms. As a consequence of the present state of things, the Academy is being filled with young men with a slight smattering of the Latin classics which will never be of any use to them in after life, and is not even calculated to ensure a thoroughly grammatical knowledge of their own language. After their entrance into the Academy they pursue the study for a few months, at the expense of time which might be much better devoted to professional subjects, are examined, and a large proportion fail to qualify in it, and others for the most part only pass indifferent examinations. In the three last Latin examinations held within the Academy only 36 cadets (42 per cent.) out of 82 who obtained marks at the entrance examination were able to qualify by obtaining one-third marks at their first examination, and only 8 passed good examinations, obtaining half marks.

The result of my inquiry is that the entrance examinations, as now conducted, are producing candidates who are very imperfectly instructed in the subjects required for their profession, and unless changed will dictate a course of education within the Academy which will not come up to the requirements of the Artillery or Engineers, nor produce as scientific officers as used to be produced formerly. This conviction has been of gradual growth in my mind, having forced itself upon me by the results that are being obtained, and would probably have been much more evident, and at an earlier date, if it had not been for the present abnormal state of the Academy, which has caused the shortcomings to be attributed to the short terms.

As an instance of the effects of these examinations, I may mention that two gentlemen now in the Academy, both good mathematicians, stood 45th and 46th on the list of candidates, and were actually excluded from among the successful candidates, having neither of them taken up Latin, but were afterwards admitted by a lucky chance, more having been allowed to enter than were at first intended, and now stand 2nd and 6th in their class, being far superior in every way to many who were preferred before them.

The remedy I have to propose is that the following scale of marks should be adopted:—

		Marks.
Mathematics	Obligatory	2,000
	Voluntary	3,000
Drawing	Freehand	1,000
	Geometrical	300
All other subjects of which a candidate may take up four, allowing classics, Latin and Greek, to count as one subject, as in the regulation of May 1862		2,000

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If this scale be adopted, the following would be the proportion per cent. assigned to each subject :—

		Marks.
Mathematics	Obligatory	14
	Voluntary	21
Drawing	Freehand	7
	Geometrical	2
All other subjects, each		14
Classics, Latin, and Greek together, taken as one subject, would thus count		28

I would suggest also as an improvement, if it can be carried out, that the candidates be allowed to take up any modern foreign language spoken in Europe or Hindustani, instead of confining the examinations to French and German, as it may often be useful to have officers in the service possessing a knowledge of other languages, even though only French and German are taught in the Academy.

With respect to the mathematical examination, I append a report from the professor of mathematics, to whose recommendations I attach very great importance. It would be of immense advantage if plane trigonometry could be included in the obligatory examination as it was formerly, and if the examinations in the higher voluntary mathematics were more limited in their range and more thorough in those branches in which papers are set.

I would also suggest that the examination in classics, which, if any proposition be accepted, may count for 28 per cent. of the subjects taken up, be more of the nature of that usually given to the sixth forms of public schools.

By this means a good classical scholar taking up the obligatory mathematics would have a fair chance of competing for admission, but indifferent fourth form boys would not get marks, and thus not exclude others much better adapted for the service.

If these propositions be adopted I would suggest that the rules should be altered at once, and notice given that they will come into operation at the examination to be held in December next. I should hope that by this means we should obtain cadets such as are required, fit to pursue their professional studies in the Academy with advantage, instead of our being obliged to limit their instruction within the Academy in a manner which will certainly have the effect of lowering the professional standard of officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS, Lt.-General,
Governor, Royal Military Academy.

The Director-General
of Military Education,
War Office.

TABLE I.

SUBJECTS for EXAMINATION and VALUES assigned to them by Regulations dated

	5th May 1862.	15th February 1870.	29th June 1871.
Mathematics, obligatory	2,000	1,500	2,000
„ voluntary	1,500	2,500	2,500
English Language and Composition	1,000	1,500	3,000
English History, &c.	1,000		
Geography, Modern	1,000	Omitted.	—
Classics, Latin	1,500	3,000	3,000
„ Greek	1,500	2,000	2,000
Modern Languages, French	1,000	2,000	2,000
„ German	1,000	2,000	2,000
„ Hindustani	1,000	Omitted.	—
Experimental Sciences	1,000	1,500	2,000
Natural Sciences	1,000	Omitted.	—
Geology and Physical Geography	—	—	2,000
Drawing, Freehand	1,000	1,000	1,000
„ Geometrical, obligatory	—	—	300

By regulations in force previously to 1870, four subjects only could be taken up in addition to mathematics, classics, that is Latin and Greek together, being counted as one.

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By regulations of February 1870 and June 1871, which came into force respectively in July 1871 and September 1872, a candidate was not allowed to take up more than four subjects, exclusive of mathematics and drawing.

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING the PROPORTION per cent. of MARKS gained by the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES in the various SUBJECTS at ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATIONS.	Examinations held under Regulations dated		
	5th May 1862.	15th February 1870.	29th June 1871.
Mathematics, obligatory	28·5	19·7	23·9
„ voluntary	14·9	11·2	8·9
Total	43·4	30·9	32·8
English Composition, History, &c.	10·9	9·1	21·0
Classics, Latin	8·6	17·9	13·1
„ Greek	5·8	3·5	2·1
Total	14·4	21·4	15·2
Modern Languages, French	11·3	19·8	12·9
„ „ German	4·2	9·1	4·5
„ „ Hindustani	·1	Omitted.	
Total	15·6	28·9	17·4
Modern Geography	3·1	Omitted.	
Experimental Sciences	5·3	4·4	4·1
Geology and Physical Geography	Omitted.		1·3
Drawing, Landscape	3·8	4·6	4·4
„ Geometrical, obligatory	No marks.		3·3

TABLE No. 3.

TABLE showing the PROPORTION per cent. of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES examined in various Subjects, and of those examined in each SUBJECT who obtained ⅔, ½, ⅓rd, or less than ⅓rd of the total MARKS assigned to each Subject.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATIONS.	Examinations held under Regulations dated		
	5th May 1862.	15th February 1870.	29th June 1871.
Mathematics, No. examined	100	100	100
„ obligatory, ⅔ marks	24·8	65·2	40·9
„ „ ½ „	85·4	100·	95·1
„ „ ⅓ „	14·6	—	4·9
„ voluntary, ⅔ „	8·6	2·5	—
„ „ ½ „	30·6	10·	4·7
„ „ ⅓ „	67·6	36·	19·7
„ less than ⅓ „	30·	61·8	79·6
English Language and Composition, No. examined	50·6	2·3	90·9
English Language and Composition ⅔ marks	16·0	—	3·3
„ „ ½ „	54·3	—	38·0
„ „ ⅓ „	92·7	—	86·0
„ less than ⅓ „	7·1	—	13·9

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SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATIONS.	Examinations held under Regulations dated		
	5th May 1862.	15th February 1870.	29th June 1871.
English History, No. examined - -	48·2	84·8	—
" $\frac{3}{4}$ marks -	7·8	5·6	—
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " -	24·3	34·2	—
" $\frac{1}{4}$ " -	75·5	85·4	—
" less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " -	24·5	14·6	—
Classics, Latin, No. examined - -	53·3	74·4	68·0
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ marks -	3·5	6·0	4·8
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ " -	34·9	41·8	21·8
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " -	88·8	82·6	61·6
" " less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " -	11·1	17·2	38·4
" Greek, No. examined - -	44·0	39·7	27·1
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ marks -	2·3	—	2·2
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ " -	16·6	14·9	6·6
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " -	52·3	40·7	33·3
" " less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " -	47·6	59·2	66·6

ENCLOSURE (2).

SIR, August 1873.

I WISH to address to you some remarks on the mathematical attainments of the gentlemen cadets when admitted to the Royal Military Academy, considered as bearing on the courses of study in mathematics and mechanics pursued in the institution, and for the conduct of which I am responsible as Professor of those subjects. It would be beyond my province to speak of mathematics viewed as a branch of general education, or of the place assigned to it as such in the competitive examination.

In the courses of mathematics and mechanics of a scientific military school it is clear that those sciences should be viewed as instruments, indispensable to certain technical and practical applications, which must always be kept in view; hence these courses have necessarily a professional and peculiar character, different from college or university teaching; and it would be desirable that the preliminary mathematical training of the cadets should, if possible, be such as will be most useful to them in the studies pursued here.

Now a good practical knowledge of *pure geometry*, both plane and solid, is of the greatest use to them in those studies; and at the same time we find them almost without exception extremely deficient in it. As you are aware, the method of *geometrical construction* is now extensively used in the arts of construction, instead of the method of analysis and formula, by all practical men; the different forces and stresses at work throughout a machine or structure being determined by the former method with greater facility and clearness, and with quite sufficient accuracy. Now it is clear that in learning the principles of this method, as our cadets do at present, questions of pure geometry must frequently arise, and a ready knowledge of the subject is most valuable.

Pure geometry is equally indispensable in the study of mechanism and machinery, all the various contrivances for modifying and transforming motion being based upon geometrical properties.

Even in the courses of pure mathematics, many properties of the conic sections and other curves, which constantly occur in mechanics, are arrived at more easily by the geometrical method than the analytical, while for clearness and conviction to the minds of beginners there can be no comparison between the two. I have accordingly endeavoured in such cases to familiarize the cadets with the use of the former method.

Though a good knowledge of geometry is thus so important to our cadets, I find that even the best of them are very deficient in it. This I attribute to the fact that the examination in geometry, for admissions, consists almost entirely of questions on the text of Euclid. The candidates therefore carefully get up the text of Euclid so as to be able to write out any of his propositions they may be asked, but are not exercised in solving problems for themselves. An easy remedy for this would be to give, in the admission examination, more importance to the *solution of new questions*

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on the various properties of triangles, circles, &c.; of course these should be of a very simple kind. I would also propose that some, not quite so simple, should be given in the optional part of the mathematical examination in which I believe *none* are now given on pure geometry. There is no better test of a boy's original talents than such questions; if judiciously chosen, what is called "cramming" will avail nothing in preparing for them; whereas in preparing the text of Euclid in the way done at present, I believe with many it half consists in learning by heart. They are generally better in such a subject as algebra, because there they are obliged to think for themselves from being accustomed to deal with all sorts of new examples and problems, while in geometry they never have to think for themselves, it being for them a mere exercise of memory.

In solid geometry the deficiency is still greater, and a portion at least of the optional examination should be devoted to questions on solid geometry, very simple, but still of a character to test the soundness and clearness of the candinates' conceptions and his power of applying them, rather than his capacity to reproduce on paper a few standard propositions, nearly in the words of Euclid.

Trigonometry is not now required in the preliminary examination, and consequently we find several cadets in each class come here with no knowledge of that subject, and others with scarcely any. This is found to be a serious drawback, as they have to begin the study of it in the Academy, and the very limited knowledge of it which they can attain in the time, lowers the general standard for the whole class, and increases the difficulty of their understanding elementary mechanics, a study of course quite new to such cadets.

In fact, under the present system a certain number of cadets arrive so prepared that it is impossible to expect them at the conclusion of their course, to have attained even the minimum amount of scientific instruction which *every* officer of either corps ought to possess, and which was evidently contemplated by the late Royal Commission, "the application of mathematics to machinery" being expressly named by them as a subject to be studied by all; taking it even in the most restricted sense, it at least pre-supposes a thorough knowledge of elementary mechanics and of the mathematics required for it.

Besides the minimum considered essential for all it is, I believe, universally admitted that there ought to be at least some few officers of sufficient scientific attainments to understand the various subtle and difficult questions which arise in modern artillery and engineering, involving a sound knowledge of parts of the higher mathematics and mechanics. For such one would naturally look to cadets who had distinguished themselves in the "further examination" for admission, and, during their Academy career, in our "voluntary" courses in those subjects, which courses, I need not say, have to be adapted to the attainments of those who enter on them. Now there is a serious falling off in the mathematical knowledge of our best cadets within the last two or three years, so much that I fear several items must be excluded from our courses in the higher mechanics as being too advanced, relating in particular to the strength of materials, the motions of solid bodies (required for projectiles), the calculation of the trajectory of a projectile, and different applications to machinery.

The reason for this is clear. Few candidates for admission now find it worth their while to devote themselves seriously to the study of mathematics; rarely do the marks of a candidate exceed one-third of the total (2,500) allotted to the optional subjects. Those even who have a natural aptitude for this study evidently find the labour essential to any real proficiency in it, will bring a better return in marks if devoted to other subjects, such as English or Latin, and no doubt are quite right in their calculation. The only remedy for the evil would be a *re-distribution of the marks for the admission examination*, giving to mathematics a share proportionate to its difficulty and importance as regards the future profession of the candidates. It should not be forgotten that it is more difficult for a well prepared candidate to obtain a high proportion of marks out of the total in a voluntary examination in mathematics (a portion of which ought to consist of new problems) than in other subjects, an additional reason for making a difference in the totals.

Questions are sometimes proposed in the optional part of the admission examination which seem of too advanced a character. It is surely too much to suppose that at their age, and with so many other subjects on hand, candidates could acquire any sound or solid knowledge of such subjects as central forces in dynamics, or Poinsot's theory of the equilibrium of systems of forces, or of differential equations, yet questions are sometimes given on such subjects. The effect of this would be to induce candidates to "get up," in an unsound manner, subjects really beyond them, on the chance of a proposition being given upon them. It would tend to promote a state of preparation more useful to them at the Academy if, instead of such questions, *original* problems on more elementary subjects in statics, dynamics, conics, infini-

tesimal calculus, geometry, &c. were given in greater numbers; this would make them learn to think for themselves and apply their knowledge to new cases as they arise, defeating also the system of "cramming" propositions, definitions, &c., instead of mastering them, which still partially prevails.

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I hope I have not exceeded my duty in making these remarks as to the admission examination, but it is impossible to dissociate it from the success or failure of the instruction which it is my duty to direct as Professor in the Royal Military Academy. I may add that all the instructors in mathematics concur fully in what I have said above.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MORGAN W. CROFTON,
Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

The Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, 6th February 1874.

THE Civil Service Commissioners have carefully considered, in compliance with your request, the proposals made by Sir J. Simmons in the letter which was forwarded with your communication of the 19th ultimo for amending the scheme of examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy.

From that letter, the Commissioners learn that experience has satisfied General Simmons that a large proportion of four of the candidates who obtain admission under the present regulations are not far enough advanced in mathematics as to be able to reach the ordinary standard during the time which can be devoted to that study in the Academy; while the proportion of those who show themselves capable of reaching the higher standard required for the Engineers, and for some branches of the Artillery service is inconveniently small, and is diminishing.

The Commissioners are of course unable to offer any opinion on the question, how far it would be possible or advisable, with the view of remedying this defect, to lengthen the time devoted to the study of mathematics at the academy; but assuming that no change can be made in this respect, it would appear to be clearly for the interests of the service, that steps should be taken for attracting into it persons possessing a higher degree of mathematical proficiency. Shortly before the receipt of your letter, the attention of the Commissioners had been called to this subject by the examiners to this department, who, in a report on the results of the recent competitions, pointed out the serious and growing deficiency of good mathematicians among the competitors, attributing it to the same cause which is alleged by General Simmons, namely, the small amount of marks assigned to the optional portions of mathematics as compared with those which are given for other subjects, more especially for English, in which marks are more easily obtained.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners are disposed to agree with Sir L. Simmons, in thinking that it would be for the advantage of the service to replace trigonometry among the subjects of the obligatory examination, and to raise the marks assigned to the voluntary portion of mathematics to 3,000 or even 4,000; reducing at the same time, the maxima for English and Latin to 2,000, but allowing Latin and Greek to count as one subject, with a maximum of 4,000.

They concur also in the opinion that it would be desirable to admit among the subjects of the competitive examination, other languages besides French and German, as, for instance, any one of the following, viz., Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Hindustani, at the option of the candidate. On the other hand, it appears to the Commissioners to be of importance that all persons who are admitted to the Academy should be

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able to compose, with tolerable ease and correctness, in their own language; and they would therefore suggest that an exercise in English composition should be one of the subjects of the obligatory examination, and that to this exercise one fourth of the total number of marks allotted to English should be appropriated.

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As regards the range of the examination in higher mathematics, the experience of the Commissioners had already led them to think it advisable to bring it within somewhat narrower limits than were given to it at first, making the examination at the same time more searching within those limits, and they propose to take further steps in the same direction.

In this respect it appears to them that there should be an advantage in issuing, together with the regulations, a well-considered syllabus of the branches on which papers would be set. Lastly, as regards the standard of the examination in classics, the Commissioners have made some inquiry with the view of ascertaining how far it is susceptible of improvement, and having satisfied themselves that General Simmons is justified in thinking that it has hitherto been somewhat too low, they have given directions that it should be raised in future examinations.

The papers which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

The Director-General of Military Education, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 23rd February 1874.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honour to request that you will lay before the Civil Service Commissioners the enclosed further communication from the Governor of the Royal Military Academy on the subject of the proposed revision of the regulations relating to the examinations for admission to that establishment.

The alterations suggested by Sir Lintorn Simmons, in whose recommendations I fully concur, are shown in the accompanying proof copy, marked B., of the rules* in question, and I shall be obliged by your informing me, before I submit the whole correspondence for the consideration of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and the Secretary of State for War, whether the Civil Service Commissioners see any objection to these alterations, and more especially to the proposed reduction of the number of voluntary subjects a candidate may take up (exclusive of drawing) from five to four, by omitting the words "mathematics and," from the last line of clause 55.

Be so good as to return the enclosed minute and draft regulations.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Minute.

* * * * * * * * * *

I agree to all the suggestions of the Civil Service Commissioners, and especially that voluntary mathematics and classics should be placed on the equal footing of 4,000 marks.

This being adopted, however, I think it would probably tend to a more thorough knowledge of the subjects examined in, if the candidates were allowed to take up four of the nine voluntary subjects, including mathematics, but excluding drawing.

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* The material parts of these rules, as finally settled, are printed at pages 85, 86, Appendix III.

Considering the reduced age, 16 to 18, at which youths now come up for examination, it is too much to expect them to have a thorough knowledge of so many subjects, and especially so now that plane trigonometry and English composition are to be made part of the obligatory examination. As a rule, they consider it necessary to take up the whole number of subjects, whatever it may be, in which they are allowed to be examined, on the speculation of getting a few marks, because, however few, provided they exceed the small number deducted, they add to their chance of success. The cramming necessary to acquire this smattering is often at the expense of the study of some other subject in which more solid knowledge is desirable. Hence, I think the examinations would probably be improved by limiting them to four out of the nine voluntary subjects, exclusive of drawing.

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An analysis of the reports of the Civil Service Commissioners fully bears out this view.

J. L. A. SIMMONS, Lt.-General,
Governor, Royal Military Academy.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, 5th March 1874.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd February, with enclosures, on the subject of the proposed revision of the regulations relating to the examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy.

In reply, I am to state that the Commissioners see no objection to the main alterations proposed in the draft (B.) which accompanied your letter. With regard, however, to the proposed reduction of the number of voluntary subjects which a candidate may take up, the Commissioners are disposed to think that this change, while liable to some objection in itself, is not necessary in order to secure the object which General Simmons has in view; and which they quite concur with him in desiring, viz., that of encouraging thoroughness of study in the subjects attempted. They believe that the same end may be attained in a more satisfactory way, by raising the minimum point from which the knowledge of any subject should count for marks; in other words, by making a larger deduction than has hitherto been made, under paragraph 55 of the regulations, from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject. In their letter of the 19th February 1870, the Commissioners themselves suggested that the number to be deducted should be 125; but they see reason now to think that a deduction of 250 would be better proportioned to the large maxima allotted to the several subjects; and they propose, if the Secretary of State see no objection, to adopt this number in future, unless any further change should appear desirable. They assume that it is intended that where under the head of classics a candidate takes up both Greek and Latin, a double deduction should be made.

Passing to other points in the proposed regulations, the Commissioners would suggest for consideration, whether it would not be advisable to include in the obligatory examination in trigonometry the solution of oblique as well as right-angled triangles. Their experience leads them to think that even moderately prepared candidates would be found to come up to this test; but they would be prepared, at least at the first, not to insist upon it with extreme stringency.

The amendments that would be necessary to give effect to this suggestion with a few others of minor importance are marked in red ink on the draft (B.), which is herewith returned according to your request, together with the minute of General Simmons.

I have, &c.

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The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 8th April 1874.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th ult., I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he has approved of the proposed alteration in Section III. of the regulations respecting first appointments and examinations for promotion issued in April 1873, with the following exception.

The Secretary of State considers that the desire of the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Governor of the Academy, to prevent a superficial knowledge on the part of candidates, may be better attained by limiting the number of subjects which a competitor may take up in the further examination to four, exclusive of drawing, than by the plan proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners, as a considerable time would elapse before the candidates became aware of the increased deduction to be made from their marks in the voluntary subjects.

Moreover, if the wording of the last line in clause 55 were retained as in former regulations, it would have the effect of virtually rendering the voluntary portion of mathematics an obligatory subject, which is not considered desirable.

At the same time Mr. Hardy has no objection to the Civil Service Commissioners deducting whatever number of marks they may consider necessary in the voluntary subjects.

The revised regulations (of which copies will be sent to you when ready) will not come into operation before the examination of July 1875.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, 15th April 1874.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, informing them that the Secretary of State for War has approved of the alterations proposed in the regulations under which candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy are examined, excepting as regards the mode of limiting the number of subjects to be taken up in the voluntary portion of the examination.

In reply, I am to state that, while the Commissioners will, of course, be prepared to give effect to Mr. Secretary Hardy's wishes on the last-mentioned point as well as on the others, they are themselves apprehensive that the operation of the change now introduced will be to discourage greatly the study of mathematics, which, from your letter of the 19th January, and its enclosures, they understood to be regarded as in need rather of encouragement.

I have, &c.

The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 29th April 1874.

HAVING conferred with the Governor of the Royal Military Academy, as to the doubt expressed in the latter paragraph of your letter of the 15th instant, as to the effect which a limitation of the number of subjects to be taken up by candidates for admission to that establishment

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would be likely to produce by discouraging the study of mathematics, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he concurs with Sir Lintorn Simmons in the opinion that, having raised the standard of the qualifying examination in mathematics to the minimum which is considered absolutely necessary to enable a youth to go through the course of studies at the Royal Military Academy, the object should be to permit of a fair and equal competition between the good classic and the good mathematician, each taking up, if he like, three other subjects, and that on this ground, as well as for reasons which have already been brought to the notice of the Civil Service Commissioners, Mr. Secretary Hardy considers it desirable that Article 55 of the regulations should remain as now revised, and come into operation in July 1875.

I have, &c.

The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 9th April 1874.

Certificate of Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in lieu of preliminary examination.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to forward to you, for submission to the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed letter and regulations which have been received from the secretaries of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and to request that the Commissioners will be so good as to favour me, for Mr. Hardy's information, with their opinion as to whether the certificates of that board could be accepted in lieu of the preliminary examination laid down in the regulations of April 1873.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

24th March 1874.

WE are instructed to send you a copy of the regulations of this board, and to ask whether you will recognise the certificates which the board is to grant by allowing their holders, under such conditions as you may determine, to be excused from the whole or part of your non-competitive or general examinations.

The second part of the regulations contains the provisions under which the certificates will be granted. You will observe (regulation 8, page 8) that the certificate is to specify the subjects in which the candidate has passed, so the bodies which recognise it can require that he should have passed in any subject or combination of subjects which they may select.

The University of Oxford has decided to accept the certificate in the place of the testamur of the examiners in responsions, in cases where it represents the responsions subjects; and it seems probable that the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge will release holders of the certificates, under certain conditions, from the necessity of passing their matriculation examination as a condition of admission. Two or three colleges, including Trinity and Cambridge, have already agreed to this, and the question is under consideration at others.

The board will feel much obliged if you will take the subject into your consideration at an early date.

We remain, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, 16th April 1874.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with enclosures, on the subject of the expediency of accepting the certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in lieu of the preliminary exami-

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

nation prescribed by the regulations of April 1873, respecting appointments to the army and to the Royal Military Academy.

Certificate of Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in lieu of preliminary examination.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for Mr. Secretary Hardy's information, that the Commissioners had previously received a similar application in regard to the Home Civil Service, and though they see great difficulty in agreeing to it in the case of their own examinations, they would be prepared, if such should be Mr. Hardy's wish, to exempt any candidate for the army from re-examination in any of the non-competitive subjects in which he should appear to have shown the required degree of proficiency at an examination conducted under the directions of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 8th May 1874.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, and to acquaint you in reply that the Secretary of State for War approves of the certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board being accepted by the Civil Service Commissioners as a proof of competence in any of the non-competitive subjects included in the preliminary examination for appointments to the army, and to the Royal Military Academy, under the regulations of April 1873.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, 16th June 1874.

English authors and period of history for first appointments examination, December 1874.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that they have selected for the examination of candidates for direct appointments in the army which is appointed to be held in December next, the authors and period of history specified in the accompanying schedule; and I am to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether Mr. Secretary Hardy will be pleased to give notice of this selection.

I have, &c.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIRST APPOINTMENTS, December 1874.

The English authors which have been selected for this examination are as follows:—

Chaucer	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare	Julius Cæsar.
Bacon	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson	Lives of Pope and Swift.
Scott	Rob Roy.
Cowper	The Task.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1714 to A.D. 1775.

Major Greentree to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

SIR, 19th June 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant and its enclosure, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the authors and period of history which they have selected for the examination of candidates for first appointments in the army which is to be held in December next have been approved of, and that notice of this selection will be given in the usual manner.

English authors and period of history for first appointments examination, December 1874.

I have, &c.

The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 14th July 1874.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to forward to you the enclosed copy of General Order 41 of 1874, and to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that at the examination of candidates for first appointments which will commence on the 1st August 1875, and subsequent examinations, the voluntary subjects which a candidate may take up will be reduced from five, exclusive of drawing, to four, exclusive of drawing.

Alteration of regulations for examination for first appointments.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE, G.O. 41.—FIRST APPOINTMENTS.

I. With reference to paragraphs 3, 4, and 10 of the "Regulations for First Appointments," section I., issued under G.O. 35 of 1873, it is hereby announced that after the examination for first appointments to the army in August 1874, only two such examinations will be held in each year, namely, in December (for January) and in July.

II. Candidates will be required to be within the authorised limits of age on the 1st day of January next following the winter examination, and on the 1st July for the summer examination.

III. Candidates who would have been within the limits of age on 1st April and 1st August 1875, will be permitted to present themselves at the July examination of that year.

IV. At that and subsequent examinations the number of voluntary subjects which a candidate may take up will be reduced from five, exclusive of drawing, to four, exclusive of drawing.

Major Greentree to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 19th September 1874.

I AM directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to forward, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed General Order, No. 62 of the 1st instant, with the accompanying revised regulations* for the examination of candidates for first appointments, and for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, which have received the approval of His Royal Highness and the Secretary of State for War, and are in both cases, as noted thereon, to come into operation at the examination to be held in July 1875.

Revised regulations for military entrance examinations.

I have, &c.

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* The material parts of these regulations will be found at page 85, Appendix III.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Surveyor-General, War Office.

SIR, 21st November 1874.

Regulations for admission to the Control Department.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant, relative to the holding of an open competitive examination for appointments in the Supply and Transport Sub-division of the Control Department,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that in compliance with the wish conveyed by your letter, the Commissioners have made arrangements for holding an examination in February next, and that as they see no reason to propose any alteration in the subjects and conditions of the examination, they have framed the regulations in the form used on the last occasion, as shown in the proof copy herewith enclosed.

It has been assumed that the conditions respecting pay and allowances remain unchanged.

I have, &c.

H. Tatum, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 24th November 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of 21st instant, relative to the subjects and conditions of the forthcoming examination for admission to the Control Department,

I am directed by the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the proof copy of regulations enclosed in your letter appears to be correct, but that it is suggested that an addition should be made to paragraph 4, embodying the modification contained in clause 97, Army Circulars for 1874, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

I am, &c.

EXTRACT FROM ENCLOSURE.

CLAUSE 97.—Subalterns of Militia who apply, under paragraph 4 of the Secretary of State's Instructions on the Royal Warrant of the 13th March 1872 [clause 50, Army Circulars, 1872], to be admitted to the examination for first appointments to the Supply and Transport Sub-division of the Control Department at a later age than that fixed for civilian candidates, will be required to produce a certificate that they have served two annual trainings with their Militia regiment.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, 27th November 1874.

English authors and periods of history for military entrance examinations, July and December 1875.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that they have selected for the next two examinations of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy and for first appointments in the army, which they understand are to be held in July and December 1875, and also for the special examination to be held in October of Militia candidates for similar appointments, the authors and periods of history respectively specified in the accompanying schedule; and I am to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether Mr. Hardy will be pleased to give notice of these selections.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

English authors and periods of history for military entrance examinations, July and December 1875.

At the examinations appointed to be held in July 1875 for first appointments in the army, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, and also at the special examination of Militia candidates for the army to be held in October 1875, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—

Chaucer	-	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare	-	Julius Cæsar.
"	-	Othello.
Bacon	-	Essays.
Milton	-	Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
Goldsmith	-	The Traveller.
"	-	The Deserted Village.
Macaulay	-	Biographies of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Pitt.

The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1727 to A.D. 1782.

Examinations to be held in December 1875 for first appointments in the army and for admission to the Royal Military Academy; the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—

Chaucer	-	Knight's Tale.
Shakespeare	-	Henry VIII.
"	-	Othello.
Milton	-	Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
Bacon	-	Essays.
Goldsmith	-	The Traveller.
"	-	The Deserted Village.
Macaulay	-	Biographies of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Pitt.

The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1740 to A.D. 1792.

November 1874.

The Director-General of Military Education, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 7th December 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo and to its enclosure, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Secretary of State for War has approved of the authors and periods of history which they have selected for the army examinations of 1875, and that notice of this selection will be given in the usual manner.

I have, &c.

APPENDIX IX.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (COMMUNICATED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES).

I. Report of Civil Service Commission - - - - - 580
II. Act to regulate the Civil Service - - - - - 583
III. Regulations respecting Examinations of Candidates for Cadetships in the Civil Service - - - - - - - 590

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I.

REPORT by COMMISSION appointed to consider the whole matter of REMUNERATION and CLASSIFICATION of the CIVIL SERVICE.

Government Offices, Adelaide,
5th December 1873.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned, composing the board appointed by your letter of 22nd October, to consider and report upon the whole matter of the remuneration of the Civil Service (heads of departments excepted), the classification thereof, and the number of officers required, having fully investigated the subject remitted to us, have now the honour to present the following report and recommendations.

2. We are of opinion, in the first place, that the fixed staff of the Civil Service should be divided into classes, with a minimum and maximum salary attached to each, and that annual increases should be attainable by officers in the third and lower classes, within certain limits, and subject to certain restrictions, pending promotion.

3. We recommend the following scale:—

Class 1. Heads of principal departments, professional and ordinary, the consideration of whose salaries does not fall within the province of the board.

Class 2. Deputy heads of principal departments, and heads of minor departments, also divided into "professional" and "ordinary;" the salaries for the "professional" officers ranging from 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and those of the "ordinary" ranging from 450*l.* to 550*l.*, each without annual increase.

	Minimum Salary.				Maximum Salary.				Annual Increase during five years.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Class 3	350	0	0	—	425	0	0	—	15	0	0
Class 4	280	0	0	—	330	0	0	—	10	0	0
Class 5	220	0	0	—	270	0	0	—	10	0	0
Class 6	160	0	0	—	210	0	0	—	10	0	0
Class 7	100	0	0	—	150	0	0	—	10	0	0

4. We recommend that every officer should enter (whether by first appointment or promotion) at the minimum salary of a class; that he should receive the annual increase conditionally, as herein-after suggested; and that in no year should he receive a salary higher than the maximum limit of his class, unless by remuneration for any other duty imposed upon him.

5. If our recommendations as to the class in which offices should be ranked be adopted, we suggest that each present holder should receive, in 1874, the salary attached to his name in the accompanying lists, although above the minimum salary of his class; and the annual increase in future years, until he reaches the maximum.

6. We would recommend that a classified list of officers be published in the *Gazette*, in the month of January in each year, according to seniority in their respective classes.

7. We feel it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages arising from the "annual increase" principle, as a means of securing fair recompense to officers retained in their positions, owing to their increasing value and experience therein; and also as a check upon that general anxiety for change hitherto exhibited whenever a clerkship of higher salary has become vacant.

At the same time, we strongly recommend that annual increases shall only be granted on satisfactory evidence of the industry and general good conduct of the officer, and upon the certificate of the head of his department to that effect.

8. After arriving at that classification basis, we proceeded to consider the case of every officer on the fixed staff coming within our scope, as well as of those officers on the provisional and temporary staff, who should, in our opinion, be placed on the fixed.

9. In dealing with the fixed staff, we considered in detail the position, responsibilities, and duties of the office, as well as the qualifications, length of service, and past promotions or increased salary of the officer. In dealing with the provisional and temporary, we were further guided by inquiry, as to whether the office was really fixed, or merely temporary in character.

10. We have felt it our duty to abstain from dealing with the following departments and officers, viz.:—

The department of his excellency the governor;
The departments of the legislature;
The stipendiary magistrates—one of whom, whilst presiding magistrate in his court, is ranked as clerk of court, receiving only the salary attached thereto;
And the lands titles solicitors.

11. We desire to report, that in addition to supplying returns ordered by the Government, the heads of the principal departments favoured the board with their attendance, as requested, and stated their views unreservedly—furnishing much valuable information, which materially influenced the board, in several instances, in arriving at a decision.

12. By reference to the accompanying lists, it will be found that the board have dealt with the whole of the fixed staff (except those hereinbefore referred to); have made more uniform provision for the remuneration of clerks of courts (a matter specially remitted to the board); have recommended the transfer of a number of officers from the provisional and temporary list to the fixed; and have included the new offices in the estimates now before Parliament. The following table shows the result:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Present salaries, fixed establishments	80,929	0	0			
Increases recommended - -	9,656	0	0			
				90,585	0	0
Provisional and temporary officers transferred to "fixed" - -	6,767	10	0			
Increases recommended - -	892	10	0			
				7,660	0	0
New "fixed" offices, as per estimates -			-	1,540	0	0
				£99,785	0	0

13. A careful examination of these lists will show that the increases proposed for present office holders, for long service and experience, will

be considerably counterbalanced by reductions from present salaries whenever other officers are promoted in succession; and though such reduced salaries will be gradually raised by length of service pay, these will again, in turn, be succeeded by the minimum rates.

14. In some cases the successors will be placed in lower classes, owing to the present holder of an office being entitled to special consideration for length of service.

15. With a view to providing efficient candidates for the Civil Service, we recommend that the cadet system should be continued, but with certain modifications.

16. We advise that no person should be admitted as a cadet under 17 years of age, and that each candidate should be required to pass an examination to show that he has acquired an ordinary English education; and that he should produce evidence as to his health, general ability, and good character:

That he should serve for three months on probation and without salary, and then only be eligible for continuance in the Civil Service, on receiving a certificate of efficiency from the head of the department under whom he has been serving:

That subsequent to such period of probation and the granting of a certificate, a cadet's pay should be at the rate of 50*l.* during the first year, 65*l.* during the second, and 80*l.* during the third year and thenceforward, until promoted:

That a cadet, showing special qualifications, should not be debarred, after 18 months' service, from being appointed to the seventh class on the fixed list, provided no cadet of longer service is eligible for the vacant post:

That no cadets be employed in the professional offices of the Service, as we are of opinion that the time of professional heads of departments is too valuable to Government to be taken up in teaching young gentlemen a profession.

17. In accordance with your request, we append forms of estimates, which we consider suited to convey full and clear information to Parliament:—

A—adapted for the year in which the changes first appear:
B—for subsequent years.

18. In conclusion, we beg respectfully to record that the conduct of this inquiry has confirmed our opinion that the regulations of the Civil Service by legal enactment, is absolutely necessary for the public interests.

We have, &c.

E. W. HITCHIN, Auditor-General.
J. BOOTHBY, Under Secretary.
FRED. J. SANDERSON, Secretary to Attorney-General.
JAMES N. BLACKMORE, Under Treasurer.
SAM. DEERING, Secretary, Crown Lands.
W. T. SHEPPARD, Secretary, Public Works.

To the Hon. the Chief Secretary.

II.

ANNO TRICESIMO SEPTIMO ET TRICESIMO OCTAVO, VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, A.D. 1874.

No. 3.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Assented to 12th August* 1874.)

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act shall be divided into 10 parts, namely— Parts of Act.

Part I. Repeal of Act No. 9 of 1865–6.
Part II. Limitation of Act.
Part III. Classification.
Part IV. Non-classified Officers.
Part V. Appointments.
Part VI. Promotion.
Part VII. Removal and Dismissal from Office.
Part VIII. Leave of Absence.
Part IX. Allowance on Retirement or Death.
Part X. Miscellaneous.

PART I. PART I.

Repeal of Act No. 9 of 1865–6.

2. "An Act to amend the law relating to the Retirement of Officers "in the Civil Service, and for other purposes," being No. 9 of 1865–6 is hereby repealed, except as to any matter or thing lawfully done under the said Act previously to the coming into operation of this Act, provided that no Act or part of an Act by the said Act repealed shall be hereby revived. Repeal of Act No. 9 of 1865–6.

PART II. PART II.

Limitation of Act.

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any responsible minister of the Crown, to any Judge of the Supreme Court, to the private secretary and aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor, to any honorary officer, to any officer wholly remunerated by fees or commission, to any person temporarily employed in the service of the Government, or to any officer or class of officers to whom or to which the Governor shall declare that the provisions of this Act are not intended to apply. Limitation of Act.

PART III. PART III.

Classification.

4. The Civil Service, for the purposes of this Act, shall be taken to consist of two divisions, that is to say, the "professional division" and the "ordinary division." Division of service.

5. The professional division shall include all those offices, whether now existing or hereafter to be created, which require for their exercise, some skill or knowledge usually acquired only in some profession or other pursuit different from the ordinary and clerical routine of the Civil Service. Professional division.

6. The ordinary division shall include all those offices, whether now existing or hereafter to be created, which are not comprised in the professional division. Ordinary division.

Classes.

7. The Civil Service shall consist of six classes, and non-classified officers mentioned in the second schedule hereto.

Salaries of officers of first class.

8. Until the Governor shall otherwise determine under the provisions hereof, the officers mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act shall be officers of the first class, in the professional or the ordinary division respectively, and (except in the case of officers paid by virtue of any Act now or which hereafter shall be in force) shall have attached to them respectively, but subject to such alterations as are herein provided for, the several salaries granted to them by the Act for the appropriation of the revenue for the year ending the 30th day of June 1875.

Salaries of officers in remaining classes.

9. Every class in each division as aforesaid, except the first class, shall have a minimum and a maximum limit of salary, and every officer therein shall be entitled to receive an annual increase, that is to say, for officers of the—

——	Minimum.	Maximum.	Annual Increase.
	£	£	£
Second class - - -	350	425	15
Third class - - -	280	330	10
Fourth class - - -	220	270	10
Fifth class - - -	160	210	10
Sixth class - - -	100	150	10

Provided that every officer in the professional division engaged in the performance of strictly professional duties shall be entitled to receive 10 per centum per annum on the salaries above-mentioned; Provided also, that no officer in the ordinary division shall in any year receive a salary higher than the maximum limit of his class, and no officer in the professional division shall in any year receive a salary higher than the maximum limit of his class, and 10 per centum thereon: Provided also, that in no case shall any annual increase be granted except upon satisfactory proof of the industry and general good conduct of the officer.

Annual increases, when to commence.

10. If at the time of this Act coming into operation any officer is in receipt of a salary within the limits assigned by this Act to the class in which the Governor places him, but above the minimum salary of that class, such officer shall continue to receive such salary and the annual increases provided for in clause 9 of this Act until he shall have reached the maximum therein provided.

Limits of salary, how defined.

11. Before the transmission of the message accompanying the estimates in any financial year, the Governor may recommend by message to the House of Assembly, a reduction or increase, if any such be required, according to a specified rate in or to the salaries of the officers, or to the salary of any officer of the first class (except in the case of officers paid by virtue of any Act now or which shall hereafter be in force), and also a maximum and a minimum limit of salary for each class except the first, and the rate of such reduction or increase (if any) and the limits of salary thereupon adopted by the House of Assembly for such officers or officer, and for each such class, shall be the rate of reduction or increase, and the limits of salary, as the case may be, for those officers or officer, or for that class during the financial year, but in every lower class the maximum limit of salary shall be less than the minimum limit of salary in the class next above such lower class: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any rateable reduction by the House of Assembly without such message.

Offices to be classified.

12. As soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, the Governor shall determine the number of offices of each division, and each class aforesaid that are required for the efficient working of each department, and shall classify the officers of the Civil Service according to the arrangement of offices so determined, and a statement of such classification shall be published in the Government Gazette; and in the month of July in every year afterwards, a list of all officers in the Civil Service, classified as aforesaid, with the date of their first appointment, shall be published in the Government Gazette, and such published list shall be conclusive evidence of the character of the office and of the rank and length of service of every officer therein named. When any officer thinks that in any classification he has been placed in a class lower than that in which, from the nature of the services he performs he ought to have been placed, he may (if the responsible minister in charge of the department consent in writing) within one month from the date of classification apply to the Governor, who shall thereupon appoint three or more competent persons to hear and report thereon, and may confirm or alter such classification, and such classification as confirmed or altered shall be final: Provided that the Governor may, for special reasons, such as length of service, special duty or otherwise, rate any officer in a higher class than that for which his salary shall be voted or recommended.

Classification to be published annually.

Decision of Governor to be final.

13. Where any question arises respecting the rights or obligations under this Act of any officer or class of officers, the Governor may decide the same, and such decision shall be final.

Number of officers may be altered.

14. The governor may from time to time diminish the total number and alter the distribution of the officers in the Civil Service in each department as circumstances may require: Provided that in case of retrenchment the governor may appoint any officer, whose office would thereby be abolished, to a lower class in the service, without dispensing with his services altogether.

PART IV.

PART IV.

Non-classified Officers.

Non-classified officers.

15. Persons who have been in the provisional and temporary employment of the Government for a period of five years continuously at the time of the passing of this Act, or who shall be and remain for the like period in the temporary employment of the Government, and whether remunerated by daily or weekly wages or salary, shall be non-classified officers of the Civil Service, and rank in the second schedule hereto. Every non-classified officer shall be eligible for promotion to that class of the fixed establishment, whether in the professional or ordinary division, to which his salary, if calculated by the year, would entitle him if he were a classified officer: Provided that the provisions of this Act, unless when otherwise expressly mentioned, shall not apply to non-classified officers.

PART V.

PART V.

Appointments.

Appointment and pay of cadets.

16. Persons of the full age of 16 and not exceeding 18 years may be employed in the Civil Service as cadets on probation, provided that such cadets shall have first passed such an examination as may be provided for by any regulations that may be made by the governor, and for the first three months shall serve without pay, and at the discretion of the responsible minister controlling the department, may continue as cadets at a salary of 50*l.* per annum for the first year, 65*l.* for the second, and

80*l.* for the third and subsequent years, until appointed to the sixth class of the Civil Service.

Age upon entering Service.

17. Except as by this Act provided, and except as to cadets and persons previously employed in the Civil Service, no person shall be appointed to any office, or be allowed to enter such service, who shall not be of the full age of 18 years.

Persons entering Service to enter lowest class conditionally, and produce evidence of age, health, and character.

18. Every person entering the Civil Service within the provisions of this Act, not being a cadet, and save as herein-after provided, shall be conditionally appointed to the lowest class in that division of the Service to which he is attached, at the minimum salary of such class; and before any person shall be appointed as aforesaid he shall produce such evidence as to his age, health, and moral character as the governor may consider sufficient.

Appointments upon probation when made absolute.

19. When any person has been conditionally appointed upon probation in any office in the Civil Service, at the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment, if the head of the department in which the probationer has served recommends him in writing as a suitable person to become an officer in the Civil Service, the governor may make such appointment absolute, in which case the length of service of such officer for the purposes of this Act shall be calculated from the date of his conditional appointment.

Dismissal or transfer and appointment of probationer.

20. The governor may summarily dismiss any probationer who is incompetent to discharge the duties required of him, or may transfer him to some other department in which he may be competent to serve, but no appointment shall be made absolute until the probationer has served the full period of three months in one office, and obtained the recommendation of the head of his department.

PART VI.

PART VI.

Promotion.

Promotion in the professional division.

21. When in the professional division any vacancy occurs, if it be expedient to fill up such vacancy, and if the governor be of opinion that there is any officer of lower rank in the department wherein such vacancy has occurred, or in that division of the service, competent to discharge the duties of the vacant office, he shall appoint such officer, but if there be no such officer then he may appoint, with or without probation and irrespective of age, such person as he may think fit, although not previously engaged in the Civil Service.

Promotion in the ordinary division.

22. When in the ordinary division any vacancy occurs, if it be expedient to fill up such vacancy, the governor shall promote to such vacancy that officer, being qualified and most deserving of promotion, who shall stand next in rotation on the classified list of that division of the service, and such promotion shall be made as far as possible from the department wherein such vacancy has occurred: Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent the governor from appointing any properly qualified non-classified officer to such vacancy, pursuant to clause 15 of this Act, or any other properly qualified person, although not previously engaged in the Civil Service, in any case where he shall think any special circumstances may render it necessary so to do.

Departmental reports.

23. Every head of a department shall furnish to the responsible minister controlling the same once in each year, and at such other times as the governor may direct, reports upon the conduct and efficiency of each and every officer employed in his department.

PART VII.

Removal and Dismissal from Office.

Board to be appointed to try charges against officers.

24. When any officer is reported as guilty of a breach of the regulations to be made under the authority of this Act, or of any conduct rendering him unfit to remain in the Civil Service, he shall thereupon be suspended by the responsible minister controlling the department, and be furnished with a written copy of the charge; and if he deny the truth of such report and demand in writing an inquiry, the governor shall appoint a board to inquire as to the truth of such charge, and such board shall have authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence, and shall, after fully hearing the case, report to the governor thereon; and the governor may restore such officer to his office, or may dismiss him from his office, or inflict such other penalty provided by this Act, according to the nature of the offence, as he may deem advisable.

Dismissal or reduction of rank for breach of regulations.

25. If any officer be guilty of any breach of the regulations aforesaid, the governor may, according to the nature of the offence, dismiss him from the service, or reduce him to a lower rank therein, or to a lower salary within his class, or deprive him of such future annual increase as he would otherwise have been entitled to receive, or of any part thereof, or of his leave of absence, during such time as the governor may think fit.

Forfeiture of office in certain cases.

26. If any officer be convicted of felony or take the benefit of any Act now or hereafter to be in force for the relief of insolvent debtors, he shall, on proof thereof, be deemed to have forfeited his office.

Insolvent officer may be reinstated in the absence of fraud.

27. When any such officer has forfeited his office by reason of pecuniary embarrassment, if he prove to the satisfaction of the governor that such embarrassment has not been caused or attended by any fraud, gambling, extravagance, or dishonourable conduct, the governor may reinstate such officer in his former position in the Service.

Certain officers may be required to resign.

28. The governor may require any officer who has become incapacitated for the performance of his duties, to resign his office, and in the event of non-compliance may remove such officer, who shall thereupon be entitled to the compensation provided by this Act.

PART VIII.

Leave of Absence.

Leave for recreation not more than three weeks; in case of sickness not more than three months.

29. The responsible minister of any department may, at such times as he may deem convenient, grant to any officer leave of absence for recreation not exceeding in the whole three weeks in each year; and in cases of illness or other pressing necessity such extended leave not exceeding three months and on such terms as he may think fit.

Officer of not less than ten years' service may have leave for twelve months.

30. The governor may grant to any officer in the Civil Service of at least ten years' continuous service not exceeding 12 months leave of absence on half salary, or at his option six months leave of absence on full salary, or if of twenty years continuous service, 12 months leave of absence on full salary; and in cases of illness or other pressing necessity, such extended leave on such terms as he may think fit: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the governor, in case of pressing necessity, from granting leave of absence to any officer of lesser period of service for any time not exceeding six months.

Holidays.

31. The following days shall be observed as holidays in public offices; New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession, or that of her successors, the anniversaries of the birthday of Her Majesty, or that of her successors, of his Royal High-

ness the Prince of Wales, and of his Royal Highness the present Duke of Edinburgh, Christmas Day, the anniversary of the proclamation of the colony, and any other day appointed in the Government Gazette as a public holiday: Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise the closing of any government office required by law to be kept open on any of such days, nor prevent the responsible minister in charge of a department from requiring the services of any of the officers of such department during any such holiday in case of emergency; but if any of the above-mentioned holidays shall fall on a Saturday, the Monday following shall be observed as a holiday in lieu thereof.

PART IX.

PART IX.

Allowance on Retirement or Death.

Officers on death, removal, or resignation from office to receive one month's salary for every year they have been in the Service.

32. The legal personal representative of every officer in the Civil Service who may hereafter die while in such service, although his death may have occurred or may occur during the absence of such officer on leave, and every officer in the Civil Service on being removed from, or on being permitted to resign, his office on account of illness, infirmity, age, abolition of office, or any other cause whatever, except misconduct, or pecuniary embarrassment, shall, with the consent of the governor, be entitled to, and shall be paid by the treasurer, a sum equal to one month's salary for every year, and a proportionate sum for any period less than a year, that any such officer may have served in the Civil Service; and the average salary received by any such officer during the three years next preceding such death, resignation, or removal from office shall be taken as the salary of such officer for the purpose of calculating the amount to be paid by the said treasurer as aforesaid: Provided that this clause shall not apply to any officer who shall be permitted to resign his office, except upon a medical certificate of illness or infirmity before he shall have attained the age of 60 years or have been 20 years in the Civil Service.

Not to resign without medical certificate unless 60 years of age or 20 years in Service.

Officer not to assign any sum of money he may be entitled to under this Act.

Deed purporting to assign same void.

Money not to pass to officer's creditors.

33. It shall not be lawful for any officer in the Civil Service to assign, transfer, make over, or otherwise part with (either by way of mortgage, or absolutely except by his last will and testament) any sum of money which he may be positively entitled to or have in expectancy under the provisions of this Act; and any deed or instrument (other than a last will and testament) purporting to assign, transfer, make over, or part with any such sum of money as aforesaid shall be void both at law and in equity; nor shall any sum of money to which any such officer shall be so entitled as aforesaid pass to the creditors of, or be in any way liable to or chargeable with the payment of any of the debts, liabilities, or engagements of any such officer, or be levied or attached, or taken into execution by virtue of any process.

All questions as to allowances decided by governor.

34. All questions as to allowances arising out of this part of this Act shall be decided finally by the governor.

To apply to non-classified officers.

35. The provisions of this part of the Act shall apply to non-classified officers: Provided that no person availing himself of this Act shall be entitled to any gratuity or retiring allowance from any other retiring fund, established or to be established under any other Act of Parliament or regulation.

PART X.

PART X.

Miscellaneous.

Regulations may be made for the Civil Service.

36. The governor may from time to time make and publish in the Government Gazette Regulations, and repeal or vary the same concerning

the duties to be performed by officers of the Civil Service, and the discipline to be observed in the performance of such duties, and may affix to breaches of such regulations according to the nature of the offence, the penalties therein set forth: Provided always, that no such regulations shall in any manner alter or affect duties which, by any Act now or hereafter to be in force, are or shall be required to be performed.

No claim for compensation if Act altered.

37. No officer in the Civil Service shall be deemed to be entitled to any compensation by reason of any reduction of his salary or on any alteration of the limits of salary of his class as herein-before provided, or by reason of any alteration in the scale of retiring allowances which may be made by any Act amending or repealing this Act.

If office made political.

38. If, for the interest of the public service, any office be made political, the governor may recommend to Parliament the payment to the officer then holding the appointment of a fair and just compensation for his retirement therefrom independent of any retiring allowance to which he may then be entitled under this Act.

Bounty of Parliament not restrained.

39. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the governor from recommending to Parliament any addition to any retiring allowance or gratuity in consideration of any special services rendered by any officer.

Notices to be inserted in Government Gazette.

40. All notices of appointments, retirements, removals, and dismissals shall be inserted in the Government Gazette, and every such notice shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence of every such appointment, retirement, removal, or dismissal, respectively.

Short title.

41. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Civil Service Act, 1874."

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Under Secretary (Civil List).
Auditor-General (Civil List).
Commissioner of Police.
Sheriff.
Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Colonial Surgeon.
President, Board of Health.
Chairman, Destitute Poor Board.

Crown Solicitor (Civil List).
Secretary, Attorney-General.
Master of Supreme Court.
Stipendiary and Police Magistrates.
Commissioners of Insolvency.
Registrar General of Deeds.
Solicitors Lands Titles Commissioners.

Under Treasurer.
Agent General.
Collector of Customs.
President, Marine Board.

Secretary, Commissioner Crown Lands and Immigration.
Surveyor General.
Inspector and Valuator of Lands.
Director of Botanic Garden.

Secretary, Commissioner Public Works.

Engineer-in-Chief.
Secretary to Sixth Minister.

Government President, Northern Territory.
Assistant Auditor General.

Registrar General Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
Government Printer.
Inspector, Postal and Telegraph Services.
Senior House Surgeon, Hospital.
Registrar, Supreme Court.

Official Assignee.
Deputy Registrar General of Deeds.

Assistant Agent General.
Deputy Surveyor General.
Chief Inspector of Sheep.
Chief Assistant Engineer.
Architect.
Locomotive Superintendent of Railways.
Secretary, Central Board of Main Roads.
Superintending Surveyors, Central Board of Main Roads.
Vaccination Officer.

And such other officers as the Governor may, by proclamation in the Government Gazette, direct to be placed on this Schedule.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Non-classified officers as defined in clause 15 of this Act.

III.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR CADETSHIPS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1874.

Chief Secretary's Office. Adelaide,
6th October 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next examination of candidates for cadetships in the Civil Service, under the regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on 26th August 1874, will be held in January next. Applications must be lodged with the Under-Secretary on or before Tuesday, 1st December next. Copies of the regulations, and of the questions put at the late examination, can be obtained at this office.

ARTHUR BLYTH,
Chief Secretary.

REGULATIONS respecting EXAMINATIONS of CANDIDATES for CADETSHIPS in the CIVIL SERVICE, approved by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL on 26th August 1874. (Clause 16, Act No. 3, 1874.)

1. No person can enter the Civil Service as a cadet on probation unless he shall be of the full age of 16 years, and not more than 18 years, and unless he shall have satisfactorily passed the examination provided for in these regulations.

2. Every candidate for admission must forward an application, addressed to the Under Secretary, accompanied by testimonials and the following certificates:—

Age.—Certificate from registrar of birth. Any person unable to procure such certificate, to account for its non-production, and to prove his age by satisfactory evidence.

Health.—A certificate of health signed by some legally qualified medical practitioner.

Character.—A certificate of general good conduct from some responsible person.

3. Every candidate (if approved) must pass a certain standard of proficiency to be fixed by a board of examiners to be appointed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor.

4. The board, in notifying the result of examinations, shall classify the successful candidates according to merit; but the examination is not competitive for office, the Government being entitled to select any successful candidate for appointment at discretion.

5. Candidates presenting any certificate of having passed the "South "Australian Institute Examinations in General Education" will not be required to pass the examination provided by these regulations.

I.—Conduct of Examinations.

1. Examinations will be held in January and July.
2. All candidates for examination must make application to the Under Secretary according to Form A. in the Schedule.
3. Applications must be lodged not later than the 1st of June for the July examination, and not later than the 1st of December for the January examination.
4. The mode of conducting the examination will be as follows:—Each candidate will be supplied in the board room with writing materials and a set of questions, to which he will be required to furnish answers in writing from memory, and without extraneous aid of any kind.

Notice will be given to candidates of the exact time and place of examination.

II.—Subjects of Examination.

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English author.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. English Grammar.
4. Writing a short English composition; such as a description of a place, an account of some useful or natural product, or the like.
5. Arithmetic. [*No candidate will be passed who does not show a competent knowledge of the first four rules, simple and compound, and of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.*]
6. Geography, particularly of the British Isles, and of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
7. English history, the outlines of.

*** The quality of the handwriting and spelling will, in all cases, be taken into account.

8. In addition to the above, the candidate will be entitled to an examination in any or all of the following subjects, with a view to a special report being made of the same:—

1. Modern languages.
2. Mathematics.
3. Classics.
4. Natural Science.

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I.C.E.C. June, 1874.

Fig. 1.

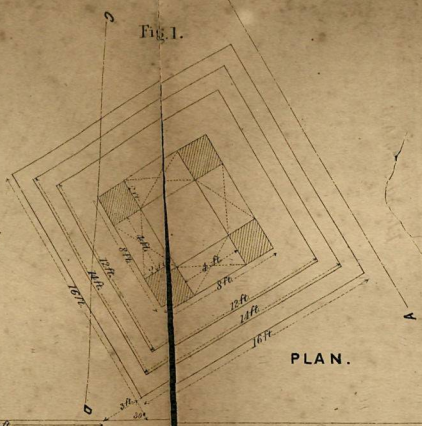
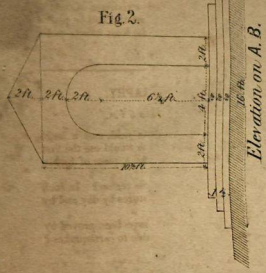
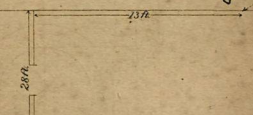


Fig. 2.



Picture Plane.

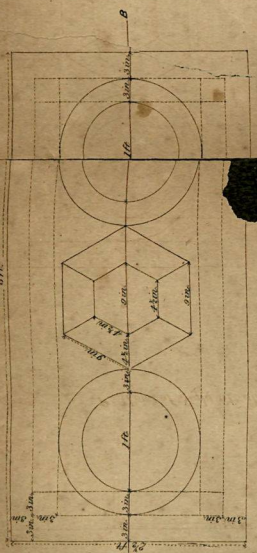


P (Point of Sight 6ft above ground)

Scale 6ft. 1in.

Dangerfield, lith. 22 Bedford St. Covent Garden.

Fig. 3.
PLAN.



Scale 1ft. 1in.

Fig. 4.

SECTION ON A.B.

Dangerfield, lith. 22 Bedford St. Covent Garden

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(1874)

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 September, 2016